FORTY-FOUR PAGES.
SIX SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 117. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 202. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.★FORTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

STEELMASTER BACKS HIS PEACE PRINCIPLES WITH READY CASH

HUNDREDS CHEER CANDIDATE JOHN C. HAYMAKER IN OLD CITY HALL

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

W. J. Bryan again announced that he would not be candidate for Democratic nomination for presidency.

President Roosevelt signed bill creating department of commerce and labor.

British authority has conceded that United States has the best fed navy in the world.

Senator Quay will next week demand that statehood bill be considered until disposed of.

New Chinese minister's suite composed of 17 members of the most noble families in China.

Omnibus building bill introduced in the house carries increased appropriations for postoffice buildings in many nearby towns.

New York police took hand in raiding blind turf pools.

Unusual crowd attended the opening of the spring season at Atlantic City.

Representative Caldwell was beaten at Charleston, W. Va., and Senator Hanna's son and John H. Winder were charged with making the attack.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Monessen church disrupted by arrest of priest.

Fatal shooting at Mt. Pleasant.

Woman and policeman shot dead at Lebanon.

FOREIGN.

Moro stronghold peacefully surrendered to American forces.

LOCAL.

John C. Haymaker has the fight for recordership won and will be elected by a majority of at least 10,000.

Executive board of the Window Glass Workers want President Simon Burns to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate for re-election.

Dr. Little of East Liverpool took a cab drive with strangers, got knock-out drops and was robbed.

Citizens adjourned common council until after election. Appropriation, tax levy, technical school site, water extension and salaries revision ordinances held up.

Judges named overseers to officiate at Tuesday's election.

Citizens party councilmen do not provide for improvements on main streets in appropriation ordinance.

Railroad officials expect the enormous freight movement will interfere seriously with the summer excursions to parks this year.

Simon Burns and John T. McKittrick tell why they will vote for John C. Haymaker.

Union Workingmen's association is denying that it is with the Bigelow machine.

Coal production and mine employment are sorely crippled in the Pittsburgh district.

LEGAL.

George H. Everson denied that he made a fraudulent, secret agreement to give New York agent $200,000 worth of stock to float bonds of new steel company.

Judges imposed many sentences to clean up week's work in criminal court.

Judges Evans and Macfarlane disagreed in opinions in similar cases, taxing costs.

SPORTING.

President Dreyfuss says the deal for the purchase of the Philadelphia club will be put through on Monday.

The fighters are busy and a number of bouts are scheduled to take place here.

Owner Devereux is to send John A. McKerron out after the record held by Cresceus.

The New Orleans winners: O'Hagen, Birch Brook, Ben Chance, Josette Ceylon and Honolulu.

The winners at Ingleside: Impetuous, Bear Catcher, Negrette, Gold Van, Organdie and Autolight.

FINANCIAL.

New York bank statement regarded as unfavorable, but stock market remained stagnant.

National Fire Proofing and Safe Deposit the strong features of the local stock market.

Grain was dull and prices easy in Chicago market.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Special News Features.
Page 2—Labor.
Page 3—Woman's Clubs.
Page 4—Society.
Page 5—Suburban Society.
Page 6—Classified Advertisements.
Page 7—Classified Advertisements.
Page 8—Courts, Railroads, Local News.
FOURTH SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Stephanie's Dog.
Page 2—Is It Right?
Page 3—Gateway of Abyssinia.
Page 4—Grand Old Man.
Page 5—Dorothy Dix's Fables.
Page 6—Theatrical.
Page 7—Theatrical.
Page 8—Books and Bookmen.
FIFTH SECTION—Six Pages.
Page 1—Payne's Coon Hollow Folks.
Page 2—Happy Childhood Days.
Page 3—The Teasers.
Page 4—Statesmen of Mercer County.
Page 5—Fiction.
Page 6—Simple Simon.
SIXTH SECTION—Six Pages.
Page 1—King Carnival.
Page 2—Easter Fancies.
Page 3—Sugar Beet Industry.
Page 4—Old Pittsburgh Taverns.
Page 5—Fashions.
Page 6—Types of Beauty.

ANDREW CARNEGIE OFFERED TO FILL THE MAILED FIST FULL OF AMERICAN DOLLARS

Proposed to Pay $360,000 to Germany for Venezuela Rather Than See Peace Negotiations Fail.

TENDER MADE TO MR. BOWEN WHEN A HITCH OCCURRED

No Conditions Attached to the Offer of Millionaire Phialnthropist, Which Was Gratefully Acknowledged and Declined.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, Feb. 14. Moved by the spirit in which Herbert W. Bowen has conducted the peace negotiations at Washington with the representatives of the allies, and anxious that his mission should succeed, Andrew Carnegie, upon hearing of Germany's action in demanding a cash payment of 1,718,000 bolivars instead of the £5,500 previously promised her, sent the following message to Mr. Bowen, dated February 12:

"I shall be glad to hand you over at once $360,000 to meet the German demand if Venezuela desires it."

This fact became known tonight after the last of the addenda to the peace protocols had been signed at the British embassy. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, has been watching with close interest the progress of the negotiations here. The message was sent as soon as the news of Germany's demand was published.

Mr. Bowen dispatched a grateful reply to Mr. Carnegie, thanking him for his generous offer, which, however, it was not necessary to accept.

GRATEFULLY DECLINED.

In announcing Mr. Carnegie's offer tonight Mr. Bowen said that many banks and financial syndicates had all along been anxious to lend money to Venezuela and had sent representatives to see him with this end in view, though these offers were, of course, of a business nature, whereas the offer of Mr. Carnegie was made without any reservation or mention of security for the return of his money.

Mr. Carnegie intended the assistance as a loan, but he made in his message to Mr. Bowen no stipulation as to conditions of payment or securities. He offered it, Mr. Bowen said tonight, because he thought that Germany's excessive demand might be embarrassing Venezuela seriously at a critical point in the negotiations which he desired in the interests of peace should be successfully concluded.

Mr. Bowen today signed with the representatives of the allies several papers explanatory of certain somewhat hazily worded passages in the protocols concluded last night. The most important of these was one which corrected a passage in each protocol which was so worded that had it been allowed to stand each government would have been entitled to 30 per cent of the total customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, whereas the purpose of all the negotiations has been the setting aside and division among the claimants of 30 per cent of the customs of these ports.

SERIOUS ERROR DISCOVERED.

Had the protocol stood the setting aside of 90 per cent of the total customs of these ports would have been necessary with the distribution of 30 per cent to each. Mr. Bowen discovered the error before the allies did and secured the signature of an explanatory addenda.

Mr. Bowen received during the day scores of telegrams congratulating him on the success of the negotiations. This one was from President Castro:

"In the name of Venezuela and in my own name, I offer you expressions of my eternal gratitude for the decided spontaneousness with which you have served the cause of justice, which is the cause of humanity, that distinguishes superior minds."

From United States Consul Devries at Maracaibo came a laconic message, "Three cheers," which Mr. Bowen took to mean that the blockade had been raised at that place.

It is not expected that the next set of protocols providing for the reference of the preferential question to The Hague will be taken up until the middle of next week. The British ambassador is going to New York for a few days' rest, and Mr. Bowen is desirous of conferring with representatives of the other creditor nations before taking up the new conventions.

BLOCKADE ORDERED RAISED.

The British ambassador this afternoon sent a note to Mr. Bowen advising him that he had received a cablegram from London to the effect that orders had been issued to at once raise the Venezuelan blockade.

In view of the restoration of peace between Venezuela and the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, Senor Augusto Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, addressed an appropriate note to the British ambassador today and later called at the Italian and Germany embassies. Mr. Bowen as soon as he had cleared up some details with the British ambassador paid a farewell call upon Secretary Hay at the state department and reported the signing of the peace protocols. The two were in conference for some time, and the secretary congratulated Mr. Bowen heartily upon the success of his mission.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 14.—The steamer Caracas left this afternoon for La Guayra with a heavy cargo of food. Many persons here are ready to express their sympathy for the Venezuelans by contributions.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Count Quadt, the secretary of the German embassy at Washington, will be granted leave of absence, and the government here, having taken into cognizance adverse statements circulating in the United States, and anticipating that his leave may be misinterpreted, informs the Associated Press that it is in no sense a disavowal of Count Quadt's action in the Venezuelan matter. His leave is granted in the ordinary course of service.

EVERYBODY REJOICES BUT CARACAS GERMANS

Joyful News of Raising of Blockade Received at Venezuela's Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Feb. 14.—All Caracas knew by noon today that President Castro had received a cable dispatch from Minister Bowen, announcing that the foreign powers had agreed to the terms of the protocols and were about to raise the blockade. As the news spread through the city all the cafes, squares and streets were crowded with people commenting on the final result. Many praised the course of the United States during the crisis.

Members of the German club and German colonists in general express themselves as satisfied with the outcome. Only the directors of the German railroad and the Disconto bank, as well as the German consul and Herr Simmross, chancellor of the legation, were discontented. They wanted war.

There was a general feeling of satisfaction in the British colony, but they evidently fear the result will be to give the United States commercial preponderance in this country. The Italian colony, composed of artisans, were greatly pleased. They want only peace.

Partisans of the revolutionary leader, Matos, who are drawn principally from the ranks of German residents, were exasperated by the news. They declare that the report of the raising of the blockade is absolutely false. All are pleased at the news except some of the Germans and the revolutionists.

LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS SHUT OFF FROM RELIEF

Storms and Terrific Seas Imprisoned Men on Chicken Rock Light.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.—England's beacon lights, which warn mariners of dangerous rocks and sands, are at best but lonely habitations, but in stormy weather they are about the last place the ordinary mortal cares to be.

Three men who watch the light on Chicken Rock, way off on the southeast corner of the Isle of Man, have just been released after three weeks' captivity. During the entire time stormy weather and heavy seas prevented any boat approaching the lighthouse. Several attempts were made, but until Thursday it was found impossible to give the men the long overdue relief. Even then it was a matter of considerable difficulty and danger, for a tremendous sea was running.

The lighthouse fortunately contained a good supply of food, although long before they were relieved the keepers' menu had been shorn of all luxuries.

PLANS FOR OPENING LIBERAL UNIVERSITY

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 14.—Plans have been completed for the opening here of Liberal university, which some time ago purchased the Pepper building for the purpose of removing the university from Silverton, Ore. The college will be in charge of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, formerly of New York and a personal friend of the late Col. R. G. Ingersoll. Lectures will be begun this spring and the regular classes will be instituted next fall.

PRESIDENT SIGNS GENERAL STAFF BILL

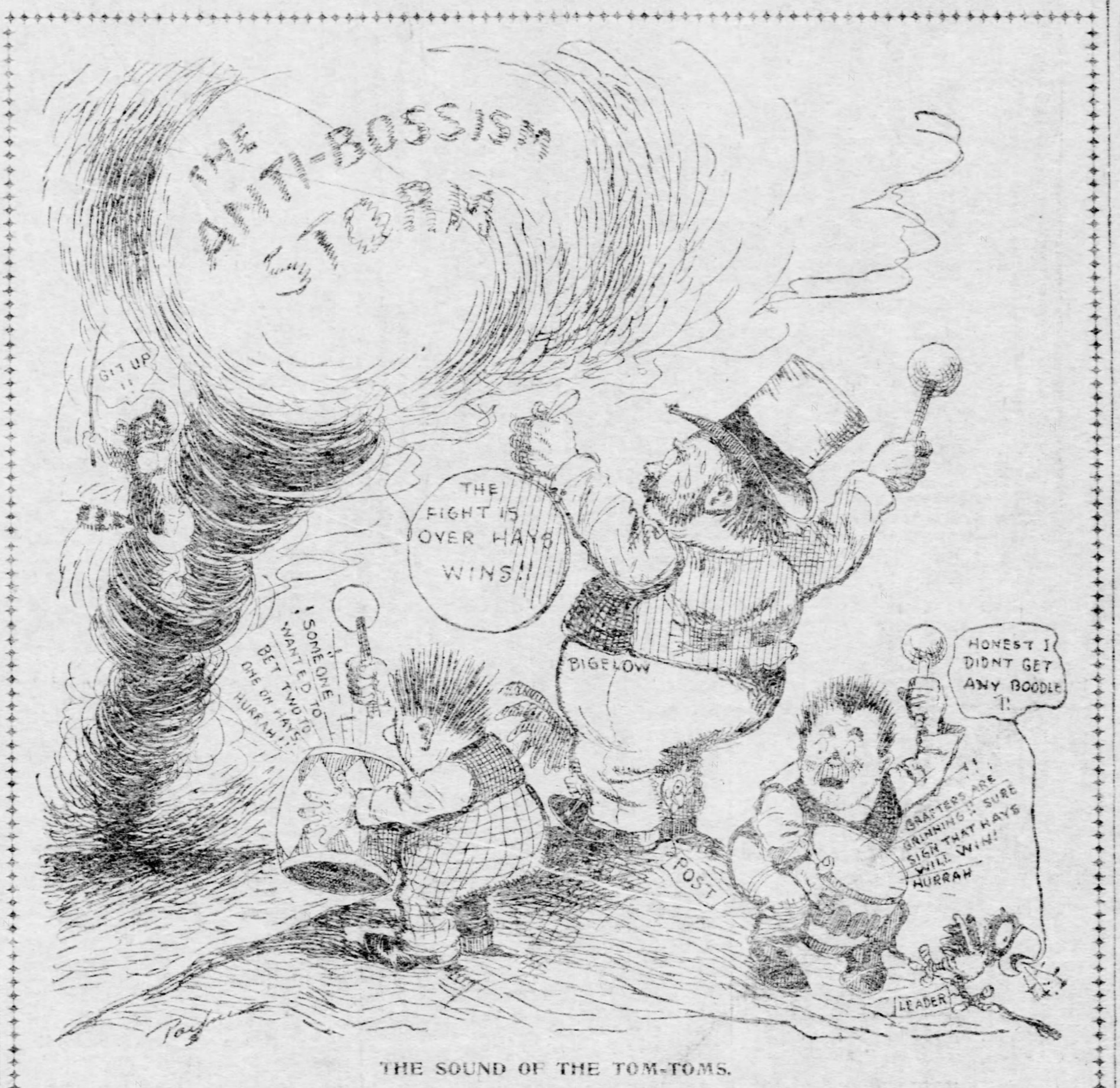
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt late this afternoon signed the army staff bill. One of the first acts following the approval of the bill was the promotion of Col. William Randolph, chief of artillery, to the grade of brigadier general. In accordance with the provisions of that act. The other provisions of the act do not take effect until after the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles, August 1 next.

MAJOR A. P. BURCHFIELD COMING HOME TO VOTE FOR J. C. HAYMAKER

This unsolicited dispatch, signed by Maj. A. P. Burchfield, was received by The Gazette last evening from Lakewood, N. J.:

"Your editorial of the 27th, just read by me. It is true in every detail. Up to noon Monday, the day preceding Haymaker's nomination, all factions of the Municipal League, Independent Democrats and Republicans agreed upon my name as being satisfactory to all parties. I had assurances from all these parties by delegations and numerous individuals. They assured me of this without pledge of any kind from me. Haymaker was named only after I declined. If you want the names of parties who called you can have them by wiring me here. I return to Pittsburgh Tuesday to vote for Haymaker."

The Gazette wired Maj. Burchfield for the names, but the telegraph office at Lakewood had been closed for the night.


THE ANTI-BOSSISM STORM
GIT UP!!
THE FIGHT IS OVER HAYS WINS!!
! SOME ONE WANTED TO BET TWO TO ONE ON HAYS! HURRAH!
BIGELOW
POST
HONEST I DIDNT GET ANY BOODLE!
GRAFTERS ARE GRINNING!! SURE SIGN THAT HAYS WILL WIN! HURRAH
LEADER

THE SOUND OF THE TOM-TOMS.

FORGED MORGAN NOTES IN EXCESS OF $165,000

Letter Alleged to Have Been Written by Financier Proves Spurious.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Additional details concerning the forging of J. Pierpont Morgan's name alleged to have been done by De Bosdari, the London art dealer, were brought out here today. Mr. Morgan when abroad last year purchased of De Bosdari a large bronze figure for $20,000. Mr. Morgan gave his personal check, drawn on the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. The check was duly presented and paid.

It seems, however, that Mr. Morgan's name was forged to a letter in which the banker was made to say that he had given his note for the bronze figure and other objects of art. It was the existence of this letter that caused De Bosdari's downfall.

So far as is known here the amount of the forged Morgan notes exceeds $165,000. Mr. Morgan is not acting in the matter, which concerns only the banks that accepted the notes and some of the forger's friends who indorsed the notes to make them more readily negotiable.

BUSINESS MAN SENDS HIMSELF BY EXPRESS

Queer Department of London Postoffice Proves Convenient to a Stranger.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A London business man made rather a curious discovery the other day. He discovered that if you do not know your way about London or have difficulty in finding your destination in a remote part of the metropolis, you have only to go to the postoffice and you will be sent through as an express parcel for the small sum of threepence a mile. How this little known branch of the postal service was discovered is very simple. The business man in question called at St. Martins le Grand to consult a directory, as he wanted to find the address of an important customer in a remote part of Batham, one of London's most remote suburbs.

"We will send you there if you like, sir," said the obliging clerk at the express parcel counter. "Such a contingency is provided for by the postoffice regulations, though we very seldom get a customer."

The gentleman agreed and a neatly uniformed youth came in response to the bell. Soon they were forging their way through the crowds. The youth carried a slip of paper bearing the words, "Article required to be delivered." Passing along the street, the gentleman met his partner in business and stopped to relate his experience, but this is not allowed by the regulations. Parcels are not allowed to enter into conversation. The messenger boy took him by the arm, saying: "You are express, sir." The young postman delivered the article promptly and safely, and the customer signed the document as having received the article in good condition.

FIRE CONSUMES THE VAN ALEN MANSION

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—A fire about 3 o'clock this morning destroyed the famous Van Alen mansion in the town of Wappingers, three-fourths of a mile from here. The Van Alen estate is one of the most noted in Dutchess county. It contains several hundred acres and a splendid mansion and is owned by J. J. Van Alen of Newport.

West Virginia Woman Murdered.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—Margaret Snedegar, alias Blanche Smith, aged 26, was found dead in her room at No. 119 Lake street today, and the police are inclined to think she was murdered. Finger marks were found on her throat, while her face was badly bruised. She formerly lived in Huntington, W. Va.

PLUCKY WOMAN WITH HOSE STOPS TELEPHONE WORKMEN

Through the plucky stand taken by Mrs. Harvey Coltson yesterday a telephone pole was placed in a location selected by herself, much to the chagrin of the workmen sent to erect the pole on her property by the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company. While the men were digging the hole in front of her home in Pitt street, Wilkinsburg, in which to place the pole, Mrs. Coltson appeared on the scene and threatened to turn the hose on the men unless they stopped work. The workmen thought she was bluffing and continued to dig, when suddenly they were ducked by a stream from the hose held in the hands of the woman. Mrs. Coltson would not discuss the matter with the men, who wanted to compromise with her. After two hours' waiting the field was abandoned by the men and Street Commissioner Ewing was brought to the scene. He tried to persuade Mrs. Coltson to allow the pole to be placed, but she refused to accede to his demands, and the trouble continued until Ewing threatened to take her before Burgess Horner. Mrs. Coltson then selected the spot where the pole was later placed.

WOMAN AND OFFICER SHOT DEAD AT LEBANON

Mrs. Baker Murdered and Policeman Killed in Making Arrest.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

LEBANON, PA., Feb. 14.—While Mrs. Ira Baker, aged 22, was standing on a street corner of Lebanon late tonight with her husband and several friends a man came up and shot her in the head. She died in 10 minutes.

The police looked for David Shaud, aged 25, who was convicted of robbing Mrs. Baker's stepfather, John Brownsserger, of $350. She was the principal witness against him. He was convicted, but was out on bail pending application for a new trial.

At midnight Shaud was captured after a desperate struggle with officers, during which he killed one policeman, Cyrus Schaeffer. There is bitter feeling against him.

ROOSEVELT TO MAKE SENATE GO ON RECORD

Insists That Vote Be Taken on the Nomination of Dr. Crum, a Negro.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—To a number of Republican senators who called at the White House today President Roosevelt expressed a desire that a vote be taken in the senate on the adverse report of the committee on the nomination of Dr. Crum.

Those who talked with the president on the subject said he showed not the slightest disposition to force an objectionable nomination upon the senate. He stated that it was but fair to the nominee and fair to the appointing power that the advice and consent of the senate should be observed in this case as in all others of a similar nature. He insisted, however, that a vote should be taken in the senate to ascertain beyond all question of doubt whether a majority of the senate approves the adverse action of the commerce committee.

NEW LAWS ON TRUSTS NOT STRONG ENOUGH

Judge Grosscup of Chicago Picks Flaws in Proposed Publicity Plan.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Feb. 14.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago addressed the good government club of the University of Michigan tonight on trusts. In the course of his address he said:

"The measures pending in congress make no change in the basis of corporate organization, nor do they provide for visitation. They exhibit no purpose, at least no controlling purpose, to widen the proprietorship of the country. The publicity proposed is confined to the gathering and publication of statistics, valuable possibly, to the speculator or the trained inventor but ineffective and worthless to the ordinary man who may be speaking ownership.

"What chiefly is needed, the intervention of government as trustee, not as mere news-gatherer; a guaranty that when a corporation is created its creator has seen to it that it is fairly organized, not merely statistics of hap-hazard corporate organization which the people cannot comprehend, is absent from the bills. In short, the measures pending miss sight of the prime mischief to be remedied and thus, running astray, miss the remedies to be adopted."

PITTSBURGHERS TAKE UP OPTION ON UTAH LANDS

Property Underlaid With Iron Ore, Will Be Bought for $2,250,000.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—A Duluth special says that H. L. Kimberly, F. H. Buhl and other Pittsburgh and Duluth capitalists are to take up the option on the ore properties in Southwestern Utah owned in Duluth and Salt Lake City, which expire shortly. The option price is $2,250,000.

This property was taken as vacant government land only about three years ago, although it had been known for many years to contain iron in great quantities. It is situated in the midst of a thrifty Mormon farming community, but all prospectors who had traveled through this section were looking only for gold and silver and never dreamed that there was value enough in iron to make it work while paying $1 25 an acre for the land. The deposits are only 410 miles from the Pacific ocean and it is predicted will form the basis for a new west coast steel making firm.

BONSALL ASSAULTED

Newspaper Correspondent Attacked in Caracas by Porter Whom He Had Chastised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Hearing that Stephen Bonsall, a newspaper and magazine writer, and at one time connected with the United States diplomatic service, had been attacked in Caracas, the state department made inquiry by cable of Mr. Russell, the United States charge at the capital, to learn the facts.

In a cablegram received today at the department Mr. Russell states that Mr. Bonsall was not seriously hurt. He was waylaid and attacked by a negro servant of the hotel whom Mr. Bonsall had chastised for insolence. His assailant was immediately arrested and is now in prison.

Sentenced for Forgery.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—J. T. Gormley of Monongahela, formerly of Pittsburgh, today pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and false pretense and was sentenced by Judge McIlvaine to the Western penitentiary for one year and six months. It was claimed that by the forging of the names of prominent Monongahela people to checks he secured several hundred dollars.

NON-PARTISAN AUDIENCE FILLS OLD CITY AND SHOUTS FOR JOHN C. HAYMAKER

Many of the Orators Were Men Who Led in the Great Fights of the Citizens Party.

HAD COME TO REPUBLICANS TO GET HONESTY AND REFORM

Speakers All Predicted That William B. Hays and the Bigelow Machine Would Go Down to Certain Defeat Tuesday.

A political meeting, avowed in its purpose to advocate the election of John C. Haymaker as city recorder, was held last night in Old City hall. It was a citizens mass meeting, a non-partisan gathering. To the stranger who might have wandered into the hall it would have seemed like a meeting of citizens, in the party as well as the specific sense, for the chief speakers of the evening were men who in two campaigns advocated the principles of the Citizens party when that party represented the principles of citizenship and was composed of those who aspired to pure government, before the livery of the organization was stolen.

John C. Haymaker himself, as a speaker, was only a small part of the gathering, for he said but a few words at the close. His personality dominated it, however, for every mention of his name was cheered, every assurance—although none was needed—that if elected he would live up to the promises contained in his letter of acceptance was rapturously applauded; every intimation that he stood on the old platform of the old Citizens party and that in him the aspirations and the hopes and the best interests of the element that has long sought a man upon whose record reliance for the fulfillment of his promises might be placed.

IS NOT IN THE DARK NOW.

Any non-partisan auditor, not knowing Haymaker, feeling uncertain as to what his own attitude ought to be in the coming election, well knowing of the shipwreck his hope had suffered in the nomination of William B. Hays by the men who possess the empty hull of the Citizens party organization, would have had any possible fears as to Haymaker's future behavior in case of success at the polls completely removed by what he heard, not necessarily from Mr. Haymaker himself, but from those who spoke for him.

Men who have always opposed the Republican party in municipal politics, men who in the two last campaigns spoke, worked and voted for the old Citizens party, men whose very name are synonymous with advocacy of pure government, addressed the audience from the platform, sat upon the stage and were scattered in numbers among the hundreds in the hall.

When John C. O'Donnell speaks in favor of a man, men know that that old Democratic war-horse of reform knows whence true reform may be confidently expected; when G. H. Stengel abandons the flag that seeks to counterfeit the banner under which he formerly fought, then men know that the candidate for whom that consistent Democrat battles for economy and honesty in municipal affairs speaks, must be the man whose word can be relied upon. These two citizens as well as others appeared on the platform in advocacy of John C. Haymaker's election, and the Rev. Dr. W. G. Holland presided.

ON THE STAGE.

On the stage sat Dr. Cadwalader Evans, the chairman of the Citizens party in the last campaign; M. P. Howley, a lifelong Democrat; J. C. Wasson, a councilman elected on the Citizens ticket a year ago; Capt. William H. Wasson, Henry G. Wasson, C. F. McKenna, ex-Senator J. W. Lee, William J. Diehl, the former mayor, and a host of others, some of them always Republican even in municipal politics, others of them men who vote for the organization that answers to their ideas of good citizenship, and still others Democrats on all occasions up to the present perilous emergency.

Mr. Haymaker had to speak at another meeting, and therefore it was nearly 10 o'clock when he came into the hall, so that he was not compelled to listen to the encomiums that were bestowed upon him as long as if he had been in the hall at the beginning. His modesty was spared hearing the burst of applause when the Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland said that Haymaker's record for honesty was unimpeachable, nor did he hear the tremendous acclaim of "No" that followed J. McF. Carpenter's query whether his prediction, on the night that Haymaker was nominated, that not a word could be said against the candidate's public or private record, had been falsified.

Haymaker came in alone in the midst of the speech-making. He walked down the middle aisle from the entrance, and his progress was in the nature of a triumphal march, for the audience rose in a body and cheered itself hoarse, waving hats and handkerchiefs.

The meeting was called to order by William A. Blakeley, who introduced the Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland as the chairman.

DR. HOLLAND'S SPEECH.

Chairman of Old City Hall Meeting Tells Why Haymaker Should Be Elected.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland, as chairman of the Old City hall meeting, said:

We are here to represent the highest aspirations for civic well-being of one of the greatest communities in the world. All parties, I am glad to say, are represented in this assemblage. While I have always been a Republican, I realize, as all thinking men must realize, that a municipality being, strictly speaking, a corporation created for the administration of local affairs, should not be guided in its choice of officials by considerations drawn from the domain of national politics, so much as a regard to the fitness of men to discharge the duties which devolve upon him.

The question which every citizen should ask as he approaches the polls and scans the list of candidates for municipal offices are simply these: Is the candidate competent, is he honest? It is a satisfaction to be able to answer both of these questions, so far as the candidate now before us is concerned, most emphatically in the affirmative.

In John C. Haymaker we have a man whose competency to administer the duties of the office of recorder of Pittsburgh is unquestioned. He brings to his candidacy a record for honesty which is unimpeachable. He stands before this city today, in his person, the representative of virile strength of character, ripe in experience, vigorous intellect, kind of heart, pure in life, who is an honor to manhood and has never done or said anything to disgrace American womanhood, a man who stands absolutely unbound and unpledged by pre-election promises to any boss or political clique, or organization of self-seeking schemers, who hope by the exercise of power to enrich their purses.

One of the most eminent members of the Pittsburgh bar said to me day before yesterday: "I regret that a man with such a magnificent character as John C. Haymaker should be willing to risk his reputation by throwing it into the dirty pot of local politics."

My friends, it is just such men, with magnificent reputations, who ought to cast their force, their influence, their lives, into the pot and clean it. The politics of all our great American municipalities have suffered immeasurably because good men, who ought to have known better, have been unwilling to lend their brains, their influence, their characters, and their time to set things right. Just so long as a community allows men without character to administer its affairs,

E. E. SMATHERS IS NOT BETTING ON THE PITTSBURGH ELECTION

E. E. Smathers of New York wired The Gazette last night that he was not wagering any money on the election. He sent the telegram when apprised of this announcement in The Leader of last evening, in the hope that the fake would help Hays:

> E. E. Smathers, a former Pittsburgh broker and a plunger in betting circles, who is now located in New York and who is occupying a prominent place on the turf, was in Pittsburgh for a couple of days until last night. He announced that he was ready to bet the enormous sum of $200,000 to $150,000 that Hays would be elected recorder. He could not find anyone who wanted to take any of his money. Before he left for home last night he authorized the announcement that anyone who wanted to accept the offer could communicate with him in New York and the money would be promptly posted. This is the largest single bet yet offered.

In answer to a query as to the truth of the statement, The Gazette last night received this message, dated New York:

Made no such offer. Do not care to make any wager whatever.
E. E. SMATHERS.

It is also a fact that a prominent Pittsburgh broker yesterday called Mr. Smathers to the long distance 'phone and inquired if he had money to bet. He replied that he had not.

"Andy" Fulton evidently thinks that Smathers will allow the Bigelow agents to trade on his name, as an incident in Newell's last night would show. Yesterday morning Martin McTighe rushed up to Charles Frazee in Diamond street and offered to bet him $1,000 to $400 that Hays would be elected. Frazee said he would get the money and meet McTighe at Newell's last night. The appointment was kept and McTighe refused to bet. Fulton then came forward and offered to wager $100 to $40 with Frazee, "just to keep his mouth shut," as he put it, that Hays would win. The bet was promptly covered and Frazee offered to take all comers at that figure. He added that he was not betting syndicate money. This called forth the assertion from Fulton:

"I am betting Smathers' millions."

just so long will the affairs of the community be badly administered.

We are met in this last great gathering of the present campaign to discuss its issues. It would ill become me as chairman of this meeting to touch upon them, but what I have said you will pardon me for having said, as I assume the duties of the chair.

O'BRIEN'S HOT SHOT.

Jacksonian Democrat Vigorously Discusses the Leaders of the Present Citizens Party.

Charles A. O'Brien, chairman of the Jacksonian party, said in part:

I am proud to say that I gave my first vote for that foremost American citizen and civilian, William J. Tilden; my second vote for the presidency was for that magnificent soldier, the hero of Gettysburg, Winfield S. Hancock. Three times I voted for that grand reformer, Grover Cleveland. Twice I voted for the idol of the common people of America, William J. Bryan.

For every Democratic candidate that has been put before me in Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny, I have cast my ballot, up to and including John B. Larkin. I supported the Citizens movement in February last, and also the movement in the past autumn, and that is more than can be said by many of those who are now slandering and ridiculing me and my associates. I want it distinctly understood that the Citizens movement that was begun a year ago accomplished great good in this community. It showed that the independent voter in this city is the controlling element in politics, and can dictate who will be elected to office; and it showed, also, that it is a sacred duty that every citizen owes to society, to cast his vote at every election in favor of the best candidate.

No one regrets more deeply than I do the pitiable and miserable failure of the mission of the Citizens party, and no one more earnestly deplores the fact that the Democratic organization is so bereft of judgment and character and sense of duty, that it did not come forward and meet the crisis which presented itself when it came the time to nominate a recorder of Pittsburgh. It is a pitiable exhibition that we have before us now this Citizens party in the hands of boodlers, who are running a ridiculous circus in Third avenue, with the Democratic organization as a sideshow. It is to be deeply deplored that that movement and its noble aims have been absolutely perverted and turned aside, and in its stead you have an unscrupulous, unworthy and corrupt organization that is going if it succeeds, to make this city worse than anything that has ever been known, and will make a sham and a mockery of all pretense of reform.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SHOULD DO.

I say that by reason of the failure of the Citizens movement to fulfill its mission, by reason of its having depraved every principle and every pledge that it made to the people of this city one year ago, and by reason of the so-called Democratic leaders having joined in that betrayal and having misrepresented their party, it becomes the duty of all self-respecting, honest and intelligent Democrats to take the only course that they can take, and that is to join with the decent and respectable element of this community and cast their ballots for John C. Haymaker for recorder.

It is not my fault that I stand before you tonight to advocate his election. It is the fault of those who betrayed me and other honest and independent voters in the cause for which we had joined. I am going to cast my first vote on Tuesday for a Republican, but it is for a Republican with a good, clean private and public record. This is the only choice that is left, and I take it, and I am proud to stand here tonight and say that I have independence and honesty enough to abide by the principles which the so-called Bigelow reformers have betrayed, and which the so-called Democrats have abjured and disgraced.

I see that Thomas Bigelow has taken off his coat. Well, he better not hang it up anywhere in the Citizens headquarters. If he does there will be something doing.

It is not right for a man in a campaign like this, where there is such abundant material to discuss, to repeat what he has said on any former occasion. If we should be lacking in anything on one evening, the blunders of the Citizens party would furnish something before the next 24 hours elapsed. It is not right, I say, to an audience, to repeat what you may have said on a former occasion, but there is one thing that I shall beg your indulgence for repeating for the third time in this campaign. It shows, it seems to me, in a most striking manner, the absurdity of Bigelow as a reformer, and the absurd pretensions that are held out to the public to show that he leaves his candidates—I call those Republicans who were elected on the county ticket his candidates for certain reasons that I will give you later—it shows the ridiculousness of the pretentions made by the Bigelow papers that he does not interfere with his candidates and leaves them untrammeled with respect to appointments and their political action.

SWEEPING HAS NOT OCCURRED.

About three weeks ago there was a grand parade in the Bigelow papers. I think it was in the Sunday issues, of four candidates who were elected on the Citizens-Democratic ticket last fall, and they were made to say what they thought of William B. Hays as a candidate for recorder; and the statement accompanied that, that they were left by Bigelow entirely free to choose any one they pleased to fill the jobs at the court house. Of course you all believe that?

Don't you remember that it was heralded abroad throughout the county, through last fall's campaign, that as soon as this new set of officials went into the court house each one of them would take an immense broom and sweep out that old lot who have been there so many years? That was one of their war cries. And yet nearly two whole months have elapsed, and there is scarcely a new man appointed. There is a reason for that, and I suppose a good and sufficient reason to Mr. Bigelow, and that is this: That he has every job up there promised to about 25 people. Now, if he made an appointment there would be 24 disappointed men before the election.

I want to say that we have gone through a remarkable campaign, which is rapidly drawing to a close, and that campaign has been remarkable for some features throughout its entire progress. I can say truthfully, I think, as I see before me this great meeting of citizens tonight, that Bigelow's boodle and the Pittsburgh Post have done more to unify and solidify the Republican party than anything that has occurred for 20 years.

Need I argue to Democrats that there was present in this campaign, in respect to the nomination of recorder for the city, the grandest opportunity that has occurred in 20 years for their party to show that it had some principle in its existence; that it had some sense of duty, that it had some patriotism in its composition.

DEMOCRATS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY.

When Bigelow set down his despotic foot and declared absolutely that Hays, and no man but Hays, should be nominated, there was the chance for the honest Democratic party to have said to him: 'Very good, Mr. Bigelow, you can repudiate the principles of the Citizens movement and the pledges of reform, but we tell you that we refuse to follow your bad example, and we will pick a Democrat, a good man of high character and standing, and we will put him in nomination, and between you and the straight Republican party, we will elect our candidate'; and so, doubtless, they would have done, but Bigelow's boodle was too powerful. He had too much "courtesy."

It was too powerful to be resisted, and it won over the Democratic committee, or the so-called organization to his views, and they threw down the arch reformer, that eminent honest and honorable citizen, George W. Guthrie. They threw him out and down, and trampled upon him and insulted 15,000 Democratic voters in Pittsburgh, and they accepted this nobody, to say the least of him, who was nominated in this despotic way by Bigelow, and thus put themselves in the position of repudiating and abjuring all the principles upon which our two victories had been won last year.

It is amazing that this outfit of political free booters and bandits would have the audacity to charge Democrats who have adhered to the party principles all their lives with falseness and with repudiation because they refused to follow these "awags." Is it not astonishing, that this combination over in Third avenue, in the vice district of Pittsburgh, where they have floating the black flag of piracy and treachery, would have the audacity to challenge decent Democrats for refusing to follow them and for adhering to the very fundamental principles of the reform movement. But that is not surprising after all, when you know the people. You have got to know the people to understand it. I understand it, and thousands of other Democrats understand it, but the Republicans here tonight may not understand it so well.

SPECTACLE IN THIRD AVENUE.

Wouldn't it make my old friend McClintock weep, wouldn't it make Mr. Guthrie, beneath the sunny skies of Florida, wail his loudest, wouldn't it make J. L. Lewis and Dr. McCracken and the gentlemen who were foremost in the reform movement last year, groan aloud to look over yonder in Third avenue and see that sham aggregation of reformers. It is a wretched and deplorable spectacle when you count them on the fingers of your two hands. You have yonder, masquerading as reformers and advocates of good government, the worst elements of both parties, absolutely the worst elements of both parties (applause). That is the argument that should reach every mind and control every honest vote in the city of Pittsburgh. Reform! With William B. Hays and Roger O'Mara and Bill McKelvey and Johnny McTighe, and John Staley. There are others there. There is James A. Clark, twice commissioner of Allegheny county, who never raised his voice in protest against any single ring measure that was ever proposed in his office. Then you have that illustrious citizen, George Fleming, that stood up at all times and used his influence and his vote for every measure that the old ring proposed in the Pittsburgh councils.

Is it not an insult to every decent Democrat and to every decent Republican, that it should be seriously proposed to make men of that kind a factor and an element in the deciding of who shall be chosen chief magistrate of this city? Was there ever before a time when newspapers actually undertook to argue and to predicate the election of a chief executive upon the sayings and doings of this disreputable class? Tonight's Leader is actually full of gatchling matter. Full of matter to reach, or suppose to reach, a class of voters who are to be influenced by such contemptible means as that.

PEN STROKE MAKES NEW DEPARTMENT

Commerce and Labor Branch of Government an Accomplished Fact.

CORTELYOU TO PRESIDE

Secretary to the President Will Assume New Duties and William Loeb Will Succeed Him in White House Relationship.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt this afternoon signed the bill providing for a department of commerce, thus concluding its enactment into law.

The bill was received at the White House last evening. This morning, in accordance with the usual form, it was sent to the department of justice for examination by the attorney general. It was returned to the president this afternoon, with Attorney General Knox's recommendation that it be signed. Soon afterward, President Roosevelt affixed his signature, in the presence of Secretary Root and Secretary Cortelyou.

The signing of the measure creating what promises to be one of the most important departments of the government, was attended by no ceremony. In due time the formal announcement will be sent to congress that the president has signed the bill.

It is well understood that George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, will be appointed secretary of the new department. His appointment will be sent to the senate by the president early next week, perhaps on Monday, and it is likely there will be no delay in its confirmation. It is not improbable that, in anticipation of the enactment of the necessary supplementary legislation the president may send to the senate very soon the appointments of some of the important officials of the new department.

It is regarded as particularly desirable that preliminary work of organizing the department be entered upon as soon as practicable. Many important details will have to be worked out before the bureaus already in operation in other departments are transferred to the new department. The transfer of the existing bureaus will not take place formally until the close of the present fiscal year, June 30.

Coincident with the qualification of Secretary Cortelyou as the secretary of the department of commerce and labor, William Loeb, Jr., will enter upon the duties of secretary to the president. Mr. Loeb is at present first assistant secretary to the president. For several years he has been the private secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, serving him in that capacity while he was governor of New York and vice president. It is understood that few changes will be made in the White House force other than those indicated. B. F. Barnes, now assistant secretary to the president, will take up the duties now performed by Mr. Loeb, and the president will designate another not yet selected to take Mr. Barnes' place.

As soon as Secretary Cortelyou begins the work of organizing the new department he will take up with the appropriation committees of the house and senate the details of the legislation necessary for the maintenance of the department. The new department will add another to the long list of big supply bills to be enacted yearly by congress.

GOOD WAS INDORSED.

His Lodge Urges His Election to the Presidency of the Amalgamated Association.

At a meeting of Iron City lodge of the Amalgamated association, held in Bayardstown hall, Penn avenue, yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Announcement has been made of the willingness of Lewis Good, a member of this lodge, to become a candidate for president of the Amalgamated association, of which he has been a loyal and consistent member for nearly 20 years; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this lodge it is not good that labor organizations, any more than nations and bodies politic, should permit their executive officers to enjoy a too prolonged tenure of office, which tends to make them inconsiderate and dictatorial; therefore, Iron City lodge, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, takes pleasure in tendering its support to Brother Good's candidacy. With malice toward none, but with a sincere desire to benefit ourselves and all, and in the exercise of our rights of judgment as to what will best promote the common welfare, we submit to the brethren of our sister lodges in all parts of the country that a change in the national lodge office will bring about harmony in quarters where there are now serious and needless defections; will stop the waste of money in quarters where the expenditure has resulted in no apparent benefit; will wipe from the honored record of our beloved association the stain which was left upon it by the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor; will avert the perils of one-man power, whose logical effects have already been witnessed in one mismanaged strike; will restore the practices and the prestige that the Amalgamated association was a type of in the days of Weihe and of Garland; will regain the west and insure a policy of fairer dealing with the independent mills, which have been discriminated against without any compensating advantage whatever to the lodges in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation.

In short, Iron City lodge, knowing Brother Lewis Good in all his relations, presents him with entire confidence in his ability to guide us wisely and safely through the problems demanding our solution. We cannot claim for him that he is a politician, but in the light of recent events we think his shortcomings there will be of great advantage to the association. He has had long experience; he is of the strictest honesty and integrity; and he can be depended upon, if elected our national president, to supplement his own mature judgment with the best counsels to be had in the association. In view of these and other circumstances, and in view of our conviction that it would be better to secure a change in the office of national president in this manner than to have the office vacated by resignation between conventions, be it, and it hereby is,

Resolved, That Iron City lodge exert itself in every honorable way to secure the election of Brother Good as president, in conformity to which the delegates from this lodge to the Columbus convention are instructed not only to vote for him but to work for him to the best of their ability; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be sealed and sent to the National Labor Tribune and the Amalgamated Journal for publication.

E. L. WHITE,
President.

M. H. REECE,
Recording Recretary.

REAL PIANO BARGAIN.

Hoffmann's, No. 537 Smithfield Street, Always Have What They Advertise.

A handsome mahogany-case upright piano, seven and one-third octaves, elastic action, finely finished and of rich tone quality, will be sold this week for $165.

It is not what you pay for a thing that makes it cheap or dear, but what the thing itself is worth. This piano is worth $325; thus, in buying, you save a large item. Of course, the piano has been used a short time, but is really good as new, and you can scarcely tell the difference.

Call and see this splendid bargain at once. It will interest you if you have the slightest intention to buy a piano.

J. M. HOFFMANN & CO.
No. 537 Smithfield Street.

Beautiful Cascade Park.

Books are now open for picnic dates at beautiful Cascade park. For information address J. H. Dietrick, Excursion Agent, New Castle, Pa.

MAN WHO SUCCEEDS GRAU

HEINRICH CONREID

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The executive committee of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate company made the following statement today: "At the meeting of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate company, held Friday, it was resolved that the executive committee be directed to negotiate with Heinrich Conreid regarding the Metropolitan opera house, with power to conclude a lease in case satisfactory terms can be arranged."

PAUCITY OF CARS CHECKS MINING

Miners Get Work Only a Day or Two a Week at Many Plants.

OUTPUT ONE-FOURTH

At Baltimore & Ohio Mines, Where 585 Cars Were Needed Yesterday, Only 93 Were Delivered.

Coal production in the Pittsburgh district is, because of the car shortage, a small fraction of what it should be. The Pennsylvania railroad lines have enough cars, but are short of locomotives. Conditions with the Baltimore & Ohio are just the reverse. The situation the last two days has been the worst in a year. Along the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Panhandle lines of the Pennsylvania the mines have been suspended most of the past two weeks.

President Patrick Dolan of the miners said yesterday that the men have worked not more than three days in the past two weeks at the mines along the Baltimore & Ohio. He said that at the mines along the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie they have worked four and a half days.

Operators said yesterday that the production has been down to about 25 per cent of what it should be for the last month. The 19 mines on the Wheeling division and 14 on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio had yesterday only 61 railroad cars and 32 individual cars, where, for an ordinary day's production they need 585.

The miners are getting little work, and their leaders declare that the wage advance which is to go into effect on the 1st of April will be of no avail while the plants cannot operate. Some of the operators have given up hope of arranging the trouble, and some will passively wait for it to adjust itself. J. W. Shields, the well-known independent operator, owning the Osceola mine in the Baltimore & Ohio field, is in Florida for an indefinite vacation.

The movement of coke from the Connellsville field continues crippled. The district has piles of coke, amounting to over 600,000 tons. Ovens are operating a third longer time with a single charge, to prevent the piling, and meantime the furnaces of the Pittsburgh district and the Shenango and Mahoning valleys are down or banked, while awaiting a delivery of coke.

Homesteaders Buy Coal Lands.

Ernest Erbeck, Frank Erbeck and Elmer Hough of Homestead have purchased a tract of coal land containing 2,300 acres on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsburg, W. Va., which they will open up at once, shipping coal by river and rail. The entire tract was purchased for $20 per acre and recently an offer of $100 per acre for the property was refused. Application for a charter for a coal company has been made and the coal will be got out as fast as possible.

OAKDALE—The plant of the Bruening Cork Company at Oakdale was slightly damaged yesterday morning by fire, which was extinguished by the members of the volunteer fire department. The origin is unknown.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Slightly used uprights and grands.

Hinze upright, good condition	$110
Everett upright, perfect condition	165
Hardman upright, splendid condition	190
Chickering upright, good condition	190
Krakauer upright, perfect walnut	195
Kimbell upright, perfect black	195
Hardman upright, like new	208
$800 new Steinway upright, mahogany, a rare bargain, goes for	625
Hardman baby grand, like new	400
Steinway square, good condition	85
Chickering square, good condition	88

All instruments fully guaranteed.

W. F. FREDERICK,
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.
Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh.

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Schomacher, Mathushek, Haines pianos, and the perfect piano player, Chase & Baker. Bring this with you.

BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Behr Bros., Kroeger, McPhail, Mathushek, Schomacher, Schubert, Haines pianos and Chase & Baker piano player, are sold only by Reasonable prices.

W. F. FREDERICK,
The Reliable Piano Dealer
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.
Entire building. Near Seventh ave.
Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh.

STEINWAY PIANO BARGAINS.

$675 new Steinway upright, mahogany $475
$800 new Steinway upright, mahogany, best style made, a bargain.... 610
$1,050 new Steinway parlor grand, mahogany, goes for.... 850

W. F. FREDERICK,
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.
Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh.

MINERS INDORSE BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Committees Appointed to Secure Passage of Measures Affecting Laboring Men.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—President Mitchell of the Miners' union, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the miners before the coal strike commission, and the officers of the three anthracite districts of the miners' union, held a conference today to discuss legislation now before the state legislature affecting the mine workers.

Among the measures indorsed by the conference was that prohibiting the employment of females under 18 years of age between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.; raising the minimum age limit for children to be employed in factories from 13 to 16 years; raising the age limit of boys employed in the mines from 14 to 16, and outside the mines from 12 to 14; also bills providing for an employers' liability law and an 8-hour day for all mine workers; also for taking the bureau of mines and mining out of the department of internal affairs and making it a separate department, along the lines of the department of agriculture.

A committee will look after the legislation at Harrisburg, and another committee will be appointed to start a movement among trade unions generally throughout the state to help the miners in having the labor measures enacted into laws.

President Mitchell will leave for the west on Monday morning.

MEISNER IS PENITENT, WIFIE STILL OBDURATE

Man Who Defrauded Omaha Tradesmen Offers to Make Amends.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 14.—Hugh F. Meisner, the Toledo young man who represented himself as wealthy and married Miss Isabella Nichols of this city, and who yesterday was discovered to have been perpetrating a mammoth fake, is still in jail, but is very penitent today. He has expressed a willingness to bear punishment for what he has done and is even helping the prosecution to gather evidence of his fraud. He has given Attorney Cooley receipts for all borrowed money, and says he will make no defense.

At the same time he is making efforts to square himself with Cooley, and promises to go to work and repay all debts, if released. He says: "If my wife institutes divorce proceedings I will make no defense. I am a moral coward, and that is why I am in jail now. The idea of saying I had a fortune came to me on the spur of the moment, and when I first thought of it I did not mean to make money out of it, but after I had once begun I had to carry it out. I did not have the moral stamina to confess that none of my stories were true. I bought all those things merely to please my wife and not to defraud anyone. I am confident I can support my wife and pay back all debts if given the chance. I won't appeal to my brother for help.

"I will stay in Omaha or go away, just as my wife wishes, but they can do with me as they will. I will not defend myself."

There are good prospects that his straightforward talk will secure his release, but his wife insists she will secure a divorce.

INGERSOLL MARRIED

Leading Man at the Grand and Mrs. Mabel Arbuthnot Wedded at Midnight.

William Ingersoll, leading man at the Grand opera house, and Mrs. Mabel Arbuthnot of Gettysburg, Pa., were married at midnight last night at No. 225 Halket street, the home of Mrs. Arbuthnot, where also Mr. Ingersoll, his daughters and several members of the Grand stock company board.

The wedding was a kept a profound secret except among the relatives, of whom some were present on each side, and the intimate friends of the contracting parties. The duties of the groom at the Grand prevent a wedding trip.

The Halket street residence where the ceremony was performed has been exclusively a Grand company home. Mrs. Arbuthnot has been its active head. Now Mr. Ingersoll becomes at the house as at the theater, the leading man.

THE SOHMER PIANO.

The Sohmer piano has always maintained a leading position in the musical world and today stands without an equal. The Sohmer can rest upon its merits and win every time. Fine assortment in grands and uprights.

J. M. HOFFMANN & CO.,
No. 537 Smithfield Street.

WYMAN CAMPAIGN FORMALLY CLOSED

Many Orators Addressed the Crowd in Carnegie Music Hall.

NO CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Nominee Says He Will Try to Be Honest if Elected and Will Blunder Only Through Ignorance.

The Wyman party practically wound up its campaign in Allegheny last night with a mass meeting in Carnegie hall. A crowd of about 1,400 attended. John W. Robinson, candidate for select council in the Fourth ward, presided and made a short address, in which he spoke vaguely about the dawn of the new year for Allegheny. The fact that the dawn was coming, he said, and because the people in the Fourth ward believed Wyman and Robinson would be elected, they were shouting with joy. Mr. Robinson told the story of Wyman's last term and of how he had been cruelly ripped out of office. Nothing was said by Mr. Robinson about the issues of the campaign.

The star performer was Meredith Marshall, who has furnished amusement for everyone by making himself ridiculous before every audience he has spoken to. He attacked George Elphinstone, a reputable member of the Allegheny county bar, and threw some mud at S. C. Grier and Charles W. Dallinger. He wound up his talk in the usual manner by abusing the Union Traction Company officials because they had no fenders on their cars.

STRONG ON CAR FENDERS.

This car fender question is the only campaign issue Mr. Marshall knows, and he has worked it bare during the last two weeks. No one else has ever mentioned car fenders, but Marshall had to have something to talk about.

Attorney R. H. Jackson, who is introduced at all meetings as the "silver-tongued," told the crowd that there was a representative gathering in the house, that J. G. Wyman represented the right idea. Just what the right idea is in Allegheny politics is something the crowd could not comprehend, and Mr. Jackson did not take the trouble to explain. The Republican party, Mr. Jackson declared, was trying to ruin Mr. Wyman's reputation. George D. Riddle said that he need not tell the crowd why J. G. Wyman was going to win, because he said every one knew.

Attorney D. F. Patterson in his speech reiterated his statement made about a week ago that Wyman was unfairly dealt with when he was sent to jail. Mr. Patterson evidently forgot that he was one of the attorneys that sent Wyman to jail. And he apologized to the crowd for not telling them about 11 years ago about the unjust treatment Mr. Wyman got. Mr. Wyman made a short speech in which he said:

WYMAN'S LITTLE SPEECH.

"This is one of the happiest moments in my life, and if I am elected I will endeavor not to betray your trust and confidence. I will do my duty as far as it is in my power, and if I make mistakes it will be because I am ignorant of the matter."

This declaration that he would "endeavor not to betray their trust," and that if he makes mistakes it will be "because he is ignorant," are considered as miserable compared with the manly, straightforward statements made by Dr. Woodburn.

Attorney L. K. Porter told the crowd that they wanted him to talk about several things, but that he was not going to do it. Then he said that Attorney Patterson had been speaking from public platforms for 25 years and was considered one of the best in the county. No one seemed to know what bearing these statements had one the campaign, but Mr. Porter evidently did.

City Chairman Stephen G. Porter quoted some of the maxims of Ajax Jones, and after abusing everyone he could think of not allied with the Bigelow machine, he sat down and was succeeded by S. D. Wettach, W. W. Stoner, L. C. Beatty and William Brennen. None of the latter said anything remarkable.

BIG GATHERING EXPECTED

Temperance Workers Will March in Body to the Auditorium This Evening.

The meeting this evening at the Republican auditorium, Sixth avenue and Cherry alley, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence union, is expected to be one of the biggest meetings ever held in Pittsburgh in the interest of total abstinence. All the subordinate unions in this section have been invited, and many of these will march to the hall in a body.

The Rev. John G. Beane, president of the union, will preside and make the opening address. Other speakers will be C. A. Yinger, Joseph A. Weldon, Harvey Henderson and the Rev. John Price, pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic church in the West End. Attorney Henderson will speak as the representative of the Allegheny County Young People's Temperance union.

The musical program will be under the direction of Thomas F. Kirk, Sr., and will be a feature. The vocalists will include Miss Carrie Neumont, Miss Edith McCloskey, Miss Agnes Grubbs, Miss Elizabeth McCloskey, Harold Rehill and Harry E. Rieff. Miss Augusta Abel will act as accompanist.

Negro Acquitted of Assault.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Charles E. Jefferson, colored, was today found not guilty of the charge of assaulting the 3-year-old daughter of Dr. Conger of Taylorstown.

SHUN ALCOHOL, OR GRIP'LL GET YOU

Health Department Tells How to Escape Catching Grip, Now Prevalent.

"Don't get 'run down.'
Eat nourishing food.
Take plenty of sleep.
Avoid draughts and excesses.
Above all, shun alcohol."
Take "77."

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific "Seventy-Seven" breaks up and cures Grip, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head, Sore Throat and Quinsy.

At all Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, on receipt of price. Doctor's Book Mailed Free.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

GRIP

FIREMEN ARE ANGRY AT CITIZENS PARTY

Proposed Sop of 10-Days' Vacation Fails to Atone for Refusal of Pay-Increase.

Votes by the score and all the influence that many well-known men can give have been thrown to the Republican candidates by the action of the Citizens majority on the appropriation ordinance.

"I see that John B. Larkin is going to be kind enough to let us have 10 days' vacation," said one of the oldest firemen in the service last night, sarcastically. "I would like to know what use a vacation is to a man who is kept digging away all the time with increased expenses of all kinds.

"We had an ordinance placing our salaries on a level with those paid the Allegheny firemen. The wages of hosemen in the Pittsburgh department is $60 the first year, $73 and a few cents the second year and $80 the third year. In Allegheny the wages are straight $90. Our ordinance was copied after that now in effect on the North Side. W. H. Stevenson was going to be our friend. He told us so himself. You can see what his committee has done. It has not only cut out this promised increase, but it has put back on us in addition the charge for the bunk-room, which amounts to from $2 to $3 per man each month.

"Now that's what the Citizens members of councils have done for the firemen, and that's why the firemen are against the Citizens party. The firemen have been passed by. There's going to be thorough-going support of Haymaker by the firemen Tuesday."

Manufacturing Site Secured.

BUTLER, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—A large manufacturing corporation has secured several farms at Bonny Brook, four miles east of Butler, on the Baltimore & Ohio and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroads, for the establishment of steel works and a new town. Some of the properties were bought outright and others optioned. The deal was kept a secret by the promoters, although the first purchases were made several months ago.

Mrs. McKinley's Surrey Burned.

CANTON, O., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Fire tonight burned the carriage shop of Joseph Motter & Son. The loss is $10,000 or more, partially covered by insurance. The second floor was occupied largely by private carriages sent in for painting, and they were destroyed. Among these was Mrs. McKinley's surrey, the one used by the late president, and with which he met Mr. Roosevelt at the train the first time they met after being nominated at Philadelphia.

DIED.

SCHNELLBACH—Suddenly, on Friday, February 13, 1903, at 7 p. m., at Charleroi, Pa., HENRY P. SCHNELLBACH, in his 66th year.

Remains will leave Charleroi, Pa., on 12 o'clock train today, and will lie in state at Samson's chapel, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, until 9 o'clock Monday morning. Interment at Steubenville, O., Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For Internal and External Use.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Largest Installment Jewelry House in the State.
No Collectors to Annoy You.

A GENUINE DIAMOND STUD

You can buy here at wholesale price, and wear the stud while paying for it, at the rate of

A DOLLAR A WEEK.

$24

For this ¼-karat genuine Diamond Stud, mounted in solid gold; regular retail price $35. Wear the stud while paying for it at the rate of a dollar a week.

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WHOLESALE JEWELER.
Leading Selling Agent for "BOSS" Watches.
Established 1870.
404 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.
Cash or Credit.

Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.,
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Manufacturers and Dealers
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES!
NERNST LAMPS

The new electric light.
Saves ½ electric light bill.
Improves quality of light.
Electrical equipment of every description.
Highest grade, lowest price, quickest delivery.

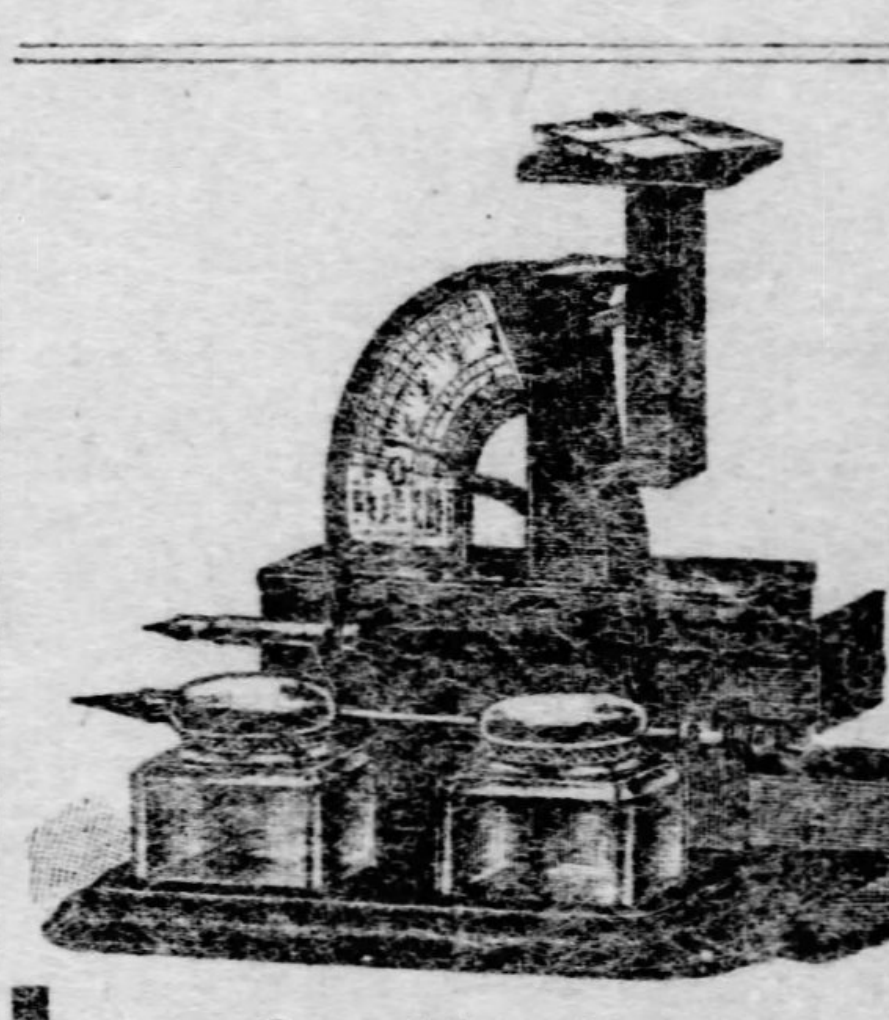
ESCORTED TO THE GRAVE BY FRIENDS

Engineer George Cowan.

He lived at No. 2172 Second avenue, Hazelwood, and was roasted to death in the railroad accident at "Rafferty's Cut," on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio last Friday morning. Cowan was highly respected, and leaves a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Iron City lodge No. 318, and 25 members of the organization accompanied his body to his home in Sheffield, O., yesterday. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cowan of that place.

CHARGE OF MURDER THROWN ON WIFE

WELLINGTON, KAS., Feb. 14.—In the trial of John Cummings, charged with the murder of Anna Dishman, a 13-year-old servant girl, counsel for the defendant declared it would be proven that the murder was committed by the defendant's wife, that Mrs. Cummings held an irresistible influence over her husband and forced him to make a written confession.



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Stamp Drawer, Pin Drawer, Ink Stand and Pen Rack. Black enameled or oxidized. Pressed glass ink wells. A handsome practical addition to your desk accessories. Price $2.50

Pigeon Hole Cases

Neat and inexpensive, made of heavy paper covered tar board. Contains 12 leatherette faced desk scoops 10x4½ x4½ inches. With metal label slides, complete $2.90

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We have them in city or country, with or without railroad facilities. Either by foot or acre frontage. Can give you unequaled inducements in every way. We would be pleased to open a correspondence with you; have you call on us or send our representative to you.

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Costs No More to Dress Well

If you have your clothes cleaned and pressed now and then by Dickson, The Tailor, they will look better and wear much longer—
The cost is trifing—
420 Wood St.

Money Loaned Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Firearms and good clothing. Lowest rates. Gallinger's, Twelfth and Penn.
Unredeemed pledges for sale cheap.

EXCURSION.

MARDI GRAS
—AT—
NEW ORLEANS

The Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans this year will be the grandest ever held and will occur February 23 and 24, although the entire week preceding February 24 will be devoted to celebration by the various organizations that have made "Mardi Gras" and "New Orleans" famous the world over. The Illinois Central Railroad is synonymous with "Mardi Gras" and arrangements have been made for special "Tour Service" from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis for handling passengers to New Orleans for this occasion.

If you are contemplating a trip to the Mardi Gras, make your arrangements at once for sleeping car accommodations, etc. Free descriptive matter and full particulars upon application to

E. A. RICHTER,
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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France)
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
*L'Aquitaine...Feb. 12 | La Bretagne...Mar. 12
La Champagne Feb. 26 | *La Lorraine...Mar. 19
*La Savoie....Mar. 5 | La Champagne Mar. 26
*Twin Screw Steamers.
General Agency, 32 Broadway, New York; McCormick & Co., 506 Smithfield st.; First National Bank, Fifth ave. and Wood st.; C. R. Weitershausen, 717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

$10,000 DONATED TO CURE KIDNEY TROUBLES

A SOCIETY OF WEALTHY MEN EMPLOY THE GREATEST KIDNEY SPECIALISTS IN THE WORLD TO COMPOUND AN ABSOLUTE AND PERMANENT CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY

Has Been Discovered Which Acts Like Magic in Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism and All Uric Acid Complaints.

FREE TO THE SICK

The Society Announces That Its Secretary and Medical Director Will Give Free Help to Anyone Suffering From This Dangerous Disease.

Thousands die every year from kidney troubles thousands of others have diseases of the kidneys and do not know it. By the time they find it out, the disease has progressed to its advanced stages and the cure becomes difficult. The existence of kidney disease in its early stages can only be positively determined by a chemical and microscopic examination of the urine made by a skilled specialist. Every person should have such an examination made at least once a year, no matter how well he may feel. A number of wealthy men have formed a society and employed an eminent kidney specialist who will make an examination of your urine absolutely free. Such an examination usually costs from $10 to $25 if properly made. Send a specimen of your urine by express, charges prepaid, to Dr. A. Wilbur Jacksone, Medical Director, office 17, 173 West Eighty-third st., New York, and a full and complete analysis of your urine will be made without cost to you. Or let your urine stand perfectly still in a bottle 24 hours, and if at the end of that time you notice a sediment in the bottom of the bottle, specks floating through it or a cloudy appearance, you probably have kidney trouble in its second stage, and your case needs attention at once.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY.

The society has obtained the greatest kidney cure known to medical science. Kidney disease is due to an impoverished condition of the nerve force in the region of the kidneys, and to a congested and degenerated condition of the kidney cells. The remedy referred to contains the principal ingredients of nerve force in the exact form in which they are found in the human body. It is the only thing known to man which will actually renew and rebuild the decayed and degenerated cells and tissues of the kidneys. It breaks up the hardened tissues and makes the kidney cells soft and pliable, so that they can eliminate the poisonous products. It is a new remedy entirely different from all other kidney cures. Its marvelous efficacy and wonderful healing power has been thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases. It has saved the lives of many whom the best physicians had pronounced incurable. Dr. Jacksone traveled all over Europe and America, and spent a fortune in experimenting before he finally compounded this remarkable remedy. It is not a secret preparation, but a physician's prescription. Dr. Jacksone tells you what it contains, so that you know what you are taking. All the ingredients are perfectly harmless; the remedy is pleasant to the taste and produces no disagreeable effects whatever. It is really a food for the kidneys. It fills the nerves with new nerve force; it makes the blood rich with cell and tissue building material; it imparts new life, energy and vigor to the entire body. It is good for almost any disease; it is even beneficial to well people; it is a veritable God-send to those suffering with kidney disease.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

The society authorizes the announcement that its medical director will actually send a complete course of home treatment, on condition that you are to take it according to directions, and if it fails you pay absolutely nothing. If it succeeds you pay for the remedies only. The treatment is comprised of four large six ounce bottles of Dr. Jacksone's great kidney cure—Force of Life—and such special remedies as your particular case may require. It is all sent express charges prepaid, and will be delivered at your very door without trouble or annoyance to you. When you write, state the leading symptoms of your trouble, so that the doctor may intelligently prescribe for your particular case.

A REMARKABLE BOOK FREE.

The society will send any sufferer a complimentary copy of Dr. Jacksone's latest medical work. This is by far the most practical and comprehensive treatise on diseases that has ever been published for general distribution. It is richly illustrated with the finest engravings and thoroughly explains the very latest, best and most effective treatment for kidney troubles known to medical science. The entire treatment can be successfully taken at your own home. The book tells just what the treatment is, how it acts, what it contains and why it cures. It tells how to prevent kidney disease. This information alone is invaluable and should be known to every man, woman and child in this country. A copy of this great medical work should be in every home. Be sure to state the leading symptoms of your trouble and write to Dr. A. Wilbur Jacksone, Medical Director, office 17A, 173 West Eighty-third st., New York.

HAYMAKER HAS THE BATTLE SAFELY WON

His Majority Tuesday Will Not Drop Below Ten Thousand.

BIGELOW SAYS HAYS WILL HAVE 15,000

The Inside Claim of the Citizens for Their Man Has Dwindled to 850.

PEDDLING WILLFUL LIES

With the adjournment of the Old City hall meeting last night the hardest fought political battle in the history of the city was practically brought to a close. On Tuesday, unless there is unprecedented fraud practiced by his opponents, John C. Haymaker will be elected recorder of Pittsburgh by a majority of at least 10,000.

At the close of a day of hard work at Republican headquarters, Chairman M. G. Leslie issued this statement:

"I am more confident today than at any time since the beginning of this campaign. I am satisfied that John C. Haymaker will be elected by not less than 10,000 majority. I have gone over the figures, district by district, and ward by ward, and know that we will carry at least 26 of the 38 wards of the city. We do not concede more than nine wards to Hays and three of these are in doubt.

"Our canvass has not been made on the surface, but the work has been done by thorough, capable and competent men, on the basis of Haymaker against Hays, and the people have not hesitated to give an expression when solicited.

ELEVENTH HOUR CANARDS.

"The public should be prepared for last minute canards in connection with this campaign. The Republican party has given the facts as they actually occurred and exist, and has proven every assertion connected with padded registry lists, attempted bribery of election officers and lavish use of money to corrupt the voters.

"The Republican organization is not operating a betting bureau. This is being done by the Bigelow people in the hope of giving the impression that Hays is the favorite. I am reliably informed that John Staley, who is in charge of this end of the campaign for the Bigelow machine, is betting money on both ends in order to keep up the odds on Hays.

"It has come to our knowledge that a wilful and slanderous lie, attacking the character of Mr. Haymaker, is being peddled by the hired agents of the Bigelow machine in the streets of the city, and we invite the opposition to openly give to the public, through the public press, any story that is derogatory to the character of John C. Haymaker."

Charles A. O'Brien, chairman of the Jacksonian party, makes this statement:

WHAT JACKSONIANS WILL DO.

The Jacksonian party was organized as a means of affording real Democrats an opportunity of protesting against the nomination of W. B. Hays by Thomas S. Bigelow, and his corrupt indorsement by the rump Democratic convention. The Hays candidacy is an outrageous betrayal of all reform principles and pledges, and an insult to all Democrats who put party above self, and joined the Citizens movement in good faith for better government of our city.

We are exercising our privilege, as good citizens, where no party principle is or can be involved, of choosing between Republican candidates one of whom represents bossism of the worst type, and whose nomination, in the language of the Post, is "a surrender to the vital principle of bossism," and is "the cap-sheaf of political stupidity and incompetence;" the other who was nominated in a decent way, and whose life, character and record are unimpeachable.

While we have accomplished a great deal in the way of creating an entirely new organization for this campaign in a very brief time, I do not pretend to have accurate figures any more than the two clerks have. But knowing the discontent and widespread dissatisfaction of the honest Democrats, I feel justified in saying that the Jacksonian ticket and the straight Republican ticket will get at least one-third of the Democratic vote in this city, amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000.

BIGELOW CLAIMS MUCH.

Thomas S. Bigelow says that John Staley's estimate of William B. Hays' majority is too low. Staley placed it at 3,700. Bigelow says he is still claiming 15,000 for his man. Last fall he claimed 40,000 majority for the Citizens county ticket and was in the neighborhood of 30,000 shy of the right figure. The inside machine claim for Hays is 850.

"What do I think of Staley's figures on the result of the election? Nothing," said Dr. Cadwalader Evans yesterday. He continued, "he does not know. If he did he would not tell, so there is no dependence to be put in such statements. Any man who is guided by such guesses ought to get left, and he will. I have engaged actively in four city and one county campaign, and I have never allowed myself to take an active interest in politics unless my judgment of the conditions prevailing was that they would be successful. I never engage personally in what I consider a losing fight, and have never missed my guess on the outcome in 25 years of active political life.

"I felt satisfied the Citizens would win last February and again in November. They did win. I am equally well satisfied that they will not win this time. These fights are won by the party that presents the best issue to the people. The Citizens ought to know they have surrendered the issues upon which they won the first two fights, and if they haven't learned this they will on Tuesday. You must keep close to what the people want or you will not win, and my guess is that the people don't want Bigelow nor anyone now associated with him. The money he has to spend and is spending, is no help to him. It arouses the people to defeat him. Because he is spending money they don't want either him or his money."

Have You Something to Exchange?

Then this is your department.

The Gazette offers you this chance to "meet up" with the other fellow, who is also in the market for a trade. In this column you will find, every day, exchange bargains. You have something to trade that somebody else wants. List it here, stating what you wish in exchange, and he or they will see it and communicate with you.

Maybe it is machinery you want to dispose of. Let the public know about it here. Or is it a horse that you want to trade for a cow? This is the place to find the other fellow. Is it a vehicle you want? Suggest it here. Have you personal belongings that you are tired of? Don't go to a second hand store with them. Spend a few cents in this exchange column and find a ready buyer. Parts of your library that you don't want? Mention them in The Gazette and get something good in return.

"FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY."

That's our motto in this column. Watch it closely, and list your trading articles. Somebody wants your surplus stock, and this is the place to tell them about it.

Address, The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Manager Classified Advertising Dept.
See classified page.

ENERGETIC BRADDOCK NEWSBOY WHO HAS A SNUG BANK ACCOUNT

John (Mose) Balsamo.

Of the many hundred newsboys who sell The Gazette in Greater Pittsburgh, perhaps none enjoy a more lucrative business than John Balsamo, or, as he is more popularly known, "Mose." He is Braddock's king newsboy and is known to nearly every resident of that thriving borough. "Mose" is an orphan and is now 15 years of age. He has been a resident of Braddock for 10 years, and in that time has sold more daily and Sunday papers than any other newsy in the town. He never misses the trains bearing the regular or extra editions, and as a result of his industry he has a snug sum of money in the bank and is constantly adding to it. He is one of the most attentive pupils in the public school and expects to enter the borough High school next year. His ambition is to own a news stand and takes pleasure in the rapidly increasing sales of the daily and Sunday Gazette.

WOODBURN SEEMS CERTAIN OF 3,000

Situation in Allegheny is Carefully Analyzed by Experts.

BIG MEETING IN SIXTH

Hot Shot Poured Into Wyman, and Voters Asked to Rally to Standard of Decency and Good Government.

"The Republican ticket in Allegheny is going to have a good majority throughout the entire city on Tuesday," said Senator Charles Muehlbronner last night. "Wyman has had all the noise-makers in this fight and is claiming everything, while our army of over 1,000 workers has been operating quietly in every precinct in the 15 wards. We have a pretty good idea of how each district will go, and have made an estimate of what Dr. S. S. Woodburn's majority will be. It will be close to 5,000 if the day is favorable, and considering any exigencies that may arise we will win by 3,000 votes."

Recorder John B. Murphy said: "The outlook for the Republican ticket is very bright, and with a good day to bring out voters who scare at bad weather, our majority will be overwhelming."

The following figures show by wards what majorities it is expected Dr. Woodburn will have next Tuesday, taking the most conservative estimates:

First	100	Tenth	200
Second	800	Eleventh	400
Third	350	Twelfth	100
Fourth	150	Thirteenth	50
Fifth	250	Fourteenth	25
Sixth	175	Fifteenth	100
Seventh	50		
Eighth	100	Total	3,000
Ninth	150		

ANALYSIS OF THE WARDS.

In making this computation past conditions in election times were considered. The First ward is doubtful. Charles Beymer, the Republican candidate for select council in the First, is more popular there than is Wyman, who considers the ward his stronghold.

In none of his past fights has Wyman ever carried the Second, the biggest ward in the city. During the Wyman-Slayton mayoralty contest, Slayton beat Wyman by 900 in the Second.

The Third ward went Republican last fall by 151 votes, and the Republican sentiment is stronger now than at that time. John W. Robinson, Wyman's candidate for select council in the Fourth, declares he has his ward in his vest pocket. Yet with Wyman and Robinson, both working in the Fourth during the November contest for the Citizens party, the Republican majority was 350. Robinson's opponent, William Saul, expresses his confidence of winning easily.

There is little doubt regarding the Fifth ward, as Woodburn is very strong there, and in the Sixth every one who has been prominent in politics in past campaigns is working for Dr. Woodburn. The Sixth went Republican by 178 votes in November, as did the Seventh.

The Eighth ward has always been the strongest Republican ward in the city, and the Wyman people concede Dr. Woodburn a big majority there. The heaviest labor vote in the city is in the Ninth, and the indications are that Wyman will be snowed under. The Standard Manufacturing Company's plant, of which Francis J. Torrance is president, is in the Ninth. The Standard men are pledged to support Dr. Woodburn. The stove works of W. T. Bradberry, a Republican leader, are also in the Ninth. The Schoen Pressed Steel car works and the Edith furnace, of which Robert McAfee was for years manager, are also in this ward, and the workmen are almost without exception with the Republican party.

TENTH IS SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL.

The Tenth ward is somewhat doubtful, and the Eleventh, Judge Elliot Rodgers' ward, is strongly Republican. The Twelfth ward is claimed by the Wyman people.

The Thirteenth has always been a Democratic stronghold, and there has never been a Republican ticket there. But the Thirteenth ward Democrats bolted the Wyman party several weeks ago, and have pledged themselves to support the Republican ticket. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards have very few voters, being thinly populated, and both sides are claiming them.

The Wyman party managers acknowledge that their candidate must carry the city from the eastern end to Federal street by 1,500 votes to assure his election. This, they say, he will do, while Senator Muehlbronner declares the best he can do is to split even. So that all things considered, the prediction of 3,000 majority for Dr. Woodburn is considered very conservative.

The Republican party has had a canvass among the substantial business men of Allegheny during the past week, and the report is that nine out of every 10 of them declare they would not stand for another Wyman regime with what is certain to follow his election. Many business men have gone down into their pockets and have put money into their own wards in their determination to defeat Wyman.

WOODBURN PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

The prospects of Dr. Woodburn during the past week have so brightened that the Wyman people acknowledge that a rainy day is the only hope their ticket has. The speeches Dr. Woodburn has made are of a kind that inspire confidence in the man. Comparisons are being drawn between the statements of Dr. Woodburn and those of Wyman orators, because Wyman never has made any statements since the campaign opened. The declaration of Dr. Woodburn that "with profound faith in Almighty God, and the hope of immortality, I will not only be ever ready to answer at the bar of public opinion, but sooner or later at the judgment seat of God," is compared with something said by Meredith Marshall, Wyman's apologist, at the Eighth ward meeting last Wednesday night. Mr. Marshall said:

"J. G. Wyman always does his duty, even on Sunday. I know for a fact that Jim Wyman goes to church on Sunday with his family. Of course he does not like to do it any better than I would, but being a man of family he considers it his duty."

Here is another:

"Dr. Woodburn is a good man and knows nothing about the houses of ill-repute that are so numerous in our First ward. No matter who his police are, they can pull the wool over his eyes and the houses will remain. But Jim Wyman knows them all and can regulate them. Just what he intends to do in this respect he alone knows, and he has never said anything. I am a single man and of course I have my own views as to what should be done with these resorts"

And yet Mr. Marshall says he never made a speech that would shock even the nicest people. The truth is that Mr. Marshall has done Wyman more injury than all the campaign orators of the Republican party.

WOODBURN STANDS FREE.

And again, Wyman's silence regarding his intentions if he be elected, and the stories that are told of how many well-known characters in Allegheny have been promised jobs, is compared with this from Dr. Woodburn:

"I have not given any thought to the question of appointments, if I am elected; but I pledge my word that they will be men honorable, God-fearing and capable of fulfilling the duties and responsibilities of the office to the best advantage to the people."

A gang of Wyman hoodlums, led by one of the men Wyman has promised the superintendency of police in the event of his election, packed the Republican meeting in the Sixth ward last night and almost succeeded in breaking up the proceedings. So far did they go with their rowdy tactics that Jesse McGeary, chairman of the meeting, telephoned to police headquarters for protection. Detective Philip McDonough, Lieut. Richard Wilson and a squad of officers from No. 3 station were sent to the meeting. In the meantime several stout Republicans got their hands on the Wyman leader, who got his men from Taylor's saloon in Beaver avenue, and fired him out into Chartiers street. When the police appeared his followers quietly slipped out of the building.

The meeting in the Sixth ward last night was one of the largest held in the city during the present campaign. The speakers were George H. Churchill, W. H. Baird and W. J. Burke. W. J. Burke made the principal speech, and said:

BURKE TELLS OF BROKEN PROMISES.

It has been proven and shown that there were no Democratic primaries held in several of the districts in Allegheny, but a few people chosen by James G. Wyman, in each district, held a curbstone primary and set up delegates favorable to him.

At the last state election I, for one, with a labor committee, waited on Wyman to ascertain from him what part or sides he was going to take in the last campaign.

He made an agreement and guaranteed to the labor committee that he would not take any part on either side, but remain neutral. Within 24 hours afterward he broke his pledge and was out working for the Citizens party. I can prove this by several labor men who were present; namely, George Churchill of the Street Railway Conductors, W. H. Baird of the Order of Railway Conductors, E. J. Waltman of the Switchman's association, M. O. Sullivan of the Sheet Metal Workers, W. A. Hamilton of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, W. A. Plumer of the Brotherhood of Firemen, and Mr. Shaw of the Machinists.

The Citizens party, at the last municipal election, adopted a platform agreeing to give labor the recognition it was justly entitled to and professed a willingness to carry out the same, and for that reason the United Labor league, composed of the various labor organizations of Western Pennsylvania, with a membership of about 55,000, indorsed their ticket and worked to their interest to a man, and you know the result. The United Labor league, believing that they were entitled to some recognition, indorsed two of their members and appointed a committee to present their claim to the Citizens and Democratic committees and they were denied a respectful hearing. Thereupon the United Labor league at once drafted resolutions denouncing the Citizens party, and that is the reason why that committee waited on James G. Wyman and I appeal to every labor man to resent that broken pledge at the polls on February 17, 1903. He should not be elected and will not be, if the decent people of this city have the courage to stand up for decency.

NOT READY FOR BIGELOW CONTROL.

If you will elect Dr. S. S. Woodburn for your recorder, you will have a man who is not under the control of any man or machine, and who has the moral courage to rebuke wrong, and will make you a recorder that the people of Allegheny may justly be proud of. If you elect Dr. S. S. Woodburn we will have a recorder of our own, but, on the other hand, if you elect Wyman we will have T. S. Bigelow and James G. Wyman as recorder. I do not believe that the voters of Allegheny are quite ready to turn this grand old city over to T. S. Bigelow.

The auditorium of the Second ward No. 3 school house, in Lithgow avenue, was packed last night with Republicans. The school building is within a block of Wyman's residence, and the way the Republicans crowded in to hear campaign issues discussed manifests the feeling there is against the Bigelow candidate in his own precinct and ward. Dr. Woodburn was present and got a hearty and noisy reception. He made a short speech. The other speakers were Charles W. Dallinger, W. C. Kraumer, W. J. Burke and W. H. Baird. The latter made the principal address, which was one of the strongest that has been presented to the public in the campaign. Mr. Baird said:

On next Tuesday you are to choose by your ballots, the man who is to serve as your chief executive for the ensuing term of three years. In considering the importance of the office, I desire to call your attention to the duties and responsibilities specifically enumerated in your charter, but more especially to the first and fifth provisions. The first provision is this: "He shall cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the state to be executed and enforced." The second, third and fourth provisions refer to the messages and other information which he shall send to councils and also provide for the calling of special meetings of that body. The fifth provision requires that he shall "perform such duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance, and he shall be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city."

He is also charged with the responsibility of appointing the heads of the different departments of the city government. This is a great power, and a great responsibility to be placed in the hands and upon the shoulders of one man, and the man whom you place in that office should be big enough mentally, politically and morally to fill that position. Which of these two men, Dr. S. S. Woodburn or James G. Wyman, measures up to this standard?

WYMAN'S MANY SHORTCOMINGS.

Wyman has been your chief executive upon three different occasions. Has he made a faithful and efficient officer? Has he executed and enforced the laws, or has he caused them to be executed and enforced? Has he not only failed to cause them to be executed and enforced, but violated them himself. Was he not convicted and punished by imprisonment for an offense more odious in the eyes of men than highway robbery? Do the forces behind him in this campaign give any guarantee that his next administration would be any improvement upon his previous administration or that he could be depended upon to "preserve the good order or promote the efficient government of your great city?" Has he ever in any manner whatever shown any evidence that he has a proper conception of either the duties or the responsibilities of a high executive office?

Can any thoughtful man conscientiously say that Wyman has shown any capacity or fitness for the office of recorder of Allegheny city?

On the other hand, his opponent, Dr. Woodburn, is an honored member of an honorable profession. His ability and intellectual capacity are known and recognized. His personal character is above reproach, and as far as he has been before the public his actions have been characterized by integrity, sincerity and honesty of purpose. He stands as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, placed in nomination by the decent, respectable elements of the old Citizens party and Democratic organizations, and indorsed by a regular convention of the Republican party.

Charged for the Positions.

Frederick Hess of McKees Rocks was committed to jail last night, charged with false pretense by Michael Halka, before Alderman Humphries Lynch of Allegheny. Hess is a foreman in the Pressed Steel Car Company's works at McKees Rocks and it is alleged in the information that he charged Halka $10 for getting him his position and $5 a month for retaining it. Seven other laborers in Hess' gang have made information against him for the same offense.

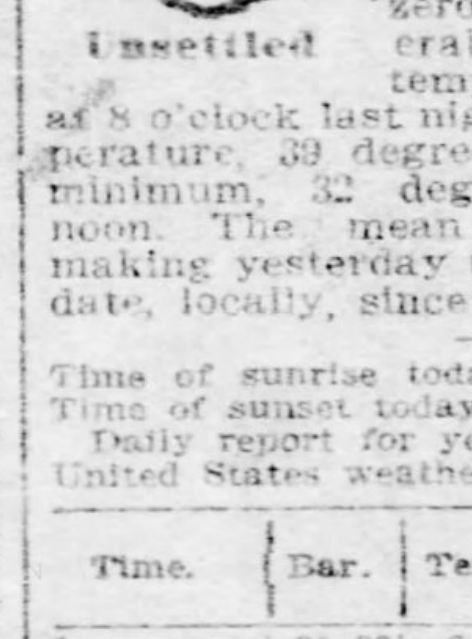
McKeesport Boys Disappear.

Edward and Harry Kaplan, young sons of Samuel Kaplan a well-known business man of McKeesport, on Friday went to Clairton, the scene of several recent murders and robberies, and have not returned to their home. Their father fears foul play. They started for Clairton with a team and a load of furniture to be delivered. The McKeesport police have taken the case up.

Play at the Lyceum.

The play, "His Last Chance," will be given at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral Lyceum next Friday evening, by members of St. Paul's cathedral. The play is a three-act comedy and will be produced under the personal direction of C. Stuart Brodock. The cast of characters includes many of the most prominent young people of the church.

THE WEATHER.


Unsettled

More cold weather is scheduled for this section by the Washington weather bureau. The prediction for today and tomorrow, is for either rain or snow, and colder conditions. The cold dominates the northwestern states, and from a number of places last night it was reported that the temperature was as low as 16 degrees below zero. There was a considerable fall in the local temperature yesterday and at 8 o'clock last night the maximum temperature, 39 degrees, was recorder. The minimum, 32 degrees, was reported at noon. The mean temperature was 36, making yesterday the coldest day for the date, locally, since 1900.

Time of sunrise today.................. 6:56 a. m.
Time of sunset today.................... 5:34 p. m.

Daily report for yesterday furnished by the United States weather bureau:

Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	30.33	34	74	N.E.	Snow
8 p. m....	30.28	39	48	N.E.	Cloudy

Comparative temperature and precipitation for February 14:

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Maximum	27	25	38	17	40	51	35
Minimum	9	10	23	3	34	32	26
Mean	18	18	30	7	37	42	30
Precipitation	0	T.	0	0	.07	0	.01

Maximum temperature (8 p. m.)........ 39
Minimum temperature (12 noon).......... 32
Mean temperature 36
Normal temperature (for 31 years)...... 34
Excess in temperature for the day........ 2
Excess in temperature since February 1.... 102
Excess in temperature since January 1.... 105
Normal precipitation (for 31 years)........ .10
Precipitation for the day.................. T
Deficiency in precipitation for the day.... .10
Deficiency in precipitation since February 1 .25
Deficiency in precipitation since January 1 1.07

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Sunday, and probably Monday; fresh northeast winds.

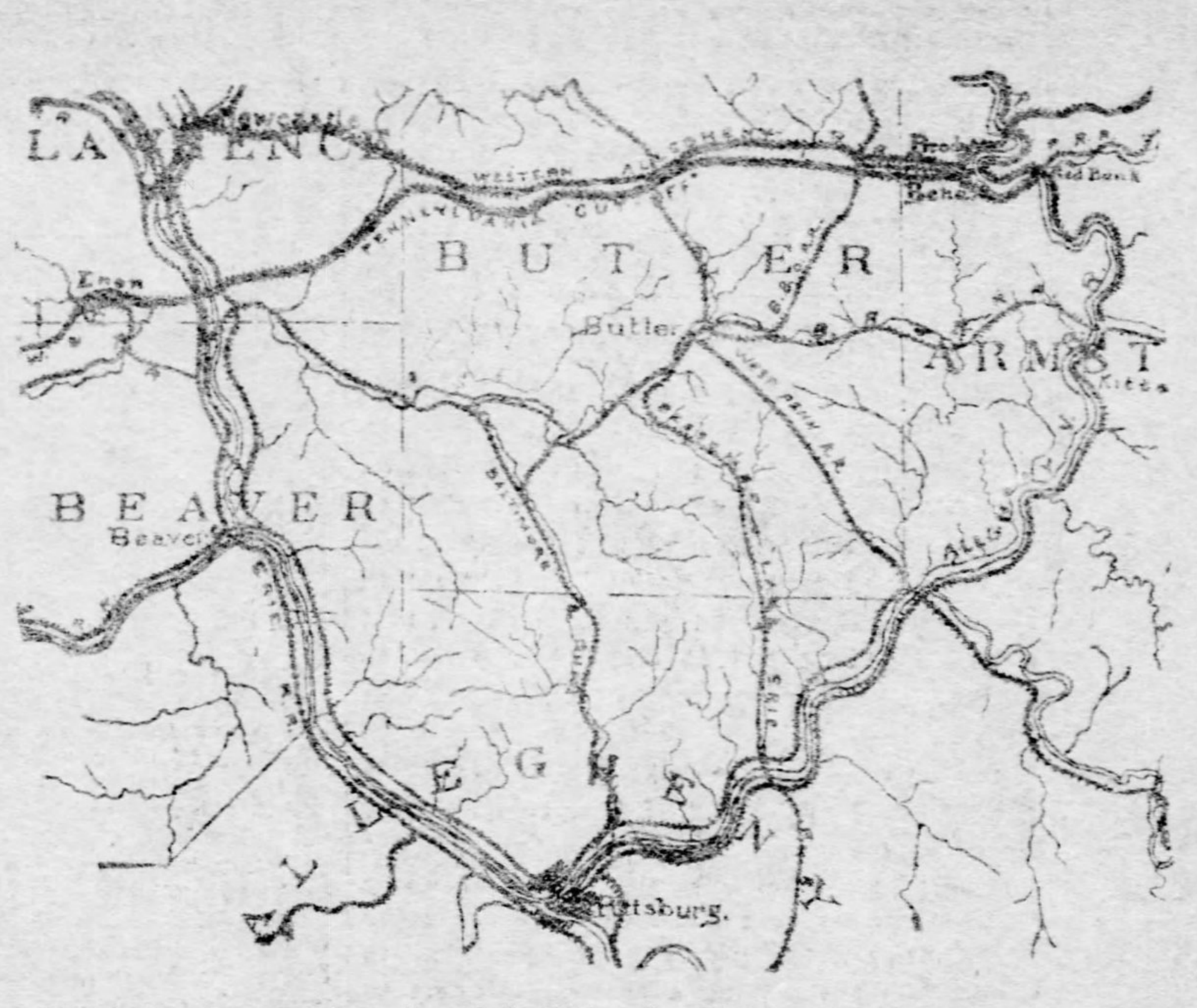
Ohio—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Sunday, and probably Monday; fresh north winds.

West Virginia—Rain or snow Sunday, and probably Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Vicksburg	39	Cloudy	Philadelphia	38	Cloudy
Washington	38	Cloudy	New Orleans	70	PtCldy
New York	36	Clear	Indianapolis	38	Cloudy
Buffalo	22	Clear	Cairo	42	Cloudy
Cleveland	26	Cloudy	St. Louis	34	Cloudy
Cheyenne	2	Clear	Kansas City	24	Cloudy
Denver	10	PtCldy	Salt Lake	2	Clear
Louisville	40	Rain	Omaha	18	Cloudy
Memphis	48	Cloudy	Helena	2	Clear
Chicago	28	Cloudy	Huron	10	Clear
Des Moines	22	Cloudy	Bismarck	16	Clear

TWO NEW LINES WILL DEVELOP DISTRICT THAT LACKS RAILROADS



With the increase in railroad facilities for Pittsburgh, given by the new cut-off of the Pennsylvania from Enon, on the Ft. Wayne, to Red Bank, on the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania, there is coming also far better railroad connections for a section which has needed only these facilities to develop far beyond its present importance. The country lying between Brady's Bend and New Castle is to be covered by two lines, the Pennsylvania and the Western Allegheny. Both are no longer mere projects, but established lines on which men are working. They will be completed within two years. The parallel lines are shown crossing the upper part of Butler county in the accompanying map.

FULTON COULD HAVE BEEN NAMED

Citizens Might Now Be Supporting Ex-Mayor for Recorder.

BUT HE DIDN'T WANT IT

Odd Story Told at Citizens Meeting in Seventh Ward—Bigelow Party Holds Forth in Several Wards.

Ex-Mayor "Andy" Fulton surprised the audience at a Citizens meeting in the Franklin school, Seventh ward, last night, by stating that he could have been their candidate for city recorder in place of William B. Hays, had he seen fit. He was endeavoring to show the people that his interest in Mr. Hays' election was a purely impersonal one, and that he did not ask for anything, nor did not expect anything.

The ex-mayor told the audience, without a smile, that same old story about Thomas S. Bigelow not being in it. He went on to say that Mr. Bigelow would not have any representation in the recorder's office if Hays was elected, and said:

"I am not after any representation in the recorder's office, nor anywhere else. I am working for 'Bill' Hays, because I'm against Flinn, and because I have been your candidate's personal friend for 35 years. Why, if I had wanted anything I would have become the candidate. I could have been the Citizens candidate for recorder myself."

Mr. Fulton then said that he had never done anything wrong in his life, and that he would be willing to compare his life and record with that of John C. Haymaker. He said nothing about comparing the lives and records of the two candidates for recorder.

FLINN NOT AN ISSUE.

The meeting was not an extraordinarily large one, but at times was quite noisy. The chairman was Alderman James P. Connor. When Jere Doherty attempted to speak the disorder knew no bounds, and the ex-magistrate had to take several starts. He finally discarded his start and proceeded to deliver a lecture on mass meeting manners. After a severe talking to, the meeting resumed its natural tranquility. Doherty claimed that William Flinn ceased to be in politics last February, and that he is not an issue of the present fight. He concluded by exhorting the people to "Go to the polls, elect Hays, and give the gang reason to sing, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'"

J. M. F. Foster, a colored orator, attacked Haymaker on all sides, but his chief theme of attack was the fact that Mr. Haymaker has not tried all the cases in his office since he became district attorney. The speaker overlooked the fact that the county employes several assistant district attorneys.

A. G. Colvin and John P. McTighe also made speeches. William S. Maxey, one of the Citizens orators, was on hand to talk, but shortly before 11 o'clock, the audience got tired and left, so Mr. Maxey did not deliver his speech.

With the aid of a brass band, a lot of red fire and parading over a wide area of territory in the Twenty-first ward, a crowd of workers and boys, with banners, assisted the Citizens party in holding a meeting in the Homewood school. About 300 men and boys were present. Many of the men who marched in the parade refused to go into the meeting, as they were tired.

MAY VOTE FOR HAYMAKER.

One was heard to say: "This is enough to make me vote for Haymaker."

J. A. Blair was chairman of the meeting. F. Y. Breck was the first speaker. He repeated his speech which he has been delivering nightly during the past two weeks. He ridiculed the Republicans, saying: "The idea of that gang and its friends making any pretense of religion by singing hymns." He also said: "We do not need any preachers to indorse our candidate. It's their business to save souls and not to mix in politics."

R. H. Douglas, Lloyd Pritchard, Joseph McCluskey and Joseph H. Vitchestain spoke in the order named.

The Citizens party held other meetings last night as follows: Thirty-third street school, Thirteenth ward, speakers, W. B. Rodgers, W. J. Brennen, Andrew Fulton, Joseph Sneakowski, Joseph H. Vitchestain, Thomas Sepinski, John A. Malrom; Turner hall, Thirty-first ward, speakers, John W. Morlenad, J. M. Brown, Joseph Howley, Ralph M. Strawbridge and W. S. Maxey; Dublin hall, Eighteenth ward, speakers, James A. Clark, Thomas B. Alcorn, J. A. Wakefield, Jere Doherty and Col. A. B. Shaner.

A meeting was announced for Keane's auditorium in the Seventeenth ward, but for some reason it was called off.

May Break a Church Record.

The Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Thomas Parry, D. D., is pastor, now has a membership of nearly 2,000, and at the close of the revival services now being held at this church by the Rev. E. Payson Hammond, D. D., the evangelist, it is expected that the membership of this congregation will be larger than that of any other Presbyterian church in the United States.

"Independents must act as well as think. It is only the coward who, doubting, fears to act. Complacent doubters have made corrupt boss-

Dyspeptic People CAN BE CURED.

If you are a sufferer from Dyspepsia you should try a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and notice the improvement in your condition. Your appetite will return, your food will taste better and you will not be bothered again with HEARTBURN, BELCHING, FLATULENCY, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATED BOWELS, INACTIVE LIVER or WEAK KIDNEYS, because

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positively cures such complaints. Hundreds of persons who were dyspeptic for years now enjoy robust health as a result of taking the Bitters. It will do as much for you, too. TRY A BOTTLE and see for yourself.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentlemen—I can personally recommend your Bitters as being very beneficial for stomach trouble, also for restoring the appetite.
R. J. WALL.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters for indigestion and liver troubles and found it very beneficial. I highly recommend it.
W. T. FIEKETT.

WOMEN IN NEED OF A TONIC WILL FIND THE BITTERS VERY BENEFICIAL.

BIG PIANO DEAL

Over Fifty New and Used Pianos Purchased for Spot Cash and will be Offered at Factory Cost to Close out Before Arrival of Regular Spring Stock. Four Carloads Just Received.

We have just received the bulk of the large stock of a dealer who recently retired from business cares, and as our spot cash offer for a number of pianos was accepted, we have the goods here, as a call at our warerooms will prove. We are not going to waste space or printer's ink in extensive "blowing," but merely submit a few facts and bargains for your consideration. The old-time idea of retailing pianos, wherein fabulous prices and profits prevailed, is a thing of the past, and must make way for our strictly modern methods, by which we sell hundreds of pianos yearly at popular prices and liberal terms.

Read this list carefully:

$350 Hardman Upright Piano for $100. Ebony case, 7 1-3 octave, used a few years; in good order and a bargain.

$400 Emerson Piano $175. Large size case, full, rich tone, light action; good as new.

$500 Steinway, Rosewood case, for $200. 7 1-3 octave, full size, tone and action; good as new.

$500 Kranich & Bach Piano for $200. This is an excellent instrument and worth double the money; used a short time.

$550 Decker Piano only $375. Beautiful carved case, rich tone and action the best money will produce.

Besides the above bargains we have many new and used pianos that will go down at this sale at about one-half (½) their real values.

$300 Hoffman & Co. Piano for...$ 85
$375 Schuman Piano for.........$150
$350 Martin Piano for..........$165
$375 Steiner Piano for.........$185
$375 Howard Piano for..........$200
$400 Singer Piano for..........$215
$425 Schaeffer Piano for.......$240
$450 Mathushek Piano for.......$265
$475 Steger Piano for..........$285
$600 Decker & Son Piano for....$400

Good square pianos, $15, $30 and upwards. Organs, $10, $20, $30, etc. Easy terms. All goods are exactly as recommended and fully warranted by the old reliable music house. Established over twenty-five years.

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OVER 10 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION.

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CURE GUARANTEED.

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It's bad enough to suffer from Rectal ailment, but why aggravate matters by resorting to untried, impractical methods of cure? Don't risk experiments, you're robbing yourself of the right to relief and cure and putting good money into something that cannot possibly bring the results desired.

Dr. Warner—by the Warner way—can and does cure the most obstinate cases, even where others have failed and pronounced a cure impossible. It is his only business and his methods have met with unqualified success for more than 20 years.

Ask someone who knows. You can have the names of hundreds of permanently cured patients, some probably in your own immediate neighborhood.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dr. E. S. Warner, who died recently, was the father of Dr. Warner, the Rectal Specialist. This statement is to correct any erroneous impressions that may have been formed.

Fistula, Fissure, Polypus, Ulceration and All Rectal Diseases CURED WITHOUT KNIFE, PAIN OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

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Read this list of Prominent Pittsburghers, referred to by permission:

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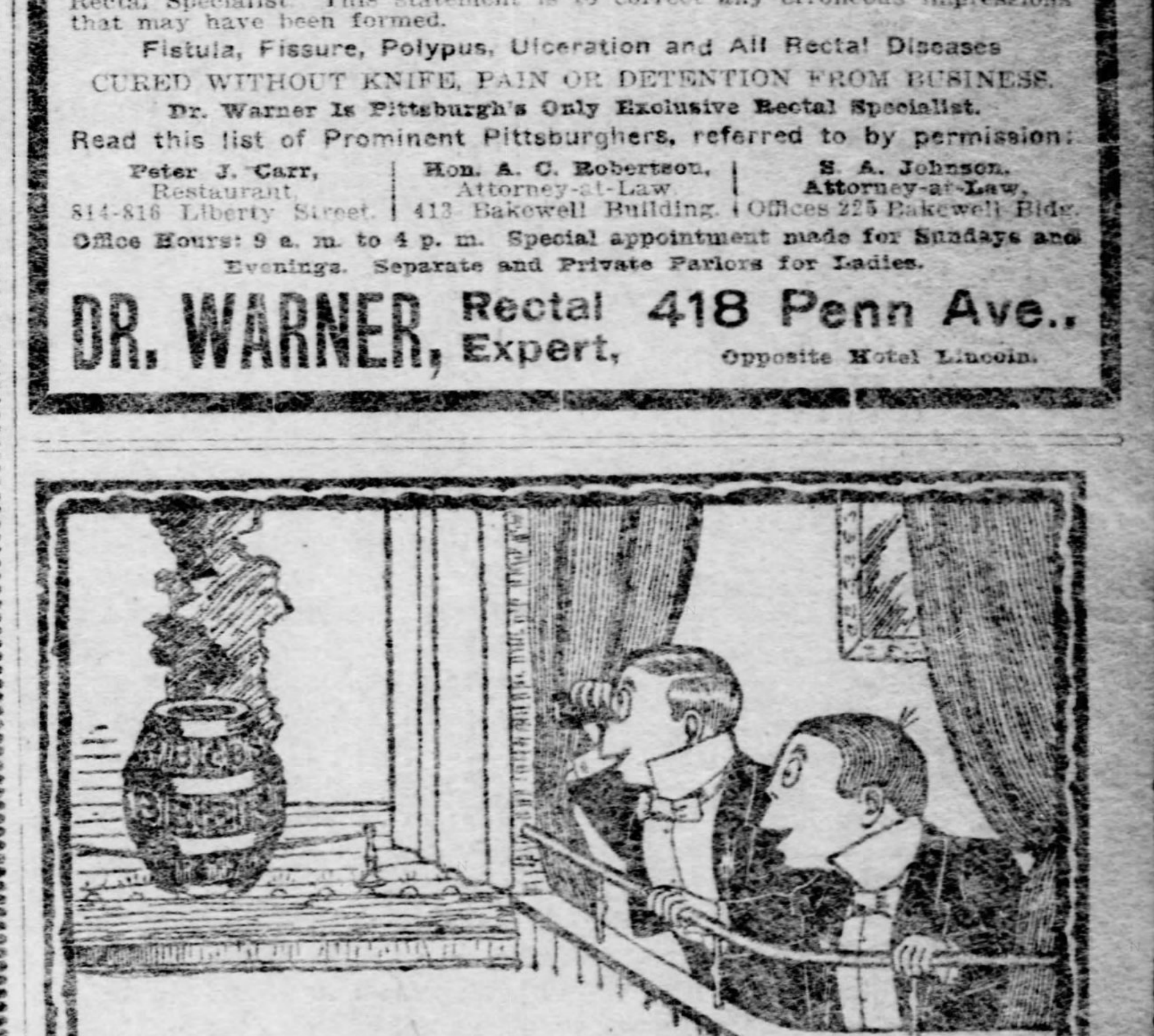
Hon. A. C. Robertson, Attorney-at-Law, 413 Bakewell Building.
S. A. Johnson, Attorney-at-Law, Offices 225 Bakewell Bldg.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Special appointment made for Sundays and Evenings. Separate and Private Parlors for Ladies.

DR. WARNER, Rectal Expert, 418 Penn Ave., Opposite Hotel Lincoln.



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IT'S THE PITTSBURGH BREWING CO.'S BEER, ALE and PORTER

that's pleasing the critics—
When you're particular about getting a "good show" for your money ask for any of these brews:

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WAINWRIGHT, KEYSTONE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS.

Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 6 cents a week.
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Daily and Sunday Edition, per month, 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Edition, per year, $5.00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of the Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, February 15, 1903.

In the light of the acceptance by the senate without a dissenting word of the house amendments to what is known as the Elkins rebate bill, and the final passage of that bill, which now goes to the president, it would appear that if John D. Rockefeller sent telegrams, as reported, to the United States senators saying that anti-trust legislation must be stopped, or if his associate, John D. Archbold, sent them, as later reported, those gentlemen are not after all so influential in legislative matters as is the voice of the people.

We did an injustice to Mr. L. A. Clark of the Twentieth ward yesterday by connecting him with the promise of the position of director of the department of public safety. The error arose from a confusion of names, J. W. Clark being the one the alleged slating of whose name for director of public safety was said to have been influential in lining up the Citizens organization for Hays. Several Clarks are prominent in the present campaign and we regret mixing them up in a way that caused us to make an erroneous statement concerning Mr. L. A. Clark.

After much discussion, a great deal of it acrimonious, the army staff bill is now a law, the president having made it so yesterday by giving it his official approval. Experience has shown the need of it. If there had been a general staff at the breaking out of the Spanish war the work that was so well done in the face of many difficulties would have been better done, and most of the mistakes that were threshed over after the war had ended would have been avoided. Hereafter, instead of independent bureaus working apart, and, perhaps, in opposition, there will be a harmonious blending of all effort for one common purpose. Plans for the assemblage, arming, quartering and provisioning of troops will be thought out in advance, and the army at all times better prepared for eventualities than under a system that has been discarded by all other military organizations but the British, whose breakdown during the Boer war was its final condemnation in the eyes of progressive students of the science of war.

If ante-election estimates of majorities were correct no party would ever be defeated, and we place litte dependence upon the claims now made. The election next Tuesday is not going to be decided by betting or shouting, but by voting, and the ballots that will be decisive will come from citizens who make up their own minds and vote accordingly. It was this quiet, unreckonable vote that beat the Republican ticket when it polled a larger vote than in previous victories. This vote was for the Citizens ticket when it represented the principles of the Citizens movement, but now that the Citizens party has passed under boss rule and its candidates in both cities are men of the class whom the Citizens movement was intended to exclude from public office, this independent vote will tend toward the Republican nominees. We concede to Hays all the votes that money can buy, but we believe that decent people are in the majority and will rebuke Bigelow as emphatically as they did Flinn and Stone.

Were further proof required of the truth of Register Stengel's declaration that "William Flinn was swept out of power last spring, and we buried him in the fall," it is produced by the Post, which, in noting that a bill has been introduced at Harrisburg providing for extradition in cases of desertion, remarks with elephantine playfulness, "it cannot be passed in time to bring Flinn back from Florida, whither he went after 'bringing out' Haymaker." Isn't the Post mistaken as to who has been spending the campaign season in Florida? Doesn't it mean Guthrie? Mr. Guthrie, we recall, was turned down at Foley's hall in the West End and Hays preferred before him as a part of the "surrender to the vital principle of boss rule against which the Democrats and Citizens came together last February," as the Post remarked of the nomination of Hays, which nomination, according to the Post, was also "a surrender to those ideas and principles of municipal administration against which the people have been in arms a long time." After this surrender Mr. Guthrie went to Florida, so that it is reasonable to presume the Post really means that the extradition bill cannot be passed in time to bring Guthrie back. But why it should want him back is one of those things no fellow can find out, as he wouldn't help Hays if he did come. As for Senator Flinn, the business reporter of the Post printed in the news columns of that paper yesterday that he has been in Pittsburgh selling his stock in a gas company, which is different from being in Florida. But from the circumstance that its political reporters have been unable to find him, it may be held to be proven that Mr. Flinn is very much out of politics.

P. S. and P. C.

It appears that Thomas S. Bigelow never did see any harm in these things. His prominence before the public has been always, in one way or another, associated with boodle. Busy, but unobtrusive before, he first became famous in connection with Gov. Stone. He was the subject of the famous P. S. attached to Gov. Stone's statement to the people of Pittsburgh as follows:

> P. S.—Since writing the above letter there has been material for a postscript which I think should be added. I left Philadelphia yesterday for Harrisburg at 4:20. I found T. S. Bigelow, Esq., on the car and we talked in a friendly way about Pittsburgh matters. * * * About 10 o'clock last night a friend called, somewhat excited, to say that he had seen Mr. Bigelow, who had said to him in substance: "That if I removed Recorder Brown I would be ruined politically; that during the last legislature I demanded $200,000 for signing bills, but finally compromised for $150,000, which sum was paid me; that the papers had this story with cartoons all prepared to publish the moment I removed Recorder Brown. This message being purposely sent me, I receive it in the spirit it is sent, as a threat."

This reliance upon the boodle argument has been characteristic of Thomas S. Bigelow's entire course. Dr. Cadwalader Evans, who was chairman of the Citizens committee in the county campaign, on January 11 gave this detailed account of Bigelow's methods:

> When the Citizens party organized nearly a year ago, it was composed of persons who had no purposes except to bring about necessary reforms in city government. The committee of 25 were named to conduct the campaign; all of the committee served without pay from any person and were honestly for reform. The Stalwart Republican association in Third avenue was not in any way, that we know of, connected with the Citizens committee of 25, who conducted the campaign last spring entirely independent of the stalwarts. The stalwarts had separate headquarters in many wards during this campaign, but we did not associate with them and did not know their peculiar methods in politics. Mr. Bigelow had nothing to do with the victory won last spring and was not consulted by the committee of 25 during this campaign.
>
> In March following he made himself known to me as desirous of reform in county affairs, and asked if I would conduct a campaign as chairman. I said the difficulty in raising necessary funds was so great that I would not undertake it. He then said: "I will put $50,000 in this campaign." I said: "That is more than should be needed," and agreed to accept his help. The Citizens party moved into stalwarts' (Mr. Bigelow's) headquarters in Third avenue and for the first time became engaged with him in politics.
>
> The campaign opened. I found as it progressed that enormous expenses were being incurred; that features in politics that I had not known before were in common use at Third avenue headquarters. The committee of 25 had conducted its city campaign at a cost of $15,000. I discovered that the stalwarts had spent in that campaign probably five times as much in three months, and yet they were not in the field with a ticket at all.
>
> The offer of Mr. Bigelow of $50,000 as his part of funds to conduct a county campaign startled me so that I concluded some one would need watching. My wonder as to why it would cost so much money to conduct a campaign was removed gradually. I found from time to time that this man or that man was being paid regularly for his services, just as though he was being employed by a business firm. Monthly salary was paid, these people said by Mr. Bigelow himself, and there were men of all sorts and descriptions. I could not tell who was not under pay, even men on the committee of 38 told me they were on his payroll. I did not know who to trust, for I imagined that when a man is under pay of an employer they will do only as he desired.

The investigations of the Civic league came to the same conclusion: "The party has gathered about it a horde of the professional politicians who constituted the worst element of both the old parties, many being retained upon salaries and large numbers being paid for their political work."

And recently we have had Thomas S. Bigelow's personal admission of his practices: "I have been extending personal courtesies of this kind to all the political reporters. I see no harm in it."

Always the same—boodle, boodle, boodle! From first to last, boodle, boodle, boodle! In with Stone or out with Stone, boodle, boodle, boodle! In his relations with political parties and with newspapers, boodle, boodle, boodle! In his attempt to get absolute control of the government of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, boodle, boodle, boodle!

In previous elections the people stamped upon P. S. politics. In Tuesday's election they will beat down P. C. politics.

Contrast of Candidates.

No reason has been given for the candidacy of Wyman for recorder of Allegheny except that he wants the office, and no good reason has been given as to why he should have it. If any can be imagined it ought to be told quickly, because the time is short. There are any number of reasons why Woodburn should be elected and why Wyman should be defeated and they appear prominently in the light of the one fact that Woodburn represents practically everything that is in opposition to Wyman and Wymanism. Wyman has been tried at the head of the city government of Allegheny. He was tried as mayor of the city and the route by which he once retired from office is told in the records of the Allegheny county courts. It is needless to go into detail, for it is all a matter of which the public has full knowledge. What has Wyman done since to entitle him to stand as the representative and active agent of the public sentiment of Allegheny city? What has he done to clear his official record so that he may ask the people to again place in his hands the power of which he was shorn? If Mr. Wyman has done anything to repossess himself of public confidence the fact has not appeared in the discussions of the campaign. It has not been given publicity either by Wyman or anyone speaking for him. The best that can be put forward in his behalf is an apology for the past and a promise to do better if again entrusted with the powers and assets of the municipality. It is not enough. A promise that has not well proved character and purpose behind it is worth nothing.

In Dr. Woodburn the people of Allegheny city have a candidate for recorder whose life and works, private and public, are in strong contrast with the record that is presented in the candidacy of his opponent. He stands for the best in municipal government and is in his own person a guarantee that as recorder of the city he will deal justly between man and man; that his first consideration will be the public good; that he will serve no private end and know no superior, but the ascertained will of the people. He typifies progress and good government, just as his opponent typifies the reverse. Can anyone, therefore, doubt the result of the election of the day after tomorrow in Allegheny city?

Bryan's Call to Arms.

People who have imagined that Mr. Bryan would be satisfied with two nominations to the presidency on the free silver platform, and that he would now allow the party to seek new issues, do not appreciate his tenacity and perseverance. Mr. Bryan will have the old platform and none other, and he does not intend to allow the party to shake off his control and influence if he can help it.

In this week's issue of his paper he sounds a loud "Call to Arms." Under this heading he declares:

> Reports from every section of the country make it certain that those who left the party in 1896 under the pretense of opposition to bimetallism are making a systematic effort to regain control of the party with a view to placing it in the position it occupied under Grover Cleveland's administration. In this they are being aided by the less extreme representatives of the corporation element that voted the ticket for regularity's sake without indorsing the platform. These elements do not work openly and honestly, but covertly and through agents who beg for "harmony."

Mr. Bryan urges the immediate organization of clubs in every voting precinct composed of "Kansas City platform Democrats." A form of constitution and membership blanks will be supplied from Mr. Bryan's office upon application, and as the clubs are organized their secretaries are to report to Mr. Bryan, whose paper is to act as their organ. "A course of study will be outlined" in Mr. Bryan's paper, "and from week to week the editor will discuss the subjects suggested."

Mr. Bryan's rivals for Democratic party leadership may decry this movement as a circulation scheme for the benefit of his paper. It certainly will work that way, but none the less, it shows that Mr. Bryan will make another fight to control the Democratic party and that if the Democratic party escapes his control it must expect his opposition in the next campaign.

Secretary of Commerce.

The president's signature attached to the department of commerce bill has made it a law, and a new cabinet position has been created which, it is understood, will be filled by the appointment to the portfolio of the president's secretary, Mr. George B. Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou has filled the position of secretary to the president under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt with such rare discretion and painstaking fidelity as to have impressed senators, members of congress, members of the cabinet and Washington generally, and those other and most discerning representatives of the people, the newspaper correspondents, with his entire fitness for the place, just as he seems to have impressed the president he now serves and the one to whom his service was cut short by death. Not a voice has been heard in opposition to his appointment, which will be made in a large sense with the approval of the nation as well as with the Constitutional consent and approval of the senate. Mr. Cortelyou is generally accepted even by those who do not know him personally as a modest man of great ability, equal to large emergencies and of ready resources. He is not the first secretary of a president to advance to cabinet rank, but he is the first to be promoted directly from the secretary's chair to a cabinet seat. John Hay, the admirable secretary of state, was secretary to President Lincoln. Daniel Lamont, secretary to President Cleveland in his first administration, was given the war portfolio in his second. The lower place, it is apparent, is a fine training school for the higher, but there must be real ability and the true gold of character to begin with.

Sympathy for young John D. Rockefeller, who declares that he doesn't possess $30,000 in excess of his debts will have to suspend publication in view of his admission that he owes nearly $400,000. A young man with a credit like that and a rich father ought to be able to get along in the world.

Naturally, "the leaders of the Bigelow ring" expect "to get it back" with more of the same when they put out money. The people, however, will make a decision on the matter on Tuesday.

Compromise on the statehood bill ought to remove all danger of a threatened legislative congestion, but the compromises are slow.

Ikeler's bill to reduce telegraph tolls is one of the funny bills that turn up about this stage at each session.

The checkerboard campaign will collide with the people the day after tomorrow.

It's easy to see why the people are for Haymaker. He is for them all the time.

In a campaign of conscience against boodle conscience is mighty and will prevail.

Representative Moore of Philadelphia is after the smoke congestion.

The statehood measure continues to mix up with public business.

Answers to Correspondents.

Is Robert J. Burdett, the author and humorist, living, and if so, what is his present address? Also please publish the names of some 10 or 12 of the leading living American authors. —Roger, Homestead.

Robert Burdett is now living in Pasadena, Cal. (2) A list of 12 leading American authors should include Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, John Burroughs, Edward Everett Hale, James Lane Allen, S. Weir Mitchell, Henry James, F. Marion Crawford and James Whitcomb Riley.

A. M. C., Bellevernon—A list of living American authors would fill several pages of The Gazette. See answer to Roger.

S. N.—We believe the New York marriage laws are nearly identical with Pennsylvania's.

Another Notoriety Seeker.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

As an example of the lengths to which modern statesmen will go for a pose attention is called to the case of the Missouri legislator who confesses that he blew out the gas to get his name in the papers.

Essence of the Monroe Doctrine.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Monroe doctrine means, among other things, that Europe can save itself humiliation and vast numbers of millions by relinquishing forever the idea of seizing a single inch of American territory.

THE GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

The First Condition of Repentance

By THE REV. JOHN P. PETERS,
Rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City

Not every one that saith to me Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. —Matt. vii., 21.

A man cannot live a life which he knows to be wrong and make his peace with God by penance, or prayers, or gifts.

The man who makes his money in an improper way and then seeks to win himself a place in the kingdom of God by building churches and endowing universities and other charities, may succeed in getting the very best pew in the richest and most pious church; he may become the sworn friend of godly pastors; he may figure as director of a dozen charitable institutions; he may sit on many platforms and denounce vice very loudly at public meetings, but never in any such ways can he enter the kingdom of God.

God does not condone fraud, and the frauds which the imperfect laws of man cannot touch are tried in the court of God Almighty exactly as though they were midnight burglary or highway robbery. The man who has amassed his millions by railroad wrecking and stock watering, by controlling councils and legislatures, by ingenious deals through which the money in equity belonging to others has by no process punishable by human law passed into his possession, is tried and convicted in the court of God on the vulgar charge of theft.

There is no use there in giving enormous retainers for the very best counsel to defend him on his trial. The most pious priests and eloquent preachers cannot save him from the clutches of the law of God, no, nor even win delay. Neither can he bribe the jurors, and the sheriff that receives him will not allow him to escape on any pretext nor for any sum. He must serve his turn with safe burglars, pickpockets, footpads, train robbers, sneak thieves, confidence men and the like. With them is his portion in the hereafter. God knows no difference between them. He classes them all together, enemies of society, enemies of the state, enemies of righteousness, enemies of God. He has the same condemnation for the man who robs you of your purse and the man who contrives to relieve the public of $50,000,000. They are in His sight equally loathsome, equally vulgar, equally criminal.

No character that priests or pastors can give the big thief is going to make him any less hideous in God's sight than the common burglar; no retainer which he may give them to plead his plea in the shape of churches and charities is going to help him to get free from the awful condemnation of God, his judge. Every one who reads our Lord's words must see that He was speaking of just such pious scamps when He said: "Not every one that saith unto Me 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." Those churches, hospitals, asylums, universities, libraries, missions and the like are their cry of "Lord, Lord," and when they utter that cry in that particular manner there are plenty of really pious men who will tumble over one another in the attempt to take them by the hand and smile lovingly upon them and raise their eyes heavenward and say: "Oh! my dear sir, you are doing a noble work for the Lord. The Lord has indeed blessed the whole community in giving you this blessing of wealth; you are preaching the Lord's name like a prophet; you are casting out legions of devils and working very miracles by your benevolence."

By and by this man comes to the gates of heaven; he is very sure of admittance; he says: "Here are my testimonials from the Lord's representatives. They show how I prophesied, cast out devils and worked miracles." But the Lord says to him: "I never knew you; depart from me ye workers of iniquity."

It is astonishing how men will blind themselves to the very nature of God and to the character of His dealings with men. And it has been the same through all the ages of the world's history. People will keep thinking of God as some being outside of us who can be propitiated and made to give us a reward by means of something which we do or say. That is heathenism, unbelief, devil worship—whether it calls itself Buddhism or Mohammedanism, or Christianity, or by whatever name it calls itself. God is love; God is truth; the law of virtue and integrity and loving kindness is His will, and unless a man set his heart to do that will he can not know God and the eternal life which is in the knowledge of God. Neither is the law of God in any way an arbitrary or an accidental thing, so that some other condition of our eternal happiness could or can be given to man than the acceptance for the aim and rule of our lives of this divine law. It is essential because it is the fundamental law of the being of God and of all that is divine, and our eternal happiness lies in our becoming like God, developing the divine in us, being united with Him and pervaded by His spirit. That, and that only, is heaven and eternal life.

But a man may say: "Is it not a noble and glorious use of wealth to build hospitals, churches, colleges and asylums? Supposing a man to have gotten his wealth in a doubtful or wrong manner, what better amends can he make than to use it in such a manner? And can he not even do more good by this means than he has done harm in acquiring it? And do you not believe that a man who does such a good work as that will be accepted of God and forgiven?"

Supposing that a man had picked another man's pocket of $5. If he came to you and gave you five cents of that toward building churches, and ten cents toward sending out missionaries, and five cents toward educating men for the ministry, and ten cents toward erecting a hospital, would you shake him by the hand and assure him that he was doing more good than he had ever done harm, and that he was a noble Christian, who would surely be accepted of God? You certainly would say that the very first condition of repentance must be restitution; that he must be thoroughly sorry for what he had done and must turn about, lead a new life and give up theft altogether.

The conditions are the same whether a man has taken much or little, and whether he has taken it in a way punishable by human law or in an ungodly manner, which yet is not punishable by human law. The first condition of repentence is restitution, and no man can draw near to God until he repent him of his sin.

What an Old Piano Hid

JAMES EDWARD LESLIE.

Down in the dark basement of a forbidding old ram-shackle building in Atlantic avenue, Boston, a greasy, foul-smelling kerosene lamp hung from the ceiling and shed a few hesitating rays through the clouds of tobacco smoke that thickened and vitiated the damp atmosphere of a dingy barroom. The sign outside the door read "Sailors' Home," and the dozen or more brawny loungers in the place were seafaring men.

The landlady, a woman fat, 40 and far from fair, wiggled through a narrow doorway at the foot of a little winding stair, waddled across the floor, leaned both elbows on the bar and panted for breath. In the darkest corner of the room stood a new piece of furniture, concerning which the boarders had been making wondering comments. Not new, for it was indeed old, very old, bearing the knocks and scratches of many decades.

"It's a pie-anner," she said, "an' it wasn't lift me be anny o' me ansisters, nayther. Sure it cost me $12 at th' auction over to Dugan's. I doan't know fwhat's th' divvle possessed me to buy it at all; it's not th' loikes o' youse that kin tickle moosic out o' a critter loike that; but niver moind, we'll kape it f'r extry occasions."

The old sea dogs, and younger ones, too, grouped in a semi-circle around the new-found object of interest, and gazed at it cautiously, as if it were a thing of awe. Jim, a deck hand from the Captain Philip, who was more venturesome than the rest, stepped forward and opened the lid. He touched the ivory keys, now worn and yellow, and in a moment the place was flooded with strains of harmony. Sailor Jack tiptoed to a corner and brought out a rough wooden box, which he placed at Jim's heels. Unconsciously and without turning around, the deck hand sat down. His brogan-covered feet sought the pedals instinctively, and as his scarred and bronzed fingers fell accurately and skillfully upon a chord, the notes sounded together in unison, and the seaman's eyes lighted with a fire which his limited but amazed audience could not comprehend.

He was a sailor no longer; the gloom of the place was transformed, for him, into the bright glow of a home somewhere far away; he saw neither his companions nor his surroundings. A chord of the instrument touched a responsive one which had lain dormant within his soul for many a year. The strings which had remained untouched so long sounded a little harsh, and the hammers were a trifle hard, but each note was attuned to the other. The decadence of the once grand instrument had been gradual, the tones welled forth in volumes of sweetest melody.

The songs of Schubert, Abt and other melodies of the masters followed one another in rapid succession; fugue, nocturne and rhapsodie swept around the dust-stained walls of the darkened room. Far away on the wings of memory was the player borne; visions of the past were trooping before him. Suddenly he stopped, broke from his reverie, stealthily brushed away a tear, and stepped into the gloom of the place, while his companions gazed at each other in speechless wonder.

But not even they, nor others who had stopped in their hurry up the noisy street to listen to the work of the master, knew the secret of a life, a part of which had been revealed in those passionate notes.

Maxims for Men

Nellie Gravey Gillmore.

Try not to consider yourself henpecked because your wife does not believe you when you tell her that chickens grow on trees—she has a right to her opinion.

Never remind a man of his debt; he is pretty sure to remember it—your debt, that is.

Don't form too good an opinion of yourself just because you overhear your wife extolling your virtues to some other fellow's wife.

Beware of starting out to get something for nothing, unless you are perfectly willing to get just what you deserve.

Do not distrust the man with a scheme who tells you that he is your disinterested friend—but don't trust him, either.

Remember this when you feel down in the mouth: It isn't always what we can't get that we want, but what we know some other person wants more than we want what we can't get.

Never put your watch in pawn to buy your best girl a bouquet in order to convince her that you love her—she will think you just an ordinary fool.

Think not that because you are given two eyes, one is meant to pick flaws in other people, the other to discover excellence in yourself.

If (the nomination of Hays) is a cap-sheaf of political stupidity and incompetence.—Post, December 29.

The Death Roll.

Dr. I. W. Donnan.

Dr. I. W. Donnan, a physician of the South Side, died Friday afternoon, at Aiken, S. C., where he had been living for the nearly two months in the hope of benefiting his health. With his wife and daughter he went south shortly before Christmas, and for a time seemed to improve, but recently contracted a severe cold which resulted in his death. Dr. Donnan was born in Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., where he attended the public schools. Later he was graduated with honors at Washington and Jefferson college. For several years he practiced medicine with his father at Burgettstown, then he removed to the South Side, where he had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the past 30 years. Several years after coming to Pittsburgh Dr. Donnan married Miss Louise Hoffman of the South Side, who, with two children, William, now attending Washington and Jefferson college, and Dorothy, survive him. He is also survived by two brothers—Peter Donnan of Steubenville, O., and Alexander Donnan of Washington county; and one sister—Mrs. Nettie Sharp of Alliance, O. Dr. Donnan was a member of the Presbyterian church, Monongahela lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Pittsburgh commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. The remains will be met at Washington, D. C., by Dr. Donnan's son and Dr. C. M. Shafer of the South Side, and brought home for interment.

Dr. Robert M. Means.

Dr. Robert M. Means, aged 35, died yesterday morning at 3 o'clock at his residence in DeHaven, Pittsburgh & Western railroad, of pneumonia, contracted while making professional calls. The doctor was born and brought up in Sewickley, and attended the public schools of that place. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia and was a member of the Allegheny County Medical society. The doctor had a lucrative practice in DeHaven for the last year, going there from Perrysville. His widow, who was Miss Lillian Griffith, his mother and four brothers, survive. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. The funeral will be held from his late residence in DeHaven tomorrow at 1 o'clock. The interment will be at the Mt. Royal cemetery, Allegheny.

Obituary Notes.

Field Marshal Sir John Simms died yesterday in London. He was born in 1821.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the former queen regent, Maria Christina, of Spain, died yesterday at Vienna.

Uriah Laughlin, 77 years old, one of the last two survivors of the Allegheny arsenal explosion, which occurred in 1862, is dead at his home, No. 248 Forty-second street. His wife and four sons survive.

Patrick Gallagher, 72 years old, is dead at the home of his son-in-law, William Patterson, No. 53 Sarah street, Allegheny. For 39 years he was employed by the Ft. Wayne railroad. Seven children survive.

C. Z. Keochline died at his home near Florence, Washington county, Pa., yesterday, aged 75. During the civil war he was a member of the famous Ringgold battalion. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

Robert Balph, aged 60, mayor of Parker, Pa., during the oil excitement of the early 70's, is dead at his late home in that place. He was a native of Butler, Pa., and was a brother of the Misses Elizabeth and Ella Balph, and Thomas Balph, and a brother-in-law of Joseph L. Purvis of Butler. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

James R. Miller, aged 71, of New Castle, Pa., died suddenly Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John G. Nothdurft. He is survived by four daughters and a son—Mrs. I. B. Griffith, Mrs. Rose, wife of John G. Nothdurft, cashier of the Dollar Savings association. Mrs. Mary, wife of ex-City Controller James W. Reis; Mrs. Harriet Hersey Williams, all of New Castle, and Dr. William G. Miller of the United States army.

Grab of the Mailed Fist.

From the New York Sun.

The fact that Germany is to get $340,000 in cash from Venezuela, while Great Britain and Italy will only receive $27,500 each before the blockade is raised, will hardly increase the popularity of the kaiser's government at Washington, London or Rome. There was much protesting on the part of Germany that she would stand by England, that nothing could induce her to desert her dear associate, and so on. Then it was intimated that England blocked the way to an agreement. At last the cat is out of the bag. The Teuton has turned to good use his bad manners in bombarding the forts while Mr. Bowen was on his way to Washington. The kaiser vindicates his navy by demanding and receiving special treatment. It is all very pleasant for Mr. Balfour's government.

Sound Principles.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

In opposing the principle that powers which resort to violent methods in collecting their claims thereby establish a right to preferential treatment Mr. Bowen takes high ground and ground that is morally sound.

Current Comment.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Handkerchief.

The ill-bred expression of resentment against Mrs. Roosevelt on the part of the women of Dallas, Tex., is most reprehensible from every possible point of view. Doubtless even from that of the women themselves in their moments of calm retrospection, for they must by now realize that they have been guilty of a discourtesy of the most flagrant character. Regardless of Mrs. Roosevelt's position as the wife of the president of the United States, ordinary etiquette would demand that a gift sent in response to a direct solicitation, whatever its character or costliness, be accepted in a spirit of gratitude. The man who "looks the gift horse in the mouth" is held as a type of meanness to be everlastingly despised. North and south alike, the foolish women of Dallas must ere now be the objects of the same sentiment for having questioned the good faith, the generosity, the kindliness of the donor of a handkerchief to their bazaar, whether it compared well or ill with other donations made by persons less exposed to such requisitions.

It must always be remembered that the wife of the president is constantly besieged with begging letters in the name of this, that and the other charity. Even a moderate response to all of these would cause a serious drain upon the resources of the family of the executive. It has come to be accepted that if the lady of the White House does respond her gift shall be regarded solely for the sentiment it conveys and not for its intrinsic worth. A proper spirit of appreciation would endow such a gift with qualities above the mere money worth of the goods.—Washington Star.

A Universal Lent.

The twentieth century national gospel campaign committee, in New York, has issued an appeal to the Christian people of America to observe Ash Wednesday after the manner of the Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Lutherans, and to keep the remainder of the penitential season by the holding of noonday prayer meetings and week-night evangelistic services. The committee includes representatives of a number of churches that have not heretofore observed Lent in the manner named.

This is an innovation in religious life significant of the gradual breaking down of the barriers that divide the Christian world. Lent is now recognized, if not observed, by people generally, and its decrees are obeyed by the world of fashion. The appeal just issued would make Lent a religious ordinance for all Christian people alike, including Quakers and other sects farthest removed from a ritualistic form of worship.—Newark Advertiser.

Sunday Rest for Railroaders.

The management of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad has issued an order confining the movement of freight on Sundays to live stock and perishable shipments, with an exception during the present public emergency of coal and all kinds of fuel. Pursuant to this order thousands of employes in every branch of the operating department of the Northwestern system of over 8,000 miles enjoyed on Sunday last their first Sabbath at home.

The innovation and experiment which this railroad thus inaugurated will be watched with extreme interest, and it is to be hoped that every big railway system in the country will join in the promulgation of a similar order so that "a Sunday at home for railroad employes" may have a fair trial. It is only in co-operation that such reforms can be successfully established in a great allied industry employing more than 1,000,000 human beings.

It is not to be expected that this movement for a railroad Sunday is entirely devoid of its practical side. Few movements in the interest of humanity are in fact solely sentimental. In this case the Northwestern officials are convinced that with a day of rest the employes of the company will move as much if not more freight in six days than formerly in seven, and do it more efficiently and more cheerfully. They believe that one day of rest will bring renewed nerve force, without which an operating man is of little value, and that the moral influence will be such as to make better men of their employes and consequently result in more thorough service.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Turn in the Tide.

For more than 20 years census figures have shown that the people were flocking to the cities. It has been urban growth and rural loss, a crowding of flats and the abandonment of farms. Many persons became despondent. Country life is the healthy life; it builds up the system and strengthens the nerves. City life is the wearing life; it pulls off the flesh and fags the brain. So it was easy to argue the deterioration of the race.

But drifts do not always go in the same direction. The tide turns. Recent reports from the cities of the land are unanimous in saying that thousands are seeking the country. They have tired of municipal dangers, of bad politics and worse water, of crowded quarters and unclean streets, of vitiated air and big doctors' bills. Around most cities are healthy hills, pretty towns, pure water and fine air. So at this time more suburban homes are being built than at any season in the world's history. It is not around one or two cities, but around every large center of population, and the gain to the force and value of the men, women and children must of necessity be enormous.

Business must be done in cities. Modern conditions require that. But, with the transit facilities that run along every highway, there is no reason why much of the living may not be done in the country. It is the better sort of living, too. There is room for a yard, for a garden, for a cow, perhaps, or a horse, and there are trees and flowers in their season. All this is good for the cities, because cities are kept up by the energies that flow into them from the country, they are almost as dependent upon the rural districts for their workers and leaders as they are for their food supplies. Shut out the country boys from cities and you would starve their enterprises. Run over the lists of managers and superintendents and owners and millionaires and you will find that two-thirds of them are country born and bred.

It seems certain that the new tide will run stronger with the years. It is in the right direction. It is the return to common sense and real living.—Baltimore Herald.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"I wish," said he, "that I might be
Somebody's valentine."
"I don't like comic ones," said she,
"Or else you might be mine."
—Philadelphia Press.

"Do tell us what Mrs. Bouncer is like."

"Well, she's a woman of 60 who looks 50, thinks she's 40, dresses like 30 and acts like 20." —Life.

Fat Lady—Why was the leading actress so angry?

Midget—Why, when she missed her diamonds the manager asked the glass-eater if he had swallowed them.—Philadelphia Record.

"So you went to see one of those old New England plays. Was it realistic?"

"Indeed it was. Why, when the rainstorm came up Uncle Henry's corns began to hurt him."—Chicago News.

"See that chap with the roll of bills? Ten minutes ago I heard him tell a man with a subscription paper that he hadn't a dollar to his name."

"Well, he hasn't. His name is Nichols."—Kansas City Journal.

Joe Jefferson and Bill Nye met once at an exhibition of carvings. After greetings, Nye said:

"Mr. Jefferson, do you carve?"

"No," said the actor, dolorously, "I'm not allowed to at home, for our gravy doesn't match our wall paper."—New York Commercial.

"I am in despair," said the poet.

"What's the trouble?"

"Got to write a summer poem for a magazine in freezing winter, with coal $10 a ton and not a spark of poetic fire!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"I am supposed to die of a broken heart," said the unmanageable actress. "Now, how am I to know how a person with a broken heart behaves?"

"I'll tell you what to do," answered the cold-blooded manager. "You study the author of this play after he sees your first performance of it." —Washington Star.

Philip of Macedon was taking an airing when his slave repeated the usual admonition. "Philip, remember thou art mortal."

"I know it," tartly replied the monarch. "I tried to complain about the steam heat this morning."

Observing a "Janitor-on-premises," sign, he shuddered and ordered his minions to hasten on. —Judge.

Spicy Capital Stories.

From the Washington Post.

Senator Mason has a youthful son, Roderick, who is very much of a "puncher." As a tot he was puny. This fact impelled his fond parents to encourage him in strenuous exercise. Among other things he was trained to hit a punching bag, and so enamored of that form of sport did the lad become that in school he has developed strong pugilistic propensities. He was placed in a well known Quaker institution for boys and displayed such a propensity for settling all difficulties by fistic encounter that the senator decided it was wiser Roderick should prosecute his studies elsewhere. He had licked all the boys in the school.

After the election of Representative Hopkins to be senator from Illinois, succeeding the present incumbent, the Mason family was assembled one evening, lamenting their enforced departure from Washington, talking over prospects, what the senator should do when he goes out of office and what was likely to become of all of them. Roderick was noticeably silent during the discussion, in which his father and mother and brothers and sisters participated. When the conversation ended Roderick remained thoughtful for a long time.

"Mamma," said he, finally, "has Mr. Hopkins a boy of about my size?"

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MRS. BOWEN'S FIRST BATTLE.

Cor. New York Herald.

Herbert W. Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, who is acting as Venezuela's commissioner in the negotiations now in progress here, has proved his nerve several times during his career in the consular and diplomatic service, not the least notable instance being when he, with the assistance of another American in the days before the Spanish-American war, stood off a mob which wanted to tear down the United States coat of arms from the consulate in Barcelona, Spain.

In Mrs. Bowen, who, before she was married, was a Galveston girl, Mr. Bowen has an equally courageous helpmate. Their wedding took place in Caracas, and soon afterward a revolutionary army and a government army—strength about 3,000 men each—met by chance on a mountain behind the United States legation, which is located in the environs of Caracas. When the Mausers began to pop and the flash of the rifles showed red on the verdant hillside, Mrs. Bowen rushed out to the piazza where Mr. Bowen, long before inured to warfare of the caliber continuously served up in Venezuela, was unconcernedly puffing a cigar.

"Why, what is the matter?" she asked and glanced apprehensively toward the sound of firing.

"Oh, only a battle," Mr. Bowen replied.

"But are we not in danger?"

Mr. Bowen assured her of the mild nature of the battles, and although it was the first time she had been "under fire" she returned complacently to her needle work and never after allowed the scares about Venezuelan "wars" and "battles" to perturb her.

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ON A HOT TRAIL.

Cor. New York World.

President Roosevelt was telling a friend about his mail, which averages 500 or 600 letters a day.

"One of the most remarkable letters I ever received," he said, "arrived on the morning the first full accounts of the Martinique disaster were printed in the newspapers. The writer said he saw that the American consul at Martinique had been burned to death. He applied for the place and wound up with this sentence:

"'I make this early application so as to get in ahead of those loathsome creatures, the office-seekers.'"

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HOME STYLE OF ADDRESS.

From the Washington Post.

"All the fellows are telling of justice-of-the-peace stories," observed Representative Clayton of Alabama. "I have something in that line myself, told me by 'Bob' Henry of Texas, under injunction of secrecy, which, you will notice, I am about to violate.

"It is on S. H. Cowan, a prominent lawyer of the Lone Star state and attorney for the National Cattlemen's association. They had a judge in Texas, whose name 'Bob' told me, but which I do not at this moment recall. He was a terror to the lawyers. I reckon he was something like the late Mr. Justice Miller, for he would go at the lawyers practicing in his court and evidently try to bowl them off their feet by vigorous questioning.

"Well, Cowan, then a young lawyer, was trying a case before three judges, of whom the man I have just mentioned was one. He went for Cowan severely, and the lawyer was plainly nearly out of the ring at such a bombardment of questions from the bench.

"'Now, don't be disconcerted by my questions, Mr. Cowan,' said this judge. 'Answer me just as you would the justice of the peace over in your county if you were trying a case before him.'

"At that Cowan was ready, quick as a flash.

"'I always tell him,' said he boldly, 'to keep his d——d mouth shut.'

"The other two judges could not refrain from laughter at that sort of rebuff.

"'This judge,' remarked the chief justice gravely, 'will now have to keep his mouth shut.'"

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Cor. New York Herald.

"There is an old justice of the peace in my county who has peculiar ideas as to how he should dispense justice," said Representative Kitchen of North Carolina, the other day. "Two young attorneys were trying a case before him. After the arguments had followed the testimony of the witnesses and the case was closed, the old fellow, awakening from deep reveries into which he had fallen, said, addressing one of the lawyers.

"'You know, Hank, I gave you the decision in the last two cases, so I will give this to Tom. You can't expect to get them all.'"

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UP IN THE ELK DEESTRICK.

Cor. New York World.

"The great recreation in certain parts of Pennsylvania," said Col. Harry Hall, "is going to funerals.

"The folks were telling me a pathetic story about the perturbation of a dear old lady who lives up there and whose name is Mrs. Gringle.

"It seems that Deacon Rogers died, and that the Forepaugh circus was billed to show on the day of the funeral.

"Mrs. Gringle debated long and earnestly whether she should go to the circus or the funeral. Finally she decided to go to the funeral on the ground that while the circus might possibly come to town again there was no chance that Deacon Rogers would ever have another funeral."

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HE DID WELL.

From the Washington Post.

Representative Burleigh of Augusta, who was born in the same neck of the woods as Bill Sewall, whom he has known all his life, told some Republican colleagues at the capitol an anecdote of a moose hunt in which President Roosevelt participated some years ago. The president himself first gave it circulation last summer when he was at Bangor, where Bill met him.

"One morning, when I was hovering near the camp fire trying to keep warm," said the president, "and when Bill was out chopping some wood, I saw a moose through the foliage. Snatching up my rifle I fired.

"Bill was off toward the moose. 'You've got him!' he shouted. 'How did it happen?'

"'Why, I aimed at his breast.'

"'You've done well,' responded Bill. 'You hit him in the eye.'"

Prodding the Ship Builders.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is reported that Secretary Moody has reached the conclusion that there is no good reason why the builders of American battleships and cruisers should not emulate the promptness with which such craft are constructed abroad. United States producers of such complicated fabrics as huge steel bridges and modern locomotives have carried off many foreign contracts from their rivals by their superior speed in constructive work; and it is not easy to see why the same principle should not operate in the case of warships. If a couple of years is enough for a foreign shipyard to turn out a first-class armorclad, why should the builders of this country take more than twice the time for the same task? The manner in which the construction of some of our important naval vessels has been allowed to drag along is not creditable to the American enterprise of which we hear so much.

NO WORK TO BE DONE ON STREETS

Citizens Give No Money for Improvements on Main Thoroughfares.

FORCES ARE CUT DOWN

Not a Penny Can Be Spent Under Clause in Appropriation Ordinance—Items for Street Lights and Street Cleaning Reduced.

If the people of the city do not want any street improvements during the next three years they should vote for William B. Hays for recorder. For street repaving this year the Citizens have appropriated just $95,000. The pittance allowed by the Citizens is also hedged in with a clause in the appropriation ordinance that means that even this small amount cannot be utilized, and will probably be spent for some other purpose.

The Citizens have inserted a clause in the ordinance that the money for street repaving shall be distributed by a joint committee of councils. Heretofore the practice has been that the street repaving appropriation has been divided and the sum for each street specified by items in the appropriation ordinance.

By leaving a special committee of councils to handle the money it is the intention to use it for political purposes. All joint committees of councils are composed of a majority from the common branch, as it predominates in numbers. The common branch is controlled by the Citizens, and, therefore, the majority on the street repaving committee will be Citizens, who will insist upon distributing the money to suit their own political schemes.

NO MONEY WILL BE SPENT.

As pointed out in common council Thursday night by M. G. Leslie, the Republican members of select council will not agree to converting the street repaving appropriation into a campaign fund. The result will be that no money will be appropriated, for the appropriation must be passed by both branches of councils.

"Not a penny will be spent this year for street repaving if this clause is adopted," declared Mr. Leslie in common council, and his statement was not disputed by the Citizens. It is well known that if the Citizens wished to give the people any street improvements they would have made some provision for the main thoroughfares of the city, which are now in a deplorable condition.

So manifest is the necessity for the improvements of such streets as Fifth avenue that comment and complaints are heard every day. Scores of these complaints come in to the department of public works, and Director McCandless is not able to answer one-fifth of them. All that he can say is that the responsibility is with councils, who have not given the money.

STREET FORCE CUT DOWN.

Another confirmation that the Citizens do not intend to make any street improvements this year is the fact that the force of the construction bureau has been cut down and the work of the surveys bureau reduced by cutting off the bureau of deed registry and annexing it to surveys. Both the construction and surveys bureaus are overworked with their present force.

The superintendents, W. R. Browne and F. H. Schwartz, are two of the busiest men on the city payroll. Notwithstanding that, they ask this year for new men, their forces have been cut down until both of these bureaus will be able to do little or nothing during the coming year.

"There will be little or no work done on the streets this year if the street repaving schedule, as framed by the Citizens finance committee goes through and the clause providing that the money be distributed by a council committee is adopted," said Director McCandless yesterday.

"The people can see for themselves what is needed, as they travel over the streets every day. Take Fifth avenue, for instance. Neither it nor Forbes street has been repaved for 10 years, and they are about worn out. They have been patched at places, but need repaving from one end to the other.

MAIN STREETS NEGLECTED.

"Center avenue, Ellsworth avenue and other main thoroughfares of the city have not been paved for many years, and they need it badly."

Not only will the streets be left without repairs during the coming year, but they will be without lights. The Citizens have cut down the appropriation for lights $25,000 this year, and this will leave every new street in the East End and other parts of the city in darkness.

Not only will there be no street repairs and no lights for new streets, but the force of white-wings will be reduced over 200 men by the reduction of the appropriation for the bureau of highways and sewers, made by the Citizens finance committee.

The appropriation for this bureau was cut $120,000. While these reductions are made to deprive the people of improvements that are an actual necessity, E. M. Bigelow has announced that if Hays is elected he will be appointed director of public works again, and that the first thing he will do will be to build a series of bridle paths through Schenley and Highland parks for his own benefit. Probably the $95,000 in the street repaving fund will be taken for this purpose.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Paul Boehme	Carrick, Pa.
Bertha Heil	Carrick, Pa.
Thomas Dunlap	McKees Rocks
Irene Roache	McKees Rocks
Albert C. Rudolph	Pittsburgh
Jennie Burns	Pittsburgh
John A. Johnson	Pittsburgh
Mary Thomas	Pittsburgh
Emile Coraille	Arnold
Oscarine Diesberg	Arnold
Frank S. Michel	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Gertrude H. Snyder	South Bethlehem
Thomas Fiskley	Pittsburgh
Kate Joyce	Homestead
Frank M. Ellwood	McKeesport
Celia Brand	Charleroi
James Price	Bellevernon, Pa.
Isabel Schmidt	Bellevernon, Pa.
August Ehlers	McKeesport
Johanna Mix	Pittsburgh

Have You Something to Exchange?

Then this is your department.

The Gazette offers you this chance to "meet up" with the other fellow, who is also in the market for a trade. In this column you will find, every day, exchange bargains. You have something to trade that somebody else wants. List it here, stating what you wish in exchange, and he or they will see it and communicate with you.

Maybe it is machinery you want to dispose of. Let the public know about it here. Or is it a horse that you want to trade for a cow? This is the place to find the other fellow. Is it a vehicle you want? Suggest it here. Have you personal belongings that you are tired of? Don't go to a second hand store with them. Spend a few cents in this exchange column and find a ready buyer. Parts of your library that you don't want? Mention them in The Gazette and get something good in return.

"FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY."

That's our motto in this column. Watch it closely, and list your trading articles. Somebody wants your surplus stock, and this is the place to tell them about it.

Address The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Manager Classified Advertising Dept.
See classified page.

Last year the Citizens party was purging the registry lists. This year that duty falls upon the Republicans.

MR. AND MRS. EDSON FESSENDEN GALLAUDET

EDSON F. GALLAUDET.

MRS. GALLAUDET,
Formerly Miss Marion Cockrell.

SENATORIAL WEDDING.

Miss Marion Cockrell Marries Edson Fessenden Gallaudet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Miss Marion Cockrell, eldest daubhter of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, was married at noon today to Edson Fessenden Gallaudet, son of the president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, officiated. A reception followed the ceremony. President Roosevelt and a notable party of other guests were present. The bridal couple will reside at Dayton, O.

LABOR SCHEME IS A FIZZLE

Union Workingmen's Association Denying It Is With Bigelow.

BOSS IS PAYING THE RENT

George Miller, President of the Stone Cutters' Association Writes a Letter Exposing the Purposes of the Organization.

Members of the Union Workingmen's association are endeavoring to give the impression that their organization has no connection with the Bigelow machine. This action has been found necessary since the publication of the signed statement of members of independent labor organizations, in which the Bigelow scheme was exposed.

It is denied by the members of the association that the organization is a branch of the Citizens party, or that it has any connection with the Bigelow movement, other than having indorsed Hays for recorder of Pittsburgh, and Wyman for recorder of Allegheny. The facts, however, show that there is a close connection between the Bigelow headquarters in Third avenue, and the headquarters of the Union Workingmen's association at Fourth avenue and Cherry alley. Every Wednesday evening, when the regular meeting of the association is held, chairs are brought over to the association headquarters from the Citizens party hearquarters.

J. M. Ryan, formerly secretary of the Building Trades council, said, in regard to the Union Workingmen's association: "The association was formed by the Citizens party for the express purpose of furthering Hays' candidacy, and you will see that immediately after election it will be dropped. The furniture for the office was furnished by T. S. Bigelow, and the rent is paid by the same man, I believe."

BIGELOWITES ARE WORRIED.

As showing just what effect the statement published several days ago had on the members of the Union Workingmen's association, Stephen Madden, formerly assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who acted as secretary pro tem of the association at its meeting Wednesday night, was instructed to write to George Miller, president of the Allegheny Stone Cutters' association, asking him to deny that he had signed the statement. In reply to that communication, Mr. Miller last night addressed the following letter to Secretary Madden:

"Replying to your letter, asking an explanation in regard to my signature to the article to which you refer, I beg to assure that there is no mistake whatever. My name appears attached to that statement with my full knowledge and consent, for the reasons stated in the article itself, and in addition I desire to add that when I connected myself with your association I did so under the impression that it was to be an independent association, designed to fill a want which I concede to exist, but when I saw that its evident and only purpose was to aid in the election of William B. Hays and James G. Wyman by creating the impression that it is a bona fide labor organization, indorsing these candidates, and while it is true that you do not specifically state this to be a fact, the inference to be drawn from your addresses and resolutions is plain.

WHY MILLER QUIT.

"When your declaration of principles was read in my hearing I saw nothing in them to which I could object; but I saw almost immediately after this had been done William B. Hays, who had evidently been in waiting, ushered into the room and introduced as 'our next recorder,' and a motion was promptly made to indorse his candidacy; and when this motion was passed without debate, without any consideration as to his merits or qualifications, without any discussion as to the claims of any other candidate; when I coupled this performance with the further facts that none of the mem in the labor movement, who have heretofore or are now taking an active part in politics, except those who have been active workers for the Citizens party, were connected with your organization, and I could find no evidence that any invitation to participate in your deliberating had ever been extended to any but known supporters of the Citizens party; that you have expensive headquarters; that you are circulating and publishing literature and addresses and resolutions which must necessarily entail additional expense; and yet I was not required to pay either initiation fees or dues, I realized that your organization was not what it purported to be, but that it was a cunningly-devised and very transparent political scheme, evidently receiving its financial support from the same source that is back of the Citizens movement, I decided to wash my hands of the whole affair, and I refused to 'Follow that Flag.'"

Lectured on Gay Paris.

Louis LeFebvre, professor of French in the Berlitz School of Languages, delivered an interesting lecture in French, yesterday, entitled "Un Jour de Grand Prix a Paris." A good representation was present of the French-speaking people of Pittsburgh. Mr. Le Febvre gave a good idea of beautiful Paris in general and of the great races of Longchamps in particular.

KNOCKOUT DROPS; THEN OBLIVION

Dr. Little of East Liverpool Is Sorry He Made Up With Strangers.

VALUABLES ALL GONE

A Suave Cab-Driver Invited Him to Take a Ride and See the Sights—Pretty Woman Was in the Vehicle.

After accepting a cab driver's invitation to see the sights of the city Dr. J. Morgan Little of East Liverpool, O., was given knock-out drops and robbed of his watch, diamond ring and $20 in cash early yesterday morning in Liberty street. Edna Karl of Columbus, O., and A. B. Dougherty, the cab driver, were later arrested by Detectives Albert H. Swinehart and Harry Merritt at No. 524 Third avenue and locked up in the Central police station. When searched the missing watch was found on the woman. They were later arraigned for a hearing before Police Magistrate Bernard McKenna and committed to jail for court on the information of Dr. Little.

The physician was standing in Sixth avenue and was approached by the cab driver. The driver invited Dr. Little to accompany him about the city to see the sights for a few hours. The physician accepted. When he got in the cab there was a woman sitting there. They were driven out Liberty street and after a short time the cab driver got off his seat and entered the cab. The three had a drink together. After taking the drink the physician was unable to tell what took place. He remembered asking the cab driver to take him to the Union station, which the latter did. Dr. Little was hustled out on the sidewalk and the cab drove off. Dr. Little then discovered that he had been robbed.

There was a newsboy standing close by and he took the physician to the detective headquarters. Detectives Swinehart and Merritt went to the Union station and learned who the cab driver was and straightway went to the Third avenue resort. Dougherty and the Karl woman were sitting in the house.

The newsboy identified them as the persons who threw Dr. Little in the street. Detective Swinehart believes the woman is a noted western crook and is trying to identify her as such. She is 25 years old and pretty.

JURY BLAMES DAVIS.

Responsibility for Plainfield Disaster Placed Upon Dead Engineer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—James Davis, the dead engineer of the Philadelphia express which destroyed the Easton local train No. 13, on the Central railroad of New Jersey, on January 27, causing great loss of life, was held wholly to blame for the disaster by the coroner's jury today, which further found mitigating circumstances.

The Central railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad were exonerated from culpable or criminal negligence, but it was declared that further precautions should be taken to safeguard life, and it was recommended that the legislature provide for a state railroad commission.

Sympathy for Davis, the dead engine driver, who was held responsible, sways the public feeling here, and many persons do not take kindly to the verdict of the coroner's jury. While the integrity of the jurors is not questioned, there is a feeling that the generous attitude of the New Jersey Central and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad officials had its effect when they shaped their report.

"It is my opinion that the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Haymaker hope for success through the organization of the lawless elements in both of the old parties."—W. S. Guffey.

Fits 17 Years Cured.

Epilepsy is one of the most alarming diseases that anyone can be afflicted with. It is also the least understood by physicians and most difficult for them to treat. Thus those who have tried doctors for years are likely to have become discouraged and believe themselves incurable. Yet they can be cured, for Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has cured hundreds of cases that had been declared hopelessly incurable.

"My daughter was afflicted with fits for four years, occurring as often as seven or eight in a day. We spared no expense in seeking relief for her. Wherever we could learn of a physician noted for superior knowledge in treatment of fits his advice was secured, but invariably she was pronounced incurable. Finally I took her to Ann Arbor for treatment, believing if there was any possibility of a cure we would find it there, but they, too, failed and we were completely discouraged and made up our minds there was no hope. Some of our friends urged us to use Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, and a decided change for the better was noticed after the first dose. In less than two months she was cured and has not had a fit since." Peter Phillips, Shabbona, Mich.

Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 a bottle, or is sent, express paid, on receipt of price. J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., Albion, Mich.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO OFFER ANOTHER BILL

More Drastic Anti-Trust Legislation Thought to Be Necessary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In spite of the general feeling in congress that the trust legislation already passed both branches is entirely satisfactory to the president, an attempt will be made to report out of the judiciary committee of the senate an amended Littlefield bill, going further than any of the legislation already passed.

This bill has already been drawn for the consideration of the committee and includes several features of the Hoar bill and some sections of the Littlefield bill. There are eight Republicans on the committee and five Democrats. The Democrats are all in favor of a more drastic bill than any that has been passed and will vote to report such a measure from the committee. Three Republicans, Senator Hoar, the chairman, and Senators Nelson and McComas, are also in favor of reporting out a bill thus making the committee stand at the present time 8 to 5 in favor of further legislation.

With adjournment only two weeks and a half away, it is not thought that any bill reported from the committee stands any chance of passing the senate. The senate leaders have made up the program for the remainder of the session and have included no provision for further trust legislation.

GET MINIMUM SENTENCE

Judge Declares He Finds No Moral Turpitude in Acts of Kimball and Rose.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Judge Thomas, in the United States district court today, sentenced William H. Kimball, former president of the Seventh National bank, to pay a fine of $5,000 for conviction of over-certification of checks drawn to H. Marquand & Co.

H. M. Rose, former paying teller of the same bank, had his sentence suspended. The fine was paid by Kimball. The minimum penalty which could have been imposed was $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both.

In passing sentence Judge Thomas said that not the slightest moral turpitude had been found to attach to either defendant; nor was either shown to have made any personal gain.

SIMON BURNS FOR HAYMAKER

President of Glass Workers Issues an Interesting Statement.

GIVES MANY REASONS

John G. McKittrick, Secretary of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania Goes On Record for Republicans.

Simon Burns, president of the Window Glass Workers' association and general master workman of the Knights of Labor, and John F. McKittrick, secretary of the United Labor league of Western Pennsylvania, have declared for John C. Haymaker. They gave out statements explaining why they believe him the better candidate. Mr. Burns says:

"During the past eight years I have been president of Window Glass Workers L. A. 300, K. of L. I have taken very little part in politics and I would not now if my action will injure our organization.

"There are very few citizens in Pittsburgh who believe that Thomas S. Bigelow or those associated with him, who are seeking control of the municipal affairs of Pittsburgh, and eventually to attempt state control, are spending money for the vindication of anyone or to give a reform government. Every dollar spent for that purpose will come out of the citizens of this city or state.

"The claim made by Bigelow and others that William Flinn is behind Haymaker's nomination is used for the purpose of deceiving and misleading voters. Even though Mr. Flinn was in absolute control of the Republican party in this city and had nominated Mr. Haymaker, that would be no good reason why Mr. Haymaker is not the best candidate and should not be elected. Without doubt Mr. Flinn has made mistakes, but why can't he reform just as well as many of the other reformers? If he has anything to do with Mr. Haymaker's nomination it shows he recognizes the fact that the citizens of Pittsburgh want a good administration and he can do as much in that direction as Mr. Bigelow or others.

BIGELOW NOT FOND OF LABOR.

"Some of the men connected with organized labor who are sending out circular letters in favor of the Citizens party and its candidate for recorder have a perfect right to vote and do as they please, but they must not forget this fact, and if they do, those organizations affiliated with the United Labor league who nominated a candidate last fall for the legislature and requested Bigelow and the Citizens party to place their names on their ticket, should remember on election day that Bigelow and the Citizens' leaders absolutely refused to recognize organized labor and their nominations, and there was no good reason given why those representatives of organized labor were not put on the ticket.

"It is said in Pittsburgh that when they want the labor vote they know how to get it—that is by using money among some of the labor leaders for their influence. That is the reason organized labor does not receive the proper recognition due it in this greatest industrial city in the world. We, who should set the pace for all organized labor, are far behind organized labor in many cities much smaller.

"I am for John C. Haymaker for recorder of Pittsburgh because his record shows he is honest and he has made a good official. He will make a good recorder, no matter who nominated him or who votes for him. Mr. Haymaker has been tried in a position where the greatest influence in the state has been brought to bear to have him swerve from his duty and he has stood the test.

FLINN SHOULD GO TO SCHOOL.

"If Mr. Flinn is the dictator and ruler he is charged with being, and desires to maintain his reputation, there is nothing left for him to do but join the present Citizens party and serve an apprenticeship under the greatest would-be political dictator and boss that ever existed in this or any other city or state."

Mr. McKittrick says he will use his utmost influence in behalf of the Republican candidate. The Bigelows attempted to get an indorsement of W. B. Hays from the league, at its meeting Sunday evening, but failed. It was presented in the form of a motion, but the chairman of the league declined to consider it and it was promptly ruled out of order. The United Labor league represents 52 local unions, with a membership of 150,000 men, a large portion of whom live in Pittsburgh, including every class of tradesmen. It is composed largely of skilled artisans.

The league is a non-partisan organization, taking no part in political affairs. Much dissension was caused last fall by an attempt of the Bigelows to control its policy and many of the members are very bitter because of this interference. The individual members are privileged to exercise their own judgment in political matters, untrammeled and uninfluenced by the organization as a body.

WHY HE IS FOR HAYMAKER.

Influenced by the fact that several labor organizations have already indorsed John C. Haymaker, Secretary McKittrick decided to make this statement to place himself on record as favoring Mr. Haymaker's candidacy and incidentally to correct any false impression that may have been given out as to the attitude of the organization. He said:

"I am for John C. Haymaker because I believe him to be the best man for the office of recorder. He has made a splendid record as district attorney and I consider him well qualified for the higher office to which he aspires. I think it would be a public calamity should he fail of election. I have found in conversation with hundreds of workmen and fellow craftsmen that the sentiment is almost wholly with Mr. Haymaker, and I believe he will be elected.

"I believe Mr. Haymaker implicity in his declaration that he is under the domination of no man, or set of men. I believe he will administer the duties of the office of recorder without fear or favor, and to the best interests of the whole people. That is the kind of a man we want to see elected and that is why the labor organizations are for Mr. Haymaker. The Flinn ghost does not frighten intelligent workmen."

PERSONALS.

R. L. Mitchell of the Pittsburgh Drygoods Company, president of the Associated Publishers of Commercial Periodicals, a national organization of wholesale and manufacturing concerns, left last night for Washington, where he goes in behalf of legislation affecting the mailing of regularly issued house organs. The postoffice department recommended the legislation asked for by this association. The desired reclassification for house publications is in accordance with the wishes of concerns representing more than $100,000,000 annual business, and involves the mailing of millions of copies of regularly issued house publications. It is thought likely by Mr. Mitchell that favorable consideration will be shown the bill.

P. O. Boyd, president of the Homestead Realty Company, and F. E. Baldwin, a real estate man of Homestead, sailed yesterday for Cuba and other southern points. They will inspect a plantation in Cuba as representatives of a Pennsylvania syndicate interested in its development. The tract contains over 9,000 acres, which will likely be divided into smaller plantations and utilized for growing tropical fruits, coffee and tobacco. There is said to be a large amount of capital behind the enterprise.

Thomas G. Sample of Allegheny, prominent in G. A. R. circles, yesterday received his commission as public printer from Gov. Pennypacker. Mr. Sample's term runs until July 7, 1905. Mr. Sample was public printer under Gov. Stone, having been appointed to fill an unexpired term in that office.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Persons from nearby towns were registered yesterday as follows at the Pittsburgh hotels:

Duquesne—Edward McDonald, McDonald; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] fogle, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. du Pont, Johnstown; M. H. Barnes, Canonsburg; John B. Smithman, Oil City; T. E. Leahy, Somerset.

Henry—William Miller, DuBois; J. Walter Harwood, Zanesville; Montgomery V. Van Fleet, Uniontown; W. H. Nicholson, Jr., Fairmont, W. Va.

Griswold—John A. Doud, Minerva; W. T. Miller, Findlay, O.; Frank Miller, Connellsville; A. S. Dandridge, Canonsburg; William Denton, Buckhannon, W. Va.; G. Henderson, Uniontown.

Monongahela—Charles N. L. Bradwold, Cambridge, O.; J. H. Rogers, Niles, O.; B. O. Martin, Ashtabula; J. E. White, Wheeling.

Lincoln—Henry L. Coe, Uniontown; M. Wineland, Frostburg.

Victoria—E. G. McAleenan, New Castle; Henry F. Brooks, Uniontown.

Anderson—A. W. Gracey, Vandegrift; J. L. Biggerstaff, Darlington, Pa.; W. K. Aurandt, Altoona; J. H. McCullough, Altoona; J. M. Evans, Sharon.

Seventh Avenue—J. H. Glasgow, Altoona; James I. Anderson, Brookville; E. H. Mercer, Mercer; James K. Crawford, Parkersburg; C. M. Bishop, Scottdale; W. W. Dick, Punxsutawney; N. L. F. Randolph, Carmichaels.

Newell's—Thomas White, Indiana; F. H. Park, Wheeling.

JUDGE SIMONTON IS LAID TO REST

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Scores of people, among them many eminent jurists from all over the state, gathered about the casket of John W. Simonton this afternoon to pay their last respects to the late president judge of Dauphin county. The services were held at the Simonton residence and were simple and impressive. The Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers, pastor of the Pine Presbyterian church, where Judge Simonton worshiped, conducted the obsequies. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ellis N. Kremer, pastor of the Salem Reformed church, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Robinson, recently of the Western Theological seminary, Pittsburgh.

The Gazette's Educational Contest Appeals to Every Aspiring Young Person. Don't Fail to Enter It.

Special Tours to California.

Raymond & Whitcomb Company will have tour to California, under personal escort, March 3 and 17, going via Chicago and the Santa Fe route, including side trip to the Grand Canyon of Arizona. March 12, tour to California, going via New Orleans and the Sunset route. These parties will visit all places of interest in Southern and Central California. Returning route is over the picturesque Sierra Nevada mountains and the Rio Grande scenic line, with stops at Salt Lake City, Manitou, Cripple Creek and Denver. Grand European tour, April 11. Send for circular, mentioning trip desired. Raymond & Whitcomb Company, No. 357 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEATHS.

BRANNIGAN—On Friday, February 13, 1903, at 9:45 p. m., RICHARD, son of Julia and the late Neil Brannigan, aged 7 months.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, No. 321 Corry street, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BREKER—On Friday, February 13, 1903, at 3:30 a. m., JOSEPH BREKER, SR., of Dickson street, Eleventh ward, husband of Mrs. Mary Haser Breker, in his 79th year.

High mass on Monday, February 16, at 8:30 a. m., at St. Leo's church, near Brighton road, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EATON—On Friday, February 13, 1903, at 8 a. m., ARCHIBALD ROWAND, son of Osmon F. and Mary K. Eaton (nee Rowand), in his 13th year.

Funeral on Sunday, February 15, at 2:30 p. m., from parents' residence, No. 152 Hazelwood avenue. Interment private.

GILMORE—On Saturday, February 14, 1903, at 9:15 p. m., at his residence, Bridgeville, Pa., DAVID GILMORE, in his 84th year.

Notice of funeral later.

JONES—On Friday, February 13, 1903, at 3:20 p. m., at her residence, No. 532 First street, Allegheny, of paralysis, MARY JANE, wife of Peter Jones, in her 75th year.

Notice of funeral later.

LAUGHLIN—On Thursday, February 12, 1903, at 11:15 p. m., URIAH LAUGHLIN, in his 77th year.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his late residence, No. 248 Forty-second street. Interment private.

M'KELVY—On Thursday, February 12, 1903, at 7 a. m., JOHN R., father of Frank R. and husband of the late Margaretta McKelvy, aged 68 years.

Funeral services this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of his son, Frank R. McKelvy, No. 6 Industry street, Thirty-eighth ward. Members of the Fifth Avenue conclave No. 74, I. O. H., and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private, later. Take Beltzhoover cars to Haberman street.

MEYER—On Saturday, February 14, 1903, at 12:30 p. m., at her home, No. 642 Whittier street, East End, WILHELMINA, widow of Henry Meyer, aged 66 years.

High mass of requiem at SS. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic church, Larimer avenue, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Canton (O.) papers please copy.]

NEUBERT—On Thursday, February 12, 1903, at 9:30 p. m., at Wilkinsburg, Pa., HELEN M., daughter of B. F. Haven and wife of Frederick R. Neubert, in her 19th year.

Funeral services on Sunday, February 15, at 2 p. m., at the residence of her husband, No. 1909 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg. Interment at Allegheny cemetery.

WADELL—On Saturday, February 14, 1903, at 3 p. m., HERBERT, only son of Newton A. and Emma Wadell, aged 7 years, 8 months.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, Charlton street, Ingram, Pa., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY. Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

WHAT TWO CENTS WILL PROVE

Rev. Rush, one of the best known clergymen in Montgomery County, O., writes:

"For the first time in my life I give a medical testimonial. After thorough trials, I find Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm all, and even more, than is claimed for it. It is the only remedy myself and family have found that does all and more than it promises. I tender this unsolicited testimonial out of a sense of duty to the suffering."

Fraternally and truly,
(Rev.) H. Y. Rush, Dayton, Ohio.

"Cured me of catarrh, restored my voice and hearing, after being afflicted for 15 years."
Mrs. J. C. Manock,
Tulare, California.

A two-cent stamp sent to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., for a sample, or 50c for a full-sized jar will prove that Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm cures when every other medicine or treatment fails. For sale by druggists.

You'd be surprised if you knew the pleasure there is in "burning wood"—and the modest prices asked for Pyrography outfits at

Stierens
THE W. E. STIEREN CO.
544 SMITHFIELD ST.
406-408 SIXTH AVE.

Pure white and perfect ¼k. Genuine Diamond Ring....... $22

DeRoy BROS.
JEWELERS,
Bijou Building.

FAULTLESS DENTISTRY

Would be absurd to imagine that a dentist never mistakes. But we differ from some for the reason that we are anxious to make right any unsatisfactory work "free" for the asking, which goes far to prove the perfection of our work. Best materials, skilled services by graduates only and never-ceasing patience has brought us much business. We try to be kind and to perfectly please everybody. Born here and established exactly 16 years.

URLING BROS.

Corrugated Suction Teeth and Extracting........ $10 Per Set made and owned only by us—Beware of imitators—"Stick up fast."

Gold Crown or Bridge Work by specialists (best), $5 per tooth.

Extracting Painless—By Air, Gas or applied to the gum under the personal care of Drs. Urling.

Filling, 50c up. Gold filling, $1.00 up.

URLING BROS., Home Dentists,

204 Sixth Street,
COR PENN AVENUE.
Hours daily till 6 P. M.
Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M.
Closed on Sunday.

East End Office,
6125 PENN AVENUE,
COR. COLLINS.
Both 'Phones.

FRIEND
810-816 PENN AVENUE.

PARLOR SUITS—a dozen styles of parlor suits to go at wonderful reduction—One of beautiful fine Velour with splendid mahogany frame, worth $35.00—to go at........ $19.50

BEDROOM SUITS—Many magnificent productions to go at heretofore unheard of reductions—splendid solid oak suit of handsome design and master workmanship, with $40, now at only........ $19.75

2nd AND LAST WEEK
Great Sale Odd Furniture

Never was there a sale so successful in its mission! The first week's selling so far eclipsed all records that another six days of such mighty trading will see thousands of dollars' worth of goods cleared away and the space we need so badly at our disposal for the enormous incoming Spring Stocks.

The balance of the immense incumbrance stocks must virtually take wings and fly! The great railroad embargo has been raised and Spring shipments are crowding us on all sides. Just bear in mind that there are hundreds of articles in household furnishings here that you are bound to want when you see how they are priced—and come early!

EXTRA SPECIAL!
Foot Stool
(Like Cut) Velour Covered—Brass Legs.
Monday Only
25c!
Be Sure to Come Early.

EXTENSION TABLE — large solid oak extension table—worth $20.00—now only........ $12.50

SIDEBOARD—solid oak, highly polished, with large French plate mirror—worth $45.00—now only........ $23.75

PROMISES TO THE PEOPLE ARE NOT KEPT

Citizens Adjourn Councils Until After Election to Hold Up Ordinances

QUORUM LACKING IN COMMON BRANCH

Appropriation, Tax and Technical Site Ordinances Delayed.

LEVY OF TWENTY MILLS

BILLS DELAYED BY CITIZENS

1. Appropriation Ordinances.
2. Tax Levy Ordinances.
3. Technical School Site Ordinance.
4. Water Extension Ordinance.
5. Salaries Revision Ordinance.

The failure of the Citizens party members to produce a quorum at the meeting of common council last night marked the last miserable failure of the Bigelowites to enact any of the numerous reform bills which they have loudly promised the people during the present campaign. Although the Citizens have two-thirds of the membership of the body they could not rake up enough members last night to even hold a meeting and, upon the motion of W. H. Stevenson, adjourned until next Friday night, three days after the election, when there will no longer be a necessity to keep up the bogus cry of reform in order to deceive the public.

What happened last night is only what has been predicted from the start, that the Citizens party members, acting under the orders of the managers of the party, had no intention of enacting legislation that would give the people any genuine reform, that the scheme was to hold up the appropriation, the tax levying and other ordinances until after the election and then raise the levy to 20 mills.

It also proves that salary revision was but a scheme to blind the voters into the belief that the Citizens were going to inaugurate a system of economy. The Citizens have not been able even to provide a site for the Carnegie technical school which they have been promising to do ever since they went into power last April.

CITIZENS DEFEATED SCHOOL SITE.

The Republican members voted solidly for the purchase of the Flinn-Magee site Thursday night and the ordinance would have passed finally but for the Citizens themselves, who defeated the motion to suspend the rules.

It is claimed that the purchase of the Flinn-Magee property has been held up to force the purchase of another plot of ground adjoining, in which certain influential personages are said to be interested.

The failure of common council to meet last night, and the fact that an adjournment was taken until after the election, mean that no further effort will be made to pass the appropriation or tax-levying ordinances in their present shape, but that they will be revised and reframed to conform to the 20-mill levy first adopted by the Citizens finance committee.

Twenty-two members were present last night when the roll was called. This was four short of a quorum. The meeting had been called for 7:30 o'clock. At that hour there were not over a half-dozen members present. Members wandered in and out during the next hour and a half and, seeing apparently no effort being made to hold a meeting, went out again.

Finally, when the clerk counted all the members in the corridors and lobbies and reported to President Crawford that there were not enough present to transact business, they were summoned into the council chamber and the roll called.

ADJOURNED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

It was with openly expressed satisfaction that the Citizens leaders found that there was no necessity of taking action on the appropriation and tax-levying ordinances. It was suggested that a meeting be held on Monday night, in order to get the ordinances through before the election, but the Citizens leaders objected, adjourning until Friday night. To show that the responsibility for the failure to get a quorum rests on the Citizens, the following names of the eight Citizens members who were absent last night are given:

Daniel J. Bole and Dr. J. P. Sterret, Nineteenth ward; Henry Fitzpatrick, Eleventh ward; James W. Jack, Fifteenth ward; John Martin, Fourth ward; M. E. O'Brien, Twenty-fourth ward; Thomas O'Brien, Sixteenth ward; J. K. Wynard, Twenty-first ward.

If half of the Citizens absentees had been present there would have been a quorum, and sufficient votes to have passed, finally, all the appropriation ordinances, the tax-levying ordinances, the salary revision ordinances, the water extension ordinances, the technical site ordinance and numerous other measures which the Citizens have promised to pass before the election.

PROF. LEMARE LECTURED

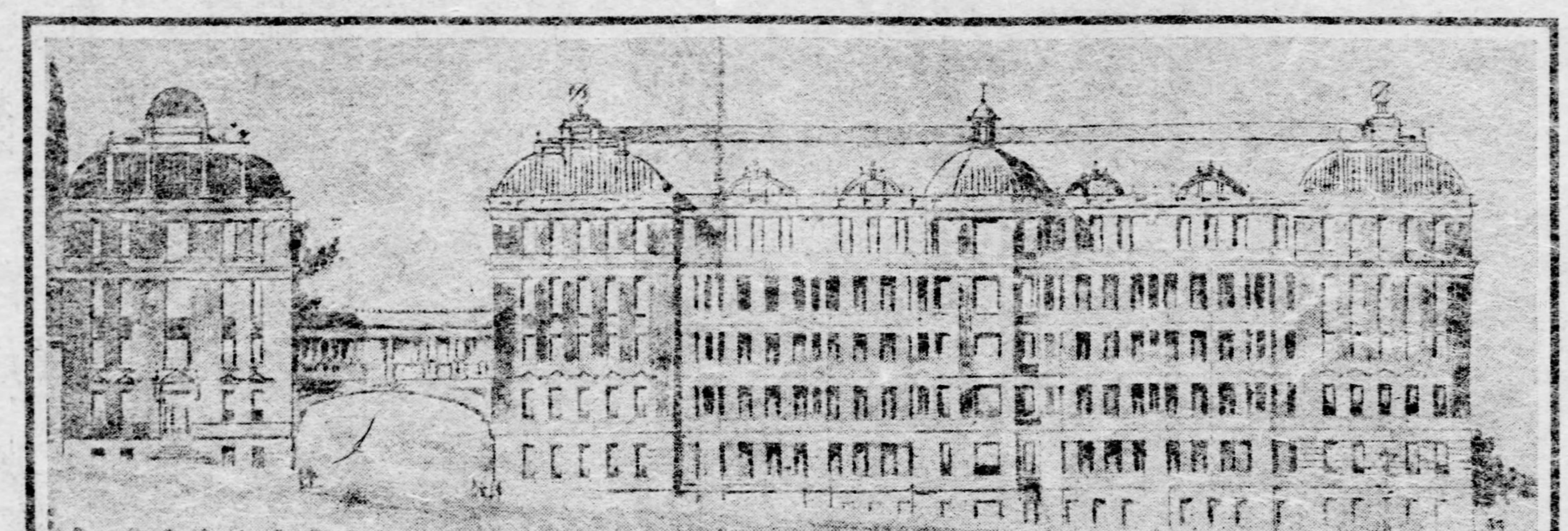
Large Crowd Heard City Organist Talk Instead of Play at Carnegie Hall.

Prof. Edwin H. Lemare's illustrated lecture at Carnegie music hall last night was interesting. Instead of the usual organ recital Mr. Lemare gave the first of a series of six lectures. The subject last night was "Das Rheingold," which is the prelude to the three dramas, "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," and "Gotterdammerung," the whole constituting the Ring. These dramas are founded on ancient Scandinavian mythology, and deal particularly with that part which relates to the struggle for "Das Rheingold."

Prof. Lemare read the prelude and depicted the feelings of love, hate and anger, the strifes and the scenes in a manner that commanded the closest attention. The was last night the largest Saturday night attendance in the music hall except at the 100th recital, when Andrew Carnegie was present and the hall was packed.

The subjects for the next five lectures, all of which will be on Saturday evenings, are as follows: "Die Walkure," February 21; "Siegfried," February 28; March 7; "Gotterdammerung," March 14; March 21. These lectures will be illustrated by Prof. Lemare on the pianoforte and organ. Prof. Lemare's organ will be used until the improvements on the large organ are completed, which will be in about 10 days.

Mercy Hospital As It Will Appear When New Buildings Are Added, Making It One of the Country's Finest Institutions



The above is a picture of the Mercy hospital as it will appear when all the new additions now contemplated have been completed, which may not be for several years yet. Plans have been drawn for the new annexes, and when the buildings are finished Mercy will be one of the finest hospitals in the country.

The building to the extreme left is the new wing, now in course of erection. It faces Locust street and will not be completed until late in the summer or early next fall. The building was started almost a year ago and when finished will cost about $100,000.

The hospital has acquired the ground along Pride street to Forbes. The street in the foreground is Pride. That passing under the archway shown in the picture is Locust street. Forbes street is to the extreme right of the picture. The Forbes school will be behind the large building shown in the picture when the latter is built. It will be the next building started after the annex now building is completed. When this big undertaking will be started is as yet uncertain, but the hospital authorities are aiming to be in a position to commence building early next year.

As soon as the Pride street annex is started a large bridge will be built across Locust street connecting the new wing now in course of construction with the proposed new annex.

When completed the main entrance to the hospital will be made from Forbes street. The building of the Pride street addition will require about three years time to finish and it's cost will reach $350,000.

NEGRO ASSAILANTS PURSUED BY POSSE

Braddock Residents Have a Lively Manhunt for Two Colored Men.

Unusual boldness of negro highwaymen in the streets of Braddock resulted in a manhunt in which nearly every male resident of the town joined in an effort to run down two negroes. Had the miscreants been captured it is probable Braddock would have had a lynching bee. While one part of the gang of negroes charged with committing depredations in the Monongahela valley worked in Braddock the other worked in Homestead, from which two robberies are reported to have occurred at about the same hour as the holdup in Braddock.

While returning from a store in Braddock avenue about 9 o'clock last night Miss Annie Eberhart of Mill street was held up in a dark place in the street by two negroes. As Miss Eberhart was passing the men jumped from behind a fence and one of the men struck her in the back of the head with a club. The thickness of the young woman's hair probably saved her from being rendered unconscious, although she received a painful wound. As Miss Eberhart fell the men attempted to snatch her pocketbook and she screamed for help.

Men in the houses and on the street in the vicinity of the assault heard her cries for help and running to the scene rescued Miss Eberhart from her assailants. A posse was quickly formed by the men who had been attracted by the cries of the woman and a hunt for the highwaymen was started, but the negroes managed to elude their pursuers and escape. After Miss Eberhart's wound was dressed and she had recovered sufficiently from the shock resulting from the attack she was taken to her home.

At the same hour as Miss Eberhart was held up three negroes held up John Dzmura, a Hungarian, in Second avenue, Homestead, and robbed him of $8. After securing the money the negroes struck their victim several stunning blows in the face, knocking him down and then escaped. While the crowd gathered about the fallen man the home of George Yonce in Amity street, Homestead, was entered through a rear window. The burglars in their search for valuables turned the furnishings of the house inside out. In a bed room they secured $40 in money and escaped.

PITTSBURGH POSITION FOR WOMAN ENGINEER

Ohio University Student to Work for Jones & Laughlin.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—Miss Orli Clark, the handsome young daughter of Mrs. Annie W. Clark, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, left the school room for the workshop in order that her education may be advanced. For three years Miss Clark has been one of the brightest students at the Ohio State university, taking a course that few girls desire to take, that of mechanical engineering. She was the only girl in the class.

She has gone to Pittsburgh to accept a position in the designing office of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. When the year opened the engineers were wondering how their fair classmate would face the practical shop work that begins the second year. Undaunted as ever, Miss Clark donned a big blouse apron that enveloped her small figure completely and went to work in the carpenter shop and foundry, as much interested as the other "fellows" in the class.

Miss Clark, who has won the admiration of her teachers and classmates, had completed the first term of her third year when the strain began to tell, and she was obliged to take a rest. She will do so and at the same time get some practical experience in the big Pittsburgh plant. Her work will be in structural drawing in the office of the master designer, and next year Miss Clark will come back to complete her course in the university.

CLOSING A BIG DEAL.

Union Steel Merger Will Be Complete March 1—Donner May Retire.

The Union Steel Company shareholders will this week exchange their certificates at the Union Trust Company for the bonds issued in the purchase by the United States Steel Corporation. The deal will be formally effective on March 1, although now the properties are operated on behalf of the Steel Corporation.

It is reported that W. H. Donner, who was president of the original Union company, will retire. He will probably take up a new industrial venture.

Hard Coal in Michigan.

ESCANABA, MICH., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—What is believed to be hard coal has just been struck on the Bodakin Bros.' farm, four miles below here, while drilling a well. The substance is very hard and resembles hard coal. The vein is about 60 feet thick and was struck at a depth of 40 feet. Considerable sulphur accompanies the core.

TARENTUM FIRE BROUGHT DEATH

Boy Cremated While He Slept and Four Others Were Injured.

GAS HAD EXPLODED

Not a Member of D. J. Craig's Family Escaped—Seven Buildings Were Destroyed, Causing Loss Exceeding $30,000.

An explosion of natural gas in the residence of D. J. Craig in Fifth avenue, Tarentum, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning caused a fire which resulted in the death of one person, the injury of four others and the destruction of seven business houses, entailing a loss exceeding $30,000. The list of dead and injured follows:

DEAD.

RAYMOND CRAIG, 12 years of age, a son of D. J. Craig, burned to death in his bed.

THE INJURED.

D. J. CRAIG, burned about face, arms and body and hurt while jumping from a second-story window; taken to Homeopathic hospital; will recover.

MRS. D. J. CRAIG, inhaled smoke and injured by falling from window; injuries not serious; was taken to the home of a friend.

SHIRLEY CRAIG, 10 years of age; right leg and right arm broken by falling from window; taken to Homeopathic hospital.

POPE CRAIG, 8 years of age; slightly burned about face and body.

When Mr. and Mrs. Craig were awakened the fire had gained great headway and the entire rear of the house was in flames. Mrs. Craig ran to her two youngest children, and after fighting her way through the smoke, carried her little ones to a front window over a millinery store, which was kept by the Craigs. She dropped the children upon an awning and thence to the pavement. The youngest child reached the street in safety, but Shirley tumbled headlong and fell on the brick sidewalk, suffering fractures of his right arm and right leg.

In the meantime Mr. Craig had gone into a room above the kitchen to arouse his son Raymond. Smoke filled the passageway and tongues of flame were shooting through the warping cracks in the floor. The father called his son, but received no response. Rushing through the blinding smoke, he groped about for his son, but the boy could not be found. By this time the fire had burned through the walls and the windows were shivered by the intense heat. Mr. Craig's clothing was on fire and he was scorched from head to foot. Finding his search in vain, he leaped through the bulging window and well upon the ground below, sustaining severe injuries.

Mrs. Craig remained at the window in the front of the building until driven out by the flames and slipped down the awning without injury. The boy's body was not recovered until four hours later, when it was found in his bedroom burned beyond recognition.

The fire spread rapidly to adjoining structures and seven buildings were consumed before the fire department could check its ravages. The building occupied by the Craig family was of frame and was owned by R. A. Hull, who estimates his loss at $4,000, with $2,000 insurance. The other losses are: M. D. Zeigler, grocer, $6,000, with $2,700 insurance; M. Saperstein, furnishing store, $5,000, with $1,700 insurance; D. R. Spahr, jeweler, $5,000, with $2,000 insurance; D. J. Craig, millinery stock, $1,300, with full insurance. A number of other tenants suffered losses ranging from $100 to $500.

Funeral of Mrs. Sarah Killen.

The remains of Mrs. Sarah Killen, who committed suicide at her home, No. 309 Lobinger avenue, North Braddock, will be buried this afternoon from her home, where funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. William P. Turner, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Braddock, of which she was a member for 37 years. Mrs. Killen shot herself in the breast Thursday while standing before a mirror in her room, because she believed she did not have enough faith in certain doctrines to be cured of a nervous disorder from which she suffered.

UNION'S TREASURER HELD FOR SHORTAGE

George Sauers, Alleged to Owe East End Painters $405, Arrested.

Frank E. Smith, business agent for the Pittsburgh district council of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, yesterday caused the arrest of George Sauers, formerly treasurer of East End local No. 551, who is alleged to be an embezzler to the amount of $415. Sauers was taken to the Central police station yesterday after an exciting chase in Liberty avenue, near Fourth street.

Smith was on Liberty avenue yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock on his way to investigate an alleged "unfair" job. He was walking with Alexander Hunter, assistant building inspector, and a member of the painters' organization, and W. L. Williams president of Local No. 84. Smith saw Sauers. "There is Sauers," he declared, and left his companions.

Sauers saw Smith and affected to be very much interested in a show window. Smith is said to have asked him what he had done with the money he is alleged to be short in his local. Sauers declared that he had loaned most of it to a number of people who are good for collection. He was asked if he had any of it left, and he said he had about $125. Asked if he would turn the money over and make arrangement with his bondsmen for the rest, Sauers is said to have declared that he would not.

"We will have to have you locked up," said Smith and he stepped away to hail an officer on the opposite side of the street. Sauers started to run. Hunter, who stands well over six feet, took after him, as did also Williams. There was a chase of a block and Sauers fell. He was taken to Central station and a charge of being a suspicious character lodged against him.

W. E. Bryson, assistant business agent of the painters, will appear before Magistrate McKenna this morning and make information, charging embezzlement. Sauers is under bond for $500.

He disappeared January 15 and the officers of the painters' organization traced him to Harrisburg and from there to McKeesport, after which they lost track of him.

HARVEY CONVALESCENT.

Young English Actor Will Resume His Tour in Pittsburgh.

Martin Harvey, the young English actor, now touring this country under the management of Klaw & Erlanger, who was prostrated in Columbus on February 3 by an attack of acute pneumonia, is convalescent and expects to rejoin his company at the close of another week. When it was discovered that Mr. Harvey's illness was of so serious a nature as not to permit him to rejoin his organization before the expiration of a fortnight, it was determined to finish the St. Louis engagement without the star and to cancel the succeeding week of February 16, which was to have played at the Grand opera house, Cincinnati. This affords Mr. Harvey an opertunity to fully recuperate.

The tour will be resumed on Monday, February 23, at the Alvin theater, Pittsburgh, for one week.

HAD A SLIDE FOR THE MONEY.

Acrobat Left Boarding House by Rain Spout and Was Caught.

Lee Ingham, an acrobat, was committed to jail last night by Alderman C. F. Anderson on a charge of obtaining board by false pretense, the information being made by Mrs. W. H. Hearn of Ninth street. Ingham has been performing in a McKeesport theater. He failed to pay his last week's board and Mrs. Hearn became suspicious.

Friday night Ingham packed his grips and took them to the cellar. He returned for them last evening and first went to his room. He must have heard Mrs. Hearn and the constable talking about arresting him, for he climbed out of a window and slid down the rain-spout to the street. The constable hurried into the street and caught him just as he struck the ground.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF PATTON TOWNSHIP THINK OF HAYMAKER

If Patton township had a voice in the selection of a recorder of Pittsburgh its vote would be practically unanimous for John C. Haymaker. It was in Patton township that the Republican candidate was born and raised. The esteem in which he is held among his old neighbors is set forth in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Republicans of the township. The committee that prepared the following resolutions was composed of W. D. Byers, George Morgan, R. G. McGuire, Z. S. Tilbrook and S. M. Brinton, Jr.

"Resolved, First, We congratulate John C. Haymaker on being nominated for recorder of the city of Pittsburgh;

"Second, We compliment the Republicans of Pittsburgh on being able to secure a standard-bearer who is so worthy the support of all good, true and loyal citizens;

"Third, We have known him from childhood and know him as a man and a Republican. His private character in every particular has always been as spotless as has been his public record. If elected recorder of Pittsburgh we believe his administration of the affairs of the office will be, not only to the best interests of the Republican party, but to the best interests of the citizens in general, regardless of politics."

At a meeting of Republicans of the Fourth district of Patton township similar resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MR. CARPENTER AND HAYS' DIVORCE CASE

Intimate Friend of the Lawyer Answers the Criticism of the Post.

Wednesday last the Post, in an editorial, harshly criticised J. McF. Carpenter, who is actively engaged in promoting the election of John C. Haymaker. In reply to the Post editorial an intimate friend of Mr. Carpenter, who has personal knowledge of all the facts, had this to say, yesterday:

> The facts do not justify the bitter attack made upon Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter did not write to Mrs. Geyer or Mrs. Hays. Neither has he, by letter or otherwise, retracted what was said at the Lawrenceville meeting.
>
> Having learned through a friend who is also a friend of Mrs. Geyer, that she and her family were greatly annoyed by the reference to the Hays divorce, Mr. Carpenter at once addressed a letter to this mutual friend in which he frankly stated that he was not aware, until lately, that Mrs. Geyer was living, and that he had no personal knowledge respecting the former wife and the daughters of Mr. Hays, and also, that had he known the widow of his old and highly esteemed friend, Stephen H. Geyer, was alive, or that her grand-daughters resided in the community, he would not have mentioned the matter, although the facts justified discussion so far as the candidate was concerned. He further said that it would be impossible for him, wilfully, to cast a shadow on the declining years of any person or say a word, wantonly, that might bring sorrow to those who are entirely innocent.
>
> Mr. Carpenter personally requested those in charge of the campaign to avoid reference to the matter in public discussion, because it was a source of annoyance to innocent women. No public reference has since been made to it, because Mr. Carpenter and the friend of Mrs. Geyer, who is a man of good judgment, thought an explanation would only cause more talk, and as the record showed the facts, no explanation would avail to change it. If the testimony is untrue, it is the fault of the witnesses, not the fault of those who read it.
>
> Mr. Hays was presented by Mr. Bigelow as a candidate, clean, upright and honorable, and it was in reply to this false and fulsome praise that the record was quoted. If damning facts are to suppressed because some innocent persons may be grieved, then how can the public know the truth? In view of facts well known to those acquainted with Hays' life, he has been dealt with most leniently by public speakers and the press.
>
> It is only just to say that Mr. Carpenter has shown manly fortitude in the face of the lying criticisms that have been made. He has paid no attention to the yelping, snarling animals at his heels. He has faithfully and honorably tried to avoid wounding the feelings of those who are innocent, and it is only because of the misguided zeal of the friends of Candidate Hays, and their publication of a letter alleged to have been written by Mrs. Geyer, and accompanied by a coarse and abusive editorial, that it was become necessary to state the facts. The public records are a complete answer to the false statements of the friends of Bigelow's candidate, Hays.

BARREL WAS TAPPED UP AT M'KEESPORT

Money in the Tube City Alleged to Be for the Citizens Party on Election Day.

A barrel was tapped yesterday for the benefit of the Citizens campaign in McKeesport and it is said that a large sum was sent there with the hope of rushing the election and turning the tide in favor of the Citizens candidates. Two persons claimed to have been approached by the agents selected to distribute the money. They are being shielded until further proof can be secured, when the Republicans will take the matter into court.

The Citizens' cause has been losing ground in McKeesport rapidly during the last week. There has been a wild scramble of doubtful ones to get in with the winners. Jacob Weiskircher, a leader of the Citizens movement, yesterday admitted that his side was defeated.

It is expected by the Republicans that the Citizens will make a last effort at the polls on Tuesday and by the liberal use of boodle try to stem the tide. The Republicans are preparing for this move and will have means of securing evidence should any corruption money be used. An effort was also made to have John A. Staley, the Pittsburgh sport, bet large amounts of money in McKeesport, but it is said he refused. There is no Citizens money to be had at present.

The Republican candidates declare that the fight is only a matter of majority now, and that the whole ticket will be elected by the largest majority ever known in a mayoralty campaign. Until almost midnight the main streets were in an uproar. Both sides had brass bands and street parades which attracted thousands. Meetings were held in all the wards.

Espien Shooter Arrested.

R. A. McMunn of Espien has quite a reputation in the borough as a marksman and is proud of his prowess. He came to town yesterday and started to display his ability to a lot of city people. He pulled out a revolver in the Diamond market yesterday and began to shoot indiscriminately. People in the neighborhood were badly frightened and Policeman John Kennedy was sent for. The officer sent McMunn to Central station after taking his revolver from him.

Evangelistic Meetings Successful.

The Rev. Edward Payson Hammond of New Haven, Conn., who has been conducting evangelistic services in the First Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, is meeting with great success. The church has been filled at each meeting and there has been a decided religious awakening as a result.

WORKERS WANT BURNS TO STAY

Executive Board of L. A. 300 Asked Him to Stand for Re-Election.

HE WANTS TO QUIT

Letter to Board Delves Into Many Issues of the Trade in Characteristic Manner — Organization First in Wages.

The executive board of the parent organization of window glass workers, local assembly No. 400, Knights of Labor, last night urged upon President Simon Burns that he reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. President Burns submitted a long letter declaring his intention to drop out of the running, which was received by the board without action. It will be sent out to the workers, and it is expected that the opinions that will come in to headquarters this week will change matters. It is said, however, that Burns will not be influenced to change his attitude. The receipt of nominations for office in the organization was closed.

Election sheets will be sent out Monday and the referendum vote will be counted Saturday, March 7. The victorious candidate must have a majority over all. For the principal offices the following nominations have been received:

For president—Simon Burns, Gas City; Paul St. Peter, Jeannette; John Gray, Bellevernon; Alexander Romain, Sandusky; James A. McCloy, Marion; Fred E. Merchant, Hazelhurst; Francis Scheirmann, Matthews; Clark D. Morris, Marion; E. J. Welser, Marion; Edward Ames, Hartford City; Hector Desgain, Hartford City.

For secretary—Paul St. Peter, Jeannette; Frank Green, Muncie, Charles C. Mayer, Marion; H. G. Rhodes, New Castle; John Kirth, Jeannette; Charles Jackley, Arnold; Charles S. Earnshaw, Jeannette; Thomas Case, Jeannette.

For assistant secretary—H. G. Rhodes, New Castle; Earl B. Wescott, Kane; Willard Conklin, Hazelhurst; Charles Morris, Marion; E. S. Loder, Eaton; George Alton, Sandusky.

For treasurer—S. S. Hunter, New Castle; Elias Sprigg, Sandusky, Abe Rupert, Jeannette.

President Simon Burns in his letter to the executive board of the Window Glass Workers' association declining to be a candidate for re-election, says:

> When I accepted this position, January 3, 1895, there were 1,440 pots in operation. That number has increased until now there are over 4,000. The single strength blower made about $104 per settlement. He paid out of his market money each week not less than $5 to the snapper. The gatherer received for single 72 per cent of blower's wages and paid about $2 a week out of his market money. Today the blower receives his market money and pays none out for labor, and when settlement day comes around he receives a good settlement if he has made any fair effort to work. The single strength gatherer today pays nothing out of his market money for labor and receives 75 per cent of blower's wages.
>
> Many gatherers used to say their wages never would reach 75 per cent, and after this has been accomplished against great odds, these same men have deserted from the organization. Small double strength gatherers received in 1895 60 per cent of blower's wages. Today they receive 68 per cent, an advance of over 13 per cent. Wages were advanced every year during the past eight years but one, in 1896, when I refused to sign the scale. During the past year we had two advances. There is no trade in this or any other country that has received such advances.
>
> There is and has been too much glass made in this country according to consumption, and particularly double thick, in proportion to single. Manufacturers connected with some of the selling agencies and others outside make too much double thick, and the result is they go out and sell it below cost to get rid of it. How can manufacturers connected with selling agencies make twice the amount of double made by another manufacturer connected with the same agency and having the same capacity? They sell through the agency and receive their orders from the same place.
>
> The president of this organization had these objects in view during his eight years of service; the equalizing of wages between the trades; the payment of snappers by other than the blower and gatherer, and the highest rate of wages possible to secure. He has during that time fought and disagreed with manufacturers, workers and almost every officer who has served with him, but he has secured results that speak for themselves.
>
> Machinery has been introduced in other trades and the men had to meet the conditions. Narrow-minded manufacturers and workers have forced the experiment with machinery during the past years more than through any desire of the American Window Glass Company to secure control of the business. The American has been fair to the workers. The jobbers have assisted in maintaining prices and wages by their organization and this was brought about by the policy of the American. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has been a prominent factor in this good work and has many times granted favors to co-operative companies.
>
> This organization today gives the members more information and probably has the best system of conducting its finances of any labor organization in the world. It is not perfect, and no doubt mistakes can be found. Speaking for myself and the officers who have been associated with me, I will say if at any time there is anything wrong about the financial affairs shown up after I retire, come to me about it and the matter will be taken up. This does not mean that the board has not sanctioned the paying out of money perhaps not strictly according to the laws. There have been times when it required quick and prompt action, and money had to be used to protect the organization.
>
> The window glass workers have during the last eight years received greater advances than men of any other trade in this country, and if they will consider their present condition and wages and then go back some years ago they will see what has been accomplished.

"The election of Mr. Hays would violate all the principles of our independence."—Twentieth Ward Citizens Committee, January 3.

APPETITE COAXING

Not Necessary When Proper Food Is Used.

Coaxing up an appetite is hard work and unnecessary when a little thought is given to scientific feeding.

Fill the stomach with the wrong stuff and it is not long before the palate, too, is affected and even the sight of food is nauseating. Stomach and nervous ills of all kinds soon come and the body is left without nourishment.

Then take on Grape-Nuts for a few days and see the difference. Eating is no longer a duty but a delight, for the food is made of the proper grains prepared in a natural, scientific manner and the flavor is delicious. The case of a schoolma'am of Cedar Mills, Minn., is interesting. She writes: "I used to go without lunch many a day, not finding it tasty. In consequence I usually had a severe headache before the afternoon session was over and felt nervous and cross.

"I had almost concluded to give up teaching on this account when a friend induced me to try Grape-Nuts. I will say frankly I did not care for it at first, but tried it two or three times and then found myself beginning to enjoy the crisp, nutty flavor.

"The food has changed the order of my life. I carry it for lunch every day now. The color has come back to my cheeks and lips and I have no more headaches or nervous spells.

"My body is full of energy and new life, and life seems worth the living, now that I have found the proper food." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

CROWD SAW WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN

Coalpicker Run Over Near Rankin Station—Other Coronial Cases.

In view of about 20 people Mary Mysallo, an Italian woman, was killed by a train on the Baltimore & Ohio near Rankin station yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mysallo was picking coal along the tracks. She had crossed from one siding to the other, and in trying to get back to the south side of the tracks crowled under a car of a train on the siding. As she stepped from under the standing car, a fast freight west-bound struck her and hurled her to the other side of the tracks. Her skull was fractured, and she was badly mangled. The engineer sounded the whistle loudly as the woman started to crawl from out the car, but she seemed too dazed to notice it. Mrs. Mysallo was 24 years old, and lived at Rankin.

An accident at the new McKeesport tin plate plant at Portvue, opposite McKeesport, yesterday resulted in the death of Frank Dimasso, 18 years old, and inflicted injuries that will probably prove fatal upon Mike Novatz. The latter is at the McKeesport hospital with a fractured skull and leg. The men were working inside one of the new furnaces, when some of the supports gave way and the heavy masonry tumbled in upon them. There were a number of other laborers about the furnace, all of whom had narrow escapes from injury from the falling brick and stone.

After bidding his wife good-bye Joseph Neitmeyer dropped dead in the doorway of his home, No. 3 Hill street, Turtle Creek, yesterday morning. He was 48 years old and died from heart disease.

Charles Kloes, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, died yesterday morning at the West Penn hospital from injuries received during the morning at Fifteenth street, where he fell under an engine while trying to board it. He was 32 years old, married and lived at No. 31 Kenwood avenue, Allegheny.

Joseph Michael, 22 years old, a structural steel worker, was instantly killed in the plant of the McClintic-Marshall company at Rankin at noon yesterday. Michael was walking near where a large steel girder was being raised when it fell on him, crushing his head and body. Michael lived at Hays.

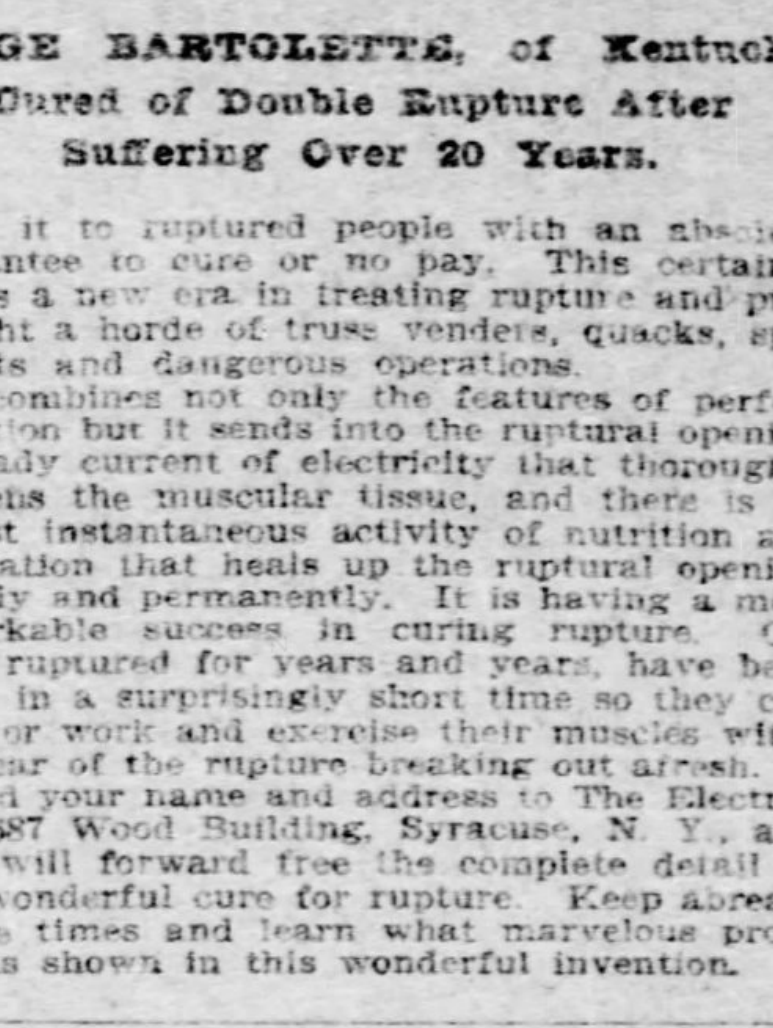
Guarantees to Cure Rupture

A Syracuse Genius Has Discovered a Marvelous Home Cure That Quickly Heals Rupture, and He Positively Guarantees This Wonderful Result.

NOCURE—NOPAY IS HIS MOTTO

Has Many Remarkable Testimonials From Those Who Were Cured, Showing Unquestionably That His Invention is Destined to Completely Revolutionize the Treatment of Rupture.

There has been invented by a Syracuse genius, a new and simple electrical appliance which has been trade-marked "Electrus." He sends it to ruptured people with an absolute guarantee to cure or no pay. This certainly marks a new era in treating rupture and puts to fight a horde of truss venders, quacks, specialists and dangerous operations.



JUDGE BARTOLETTE, of Kentucky, Cured of Double Rupture After Suffering Over 20 Years.

It combines not only the features of perfect retention but it sends into the ruptural opening a steady current of electricity that thoroughly enlivens the muscular tissue, and there is an almost instantaneous activity of nutrition and circulation that heals up the ruptural opening quickly and permanently. It is having a most remarkable success in curing rupture. Old men, ruptured for years and years, have been cured in a surprisingly short time so they can walk or work and exercise their muscles without fear of the rupture breaking out afresh.

Send your name and address to The Electrus Co., 687 Wood Building, Syracuse, N. Y., and they will forward free the complete detail of this wonderful cure for rupture. Keep abreast of the times and learn what marvelous progress is shown in this wonderful invention.

W. M. Laird Co.

Special This Week

At $2.90 a pair.

18 Styles Women's Shoes—embracing over 4,000 pair genuine Goodyear welt soles in Vici Kid, Patent Kid, Enamel and Box Colt. $5.00, $4.00, and $3.50 grades Tomorrow morning—at 9 o'clock for $2.90 the pair.

20 Styles Men's Shoes

About 3,600 pairs, Goodyear welt sewed—custom finished. Vici Kid—Patent Leather—Box Calf and Enamel Leather $5.00 and $4.00 goods—Tomorrow $2.90 the pair.

And—Surplus Large Sizes in Men's Shoes, on the Bargain Tables, at the same time at

$1.50 the Pair.

in 9½s—10s—10½s—11s—every pair regular $2.50 to $3.50 stock Strictly fine goods—in seasonable weights.

Those who attended our big Slipper bargain sale of last week will appreciate this chance to get fine Shoes at a decided saving.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

431 to 437 Smithfield St.

404 to 408 Market St.

Business Instruction

HOW TO START A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WITH SMALL CAPITAL

EVERY man who desires to rise in the world ought to own a successful business. THE NATIONAL ADVERTISER, a 32-page weekly newspaper, established 1878, gives practical advice how to start and conduct a successful business with small capital and lay the foundation for a fortune.

This great business builder and educator gives the fullest instructions in detail for a successful business career. Every one should read it.

FREE A SAMPLE COPY WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS UPON REQUEST FREE.

The National Advertiser, 6 E. 14th St., N. Y.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, master; J. H. Wolfe, clerk; leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. H. Ghriest, agents, No. 507 Water st. Tel. 428.

MAGAZINES YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FREE.

We offer, as a premium, the choice of the following Magazines to patients having $10.00 worth of work done.

WOMEN'S HOME COMPANION, HARPER'S BAZAR, BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL MAGAZINE, FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, SUCCESS, MUNSEY'S, ARGOSY, EVERYBODY'S, PEARSON'S and several other popular magazines.

We are making this special inducement to our patients to further introduce our System of Painless Dentistry, and our prices will remain the same.

NO PLATES REQUIRED

Good Set, (that fit) $5.00
Gold Crowns, (22k) 4.00
Bridge Work, (per tooth) 3.00
Fillings .50

EXAMINATIONS AND EXTRACTIONS FREE.

CUT THIS AD. OUT AS IT WILL NOT APPEAR DAILY.

Union Painless Dentists, 404 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Open Evenings. Opposite Solomon & Ruben's. Lady Attendant.

STATEHOOD BILL HAS RIGHT OF WAY

Senator Will Yield No Further Time Until It Is Disposed Of.

OPPONENTS STARTLED

Compromise Talk Again Being Heard—New Proposal Is to Admit Three States Instead of Two, as Formerly Advocated.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

Senator Quay today gave notice in the senate that from this time forward each day, at the conclusion of the morning business, he would move to proceed with consideration of the statehood bill. If this course is followed by the advocates of the statehood bill it will prevent the consideration of many bills that the senators are exceedingly anxious should be passed, and that the president himself is interested in. It may mean the defeat of the Panama canal and Cuban treaties, as well as several appropriation bills.

Mr. Quay also startled the opponents of statehood by introducing the following resolution:

"Whereas, house bill 12543, to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states has been under discussion in the senate since the 10th day of December last, and must fail unless voted upon at an early date,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that a date and hour prior to the 2d of March next should be fixed for a final vote upon the bill and all amendments that are pending or may be offered thereto."

Under the senate rules it went over for a day and will come up for action on Monday. If it is passed, which seems likely, from the fact that Mr. Quay's forces outnumber the opposition by a big margin, it will put the senate on record as in favor of a vote on the bill, and then if the minority still declines to grant a vote, they must bear the responsibility of the obstruction tactics that have prevailed throughout the fight.

There are many senators who yet hope for a compromise. A new plan is now under consideration, and it is said to contemplate the admission of three states, instead of two. The two-state proposition failed to please any of the interested parties, and it is now hoped to devise a plan that will command the support of the Democrats, or at least not provoke their antagonism. A senator who is on the Beveridge side of the question said today that Mr. Quay had demonstrated to them beyond any doubt that on the next test vote he would show a majority of 23, which would be a gain of six over his margin on the last test vote. Who his converts are could not be learned, but this information, showing such a material gain in the strength of the statehood forces, has caused the opposition to think, and was responsible for the renewed negotiations looking to a compromise.

L. W. STRAYER.

WHITE HOUSE GAYETY OVERTAXES FIRST LADY

Mrs. Roosevelt's Health Impaired by Strain of Social Duties.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

Mrs. Roosevelt has succumbed to the long strain incident to her social duties and has been ordered by Dr. Rixey to keep to her bed. Last night, just prior to the dinner tendered to the German minister and the Baroness Von Sternberg, Mrs. Roosevelt became faint and was obliged to seek her apartment. She did not recover sufficiently to appear either at the dinner or the musicale which followed. In her absence, Mrs. Hay, wife of the secretary of state, acted as the president's hostess. Today Mrs. Roosevelt feels very weak, and, while there are no serious symptoms, there is every indication of a nervous collapse similar to that which attacked her last spring.

For the past 10 days intimate friends of Mrs. Roosevelt have noticed her lassitude, and she was warned by Dr. Rixey she was overtaxing her strength. At the reception given to congress on February 5 Mrs. Roosevelt became ill while receiving her guests and had to be assisted from the blue room by Capt. Cowles and Miss Alice Roosevelt. She fainted on reaching her room, and Dr. Rixey was called to attend her. She rallied in a short while and insisted upon resuming her duties at the reception. During the last reception on Thursday night to the army and navy she complained greatly of fatigue and was compelled to abandon her place in the line shortly after 10 o'clock.

She was ailing all day yesterday and the president suggested recalling the invitations for the dinner and reception, but she would not permit this. It is believed now that invitations for the dinners and musicales which are out for two weeks to come will be recalled unless she shows a decided improvement.

University Extension Lectures.

The final course of University Extension society lectures will begin Monday evening, February 16, and continues on Monday evenings until March 23. Edward Howard Griggs, late of Stanford university and reputed one of the greatest American lecturers, will speak on "Great Moral Leaders." The titles for the lectures are "Functions of a Moral Leader," "Socrates," "Marcus Aurelius," "St. Francis of Assisi," "Savonarola," and "Giordano Bruno." The lectures will be delivered in Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall. The society will sell tickets to the general public at $2.50 for the entire six lectures, or 50 cents for single lectures. Tickets at Music hall, lecture evenings.

Have You Something to Exchange?

Then this is your department.

The Gazette offers you this chance to "meet up" with the other fellow, who is also in the market for a trade. In this column you will find, every day, exchange bargains. You have something to trade that somebody else wants. List it here, stating what you wish in exchange, and he or they will see it and communicate with you.

Maybe it is machinery you want to dispose of. Let the public know about it here. Or is it a horse that you want to trade for a cow? This is the place to find the other fellow. Is it a vehicle you want? Suggest it here. Have you personal belongings that you are tired of? Don't go to a second hand store with them. Spend a few cents in this exchange column and find a ready buyer. Parts of your library that you don't want? Mention them in The Gazette and get something good in return.

"FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY."

That's our motto in this column. Watch it closely, and list your trading articles. Somebody wants your surplus stock, and this is the place to tell them about it.

Address The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Manager Classified Advertising Dept.
See classified page.

YANKEE SAILORS GIVEN GOOD FOOD

British Authority Says We Have Best Fed Navy in the World.

ENGLISH TARS DESERT

When They Compare Their Fare With That of American Cousins They Become Disgusted and Often Take French-Leave.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

At the navy department every one from Secretary Moody down to ensigns on bureau duty are pleased to learn that the officers of the British navy envy the sailors who serve the stars and stripes for the quality of the food they get. The secretary of the navy today directed that this statement be issued.

"The American navy for 100 years has had the reputation of being the best-fed navy in the world." This is the comment of the London Daily Express in connection with a review of the mess cook book recently issued for the use of the United States navy. Speaking of the conditions existing in the British navy, the Express says:

"The delay in improving the food of the British bluejacket is causing much discontent on the lower deck. Promises have been given by the admiralty which have not been fulfilled. The food supplied to the British bluejacket is little better than it was 40 years ago. The desertions from out (the British) North American squadron and from the Pacific squadron when lying in Esquimault are mainly due to the contrast between the food of the British navy and that served out by Uncle Sam. The niggardliness of the state prevents the bluejacket or the stoker from sending his wages home to his wife. A good portion of them has to be spent on food. Under the existing admiralty arrangement, the food of the bluejackets in time of peace is a scandal."

This comment from English sources in support of the contention that the navy ration of the United States, even before the recent increase, was the best navy ration in the world, and that the United States has always fed its sailors better than any other nation is regarded with a good deal of interest by naval authorities here.

THE THREE RIVERS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—River 34 feet and falling. All packets on time. The towboat movements were: Arrived, John Moren and Ironsides; up, Ed Roberts, Coal City, Sam Brown and E. R. Andrews.

LOUISVILLE—River falling, with 9 feet 7 inches on the falls, 11 feet 9 inches in the canal and 34 feet 6 inches at the foot of the locks. Light rain. The canal was opened this morning and will be kept busy for some time owing to the great quantity of coal to be sent below. Several hundred empty barges are also to be brought up. The H. F. Frisbie and tow and the Sam Clark and tow have gone south. The Beaver and barges will be up tomorrow night. The Oakland and tow went south today. She took her tow over the falls. The Alice Brown and tow, assisted by the James Moren, will not be up before tomorrow night. The Brown will go back with a large tow. The Valiant arrived from Pittsburgh with a coal tow and returned with empties. The Fallie and tow were due down tonight. The Tom Dodsworth, J. C. Risher, Valiant, Tom Rees, Fred Wilson and Dave Wood took empties back to Pittsburgh.

MARIETTA—River 15.3 feet and rising. Light rain all day. Ben Hur up, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 6 p. m.; Hudson, 8 p. m.; Greenwood down, 5 p. m. Locals on time.

HUNTINGTON—River 23 feet and rising. Up, Henry M. Stanley, 1 a. m. Raining.

WHEELING—River 15 feet 3 inches, and rising. Departed, Greenwood, Charleston, 7 a. m.; Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m. Down with coal, Tornado, 10 a. m. Up with empties, Defender, 4 p. m.; Queen City due down for New Orleans, 9 p. m.

STEUBENVILLE—River 15 feet 2 inches and rising.

OIL CITY—River 5 feet 10 inches and falling.

WARREN—River 4 feet and falling.

GREENSBORO—River 9.8 feet and falling. Woodward down Sunday; Rose Hite up.

GALLIPOLIS—River 21 feet and falling.

MORGANTOWN—River 9 feet and stationary.

PARKERSBURG—River 15 feet and rising. Left for Pittsburgh, Ben Hur, 4 a. m.; Kanawha, 6 p. m.; Hudson, 6:30 p. m. Greenwood for Charleston, 9 p. m.

WANT HIGH HARBOR LINES.

Interesting Hearing Will Be Held—No Coal Shipments Yesterday.

When the hearing in regard to the change of harbor lines on the Allegheny wharf takes place on February 26 before Capt. W. L. Sibert, local government engineer, an interesting matter will be up for discussion. The petitioners, and they represent many property owners and the navigation interests, want the line fixed at high-water mark, so that there can be no interference with navigation at any stage of water. Just what opposition there will be has not yet developed, but that there will be some who would like to obtain possession of wharf privileges with which the new lines would conflict is most probable.

No coal shipments were made yesterday. If the rivers keep rising or remain stationary it is not likely any coal will be started south today; but if the waters should commence to recede some shipments will be hurried out to take advantage of navigable rivers while they last. Shippers would prefer waiting until tomorrow, however, when they will be prepared to make larger shipments.

Arrivals.

Keystone State, Knox, Cincinnati.

Departures.

Keystone State, Knox, Cincinnati.
Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.
Queen City, Ellison, New Orleans.

News of the Rivers.

At 9 o'clock last night the stage of water indicated at the Davis Island dam was 10.9 feet, and the river was rising.

The packet Virginia left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh last night.

Capt. Oliver Douds was one of the excursionists on the Queen City when she left for New Orleans.

The Defender is due in port with a tow of empties, and will be sent back with a coal tow if she arrives in time to go out on present water.

The Tom Rees, Dave Wood, J. C. Risher and Fred Wilson have delivered their coal tows at Louisville and have started back to Pittsburgh.

Work on the towboat Sprague will probably not be completed for two weeks. The steamer is still at the Pittsburgh wharf, and will be open to public inspection today.

The packets Hudson, Ben Hur and Kanawha will all be in port tomorrow. The Hudson and Ben Hur will start down the river in the afternoon, while the Kanawha will lay over until Tuesday.

The towboats Oakland and G. W. Thomas, owned by C. Jutte & Co., went over the Louisville falls yesterday afternoon. The Oakland left that place for New Orleans last night with a tow of 33 pieces.

Without any hitch in arrangements, but amid much enthusiasm, the packet Queen City started on her Mardi Gras trip yesterday afternoon on time. All passengers who were expected to board the boat at Pittsburgh were promptly in their places and eager for the word go, while there were disappointed ones on the wharf, who had come too late to get accommodations, and were on hand to take advantage of any possible failure of those who had secured passage to appear. Accommodations were at a premium, two offers, one of $500 and one of $1,000 for a stateroom having been made by anxious but disappointed people. With this successful start in a new line the packet company will be encouraged to broaden out and provide for a greater number of travelers next year.

Rock Springs Park.

Chester, W. Va., the park popular with the people. J. H. Maxwell, East Liverpool, O. J. K. Dillon, L. P. A., room 306, Park building, Pittsburgh.

It (the nomination of Hays) is a capsheaf of political stupidity and incompetence.—Post, December 29.

News of Nearby Towns and Country

CHURCH DISRUPTED BY ARREST OF PRIEST

Edifice Was Broken Into After Trustees Had Nailed the Door.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MONESSEN, PA., Feb. 14.—Father Eugene Volkay, pastor of the Monessen Greek Catholic church, and four members of his congregation—Steven Korelko, Andrew Kertak, Wasil Lutake and Carl Toot—were taken before 'Squire Crowshore Thursday night charged with breaking into the church after the trustees nailed up the doors. The defendants are alleged to have broken into the church on February 8, and held devotional services. The defendants waived a hearing and were bound over to court in $500 bail.

The arrest of Father Volkay has caused a division in the church.

Father Volkay today distributed hand bills announcing that Father Albert J. Wigley, pastor of the Roman Catholic church, had come to his assistance and has tendered him the use of that church for his Sunday services. A second Greek Catholic church may be formed here.

Two Crushed By Heavy Iron.

SHARON, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Frank Slaveck and Stephen Latalicek, employed at the United coke and gas works, met with an accident today in which the former had one arm crushed so badly that it was amputated and the latter sustained injuries to his left leg that will also necessitate its being amputated. A heavy piece of iron fell on them from a car. The men were taken to the hospital.

Coal Land Sold for $500,000.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—A $500,000 coal sale was closed here today. J. N. Thompson and others sold 1,000 acres fronting on the Monongahela river in Luzerne township, known as the Conarroe tract, to the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company at $500 an acre. The new Lake Erie extension from Brownsville southward passes through the tract.

To Build a Factory.

IRWIN, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—A company of Pittsburgh, Irwin and Greensburg men have secured a site of 20 acres on the Yough branch of the Pennsylvania, just south of town, for the erection of a plant to manufacture a cereal food, which has been heretofore made in a small way. The company is capitalized at $200,000, the amount divided equally into common and preferred stock. It is the intention of the company to start building in the spring.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

MT. PLEASANT, PA.—John Vesto was held by two unknown negroes at the Morewood coke plant and robbed of $30.

WARREN, O.—Dr. J. C. Dennen, a young physician of Cortland, was placed in jail here on a charge of robbing the drug store of W. C. Andrews of Cortland, of a quantity of whisky.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Mariano Izzo, who, it is charged, stabbed Frank Retunio to death and inflicted serious injuries on Joseph Sarbo and Thomas Margo, was held for trial at court in March for murder, without bail, after a hearing before the mayor.

ANOTHER YALE SOCIETY.

Three Exclusive Organizations Not Sufficient to Accommodate the Worthy Candidates.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—There is talk among Yale students of organizing a fourth senior secret society in the academical department. "Skull and Bones," "Scroll and Key," and "Wolf's Head," the three traditional societies, elect annually only 15 members each from the senior class.

The classes have grown so large that the selection of so few makes more pronounced the unavoidable slight given many worthy and prominent students by omitting them from the list of elect on "tap day." A fourth society would, in some measure, alleviate the annual criticism of Yale's society system.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION PLANS

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The Rev. Francis E. Clark is in Denver, making arrangements for the Christian Endeavor convention to be held here July 9 to 13. Every effort is being made to beat the record-breaking attendance of 56,425 at Boston in 1895. "We intend to make this the largest and finest convention yet held," said Dr. Clark. "We will have the ablest ministers and laymen in the country for our speakers."

KOESTER-LEWKOWICZ ENGAGEMENT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED AT SHARON

MISS HULDAH KOESTER.

(Special Telegram to The Gazette.)

SHARON, PA., Feb. 14.—The engagement of Miss Huldah Koester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Koester of this city, formerly of Philadelphia, to Dr. I. Lewkowicz has been announced. Miss Koester is one of Sharon's society leaders. The date for the wedding has not been announced.

FATAL SHOOTING IN A BOARDING HOUSE

Proprietor of the Place at Mt. Pleasant Committed to Jail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MT. PLEASANT, PA., Feb. 14.—John Obyrtach was fatally shot at the Standard coke plant this afternoon, it is alleged, by Joseph Binia, the proprietor of the boarding house where the victim resided.

Obyrtach had been ordered from the house yesterday by Binia, but today went back and demanded admittance. He was ordered away from the premises by Binia, and when he refused to go the former, it is charged, shot him, the bullet entering above the heart. Binia said he shot to frighten Obyrtach.

Justice Rhodes committed Binia to jail. Both men are Polish.

RUSH AT POSTOFFICE.

Valentines and Political Matter Broke All Records.

The valentine business and the immense amount of political matter caused a rush at the Pittsburgh postoffice yesterday which smashed all records. It is estimated that over 500,000 pieces of mail were handled and it taxed the facilities of the office to dispose of the work.

Just at the moment the sentimental ones had deposited more than 250,000 valentines the politicians dumped in nearly 150,000 letters and circulars. Under ordinary circumstances the office would have been paralyzed, but all the substitutes were put to work, and last night the burdensome packages were being rapidly assorted.

GROOM OF A DAY COMMITTED SUICIDE

CUMBERLAND, MD., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—George S. Wilson, a prominent Republican politician and farmer, committed suicide at his home at Oldtown, this county, today, by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. He was found by one of his sons in a field. Wilson was 60 years of age. He was married yesterday to Etta Wolford. It is said that his children objected to their father getting married the second time. But the principal reason given for the suicide is that Wilson was engaged to marry another woman who threatened him with a breach of promise suit. He had held various public offices.

WOMAN IN BLACK GOES UP

New York's Famous "Queen of Beggars" Caught After Chase Lasting 18 Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—After having for 18 years successfully eluded almost constant search by the police and special investigators of the Charity Organization society, Eliza Henry, variously known as the "Woman in Black" and the "Queen of Beggars," was today committed to the workhouse for six months by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville police court. The woman was caught begging in Madison avenue, near Sixty-seventh street.

From what is known of the woman's schemes, and from the admissions of her sister, Mrs. Cook, systematic mendicancy has been in operation in this city during all these years conducted on lines amazing in their ingenuity and simplicity as well. The city was divided into districts and these were thoroughly canvassed until there was a perfect deluge of requests for investigation. Then the field was deserted and a new "claim" was staked out, to be worked in its turn. But always the woman was the same figure, arrayed in dingy black and wearing a veil drawn down over her features.

Wabash Plans to Buy More Land For Larger Yards at the Point

More real estate purchases and still larger plans are under consideration for the Wabash terminals at the Point. It is proposed to purchase the triangular block lying west of Redoubt alley and between that alley, Liberty street and Fourth avenue. The purpose of this purchase is to obtain larger space for produce yards, which are to be elevated, as all the Wabash yards at the Point will be. It is also planned, according to report, to purchase the entire two blocks between Fourth and Fifth streets, Liberty avenue and Duquesne way in order that more yards will be placed there. The strip of land already bought provides for only the two tracks which will run to Allegheny.

For the passenger terminals the plans are advancing with great rapidity. President Ramsey has been in St. Louis headquarters since the middle of last week and the detailed plans have been passed upon by him after their preparation by the Wabash station architect, T. C. Link. Mr. Ramsey is expected in Pittsburgh Wednesday of this week and the announcement of the contract letting is to be looked for shortly after that time.

The trainshed of the new station is to be 500 feet long stretching that distance south from Fourth avenue. Its width will be about 150 feet and beneath the shed will be eight tracks. These tracks will diverge from the two through tracks at the anchor pier of the Monongahela bridge. This pier is situated between Water street and First avenue near the point at which the trainshed will start.

Tomorrow the work of tearing out the entire series of blocks of buildings between the river and Liberty street, Ferry street and Redoubt alley will be recommenced and prosecuted vigorously. The delays already experienced have been too serious to allow more postponement of active work and from now until trains start to enter the handsome structure it will be a scene of great activity.

On the Monongahela wharf on both the north and south sides of the river are to be seen daily now large groups of men preparing for erecting the false work over which the steel of the new bridge will be built. The men are in the employ of the American Bridge Company, which has the contract.

Baggage Rates Increased.

Rates have been raised stiffly on excess baggage by the western lines, and it is expected that similar action will be taken in the east. Commissioner W. B. Trickett of the Western Transportation bureau of Kansas City has issued a circular in which he says: "I have to inform you that a number of western railroads have filed notice of intention to make the minimum charge of excess baggage 25 cents per 100 pounds, effective on March 1." This will result in a minimum advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds where the passenger fare is $1 25 or less, or an increase of 5 cents where the rate is about $1 65. Against this new movement there is expected to be an organized fight by the wholesale houses which have traveling salesmen and on which fall the greater portion of the excess baggage charges, especially on short hauls such as this new rule affects.

May Abolish Coal Differential.

Before the session of the Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio Railway Traffic association closes there is expected to be a strong fight over the removal of the differential in favor of Pittsburgh coal as compared with West Virginia. The meeting begins tomorrow. The coal companies have increased the price of coal to the railroads and the railroads expect to increase the rate on coal. At tomorrow's meeting there will be considered both all-rail and lake-and-rail rates from the territory the association covers to the west and northwest.

Nickel Plate Freight Office.

The Nickel Plate will open an office in Pittsburgh on April 1. J. J. Lynch, general agent at Akron, has been promoted to take charge of the Pittsburgh office. He has been in the city for several days trying to secure suitable quarters. An office in the Park building is expected to be secured. The office will have charge of freight business only, for the present at least.

New Side Tracks at Wilmerding.

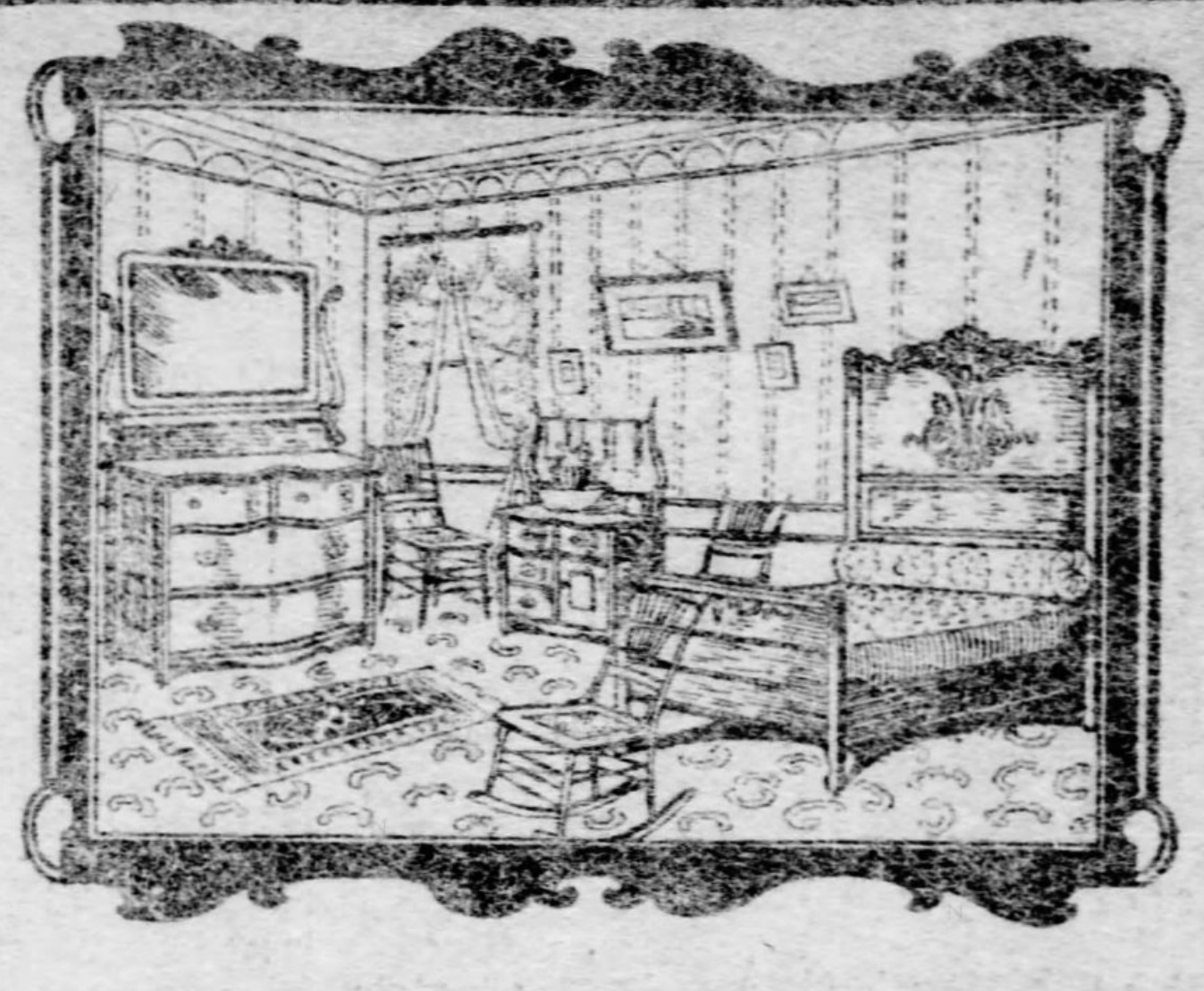
The Pennsylvania railroad is placing additional side tracks below the Westinghouse airbrake works at Wilmerding to better accommodate the traffic of the works. Every bit of available space between Pitcairn and East Pittsburgh is being used for track purposes.

Railroad Notes.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie has been granted the rate of $12 85 between Pittsburgh and New York.

Plans are being elaborated in advance for perfection of method in handling the railroad freight traffic to the St. Louis World's fair in 1904. Three lines which will link Pittsburgh with the fair city are the ones whose representatives form the committee. The members are P. W. Coyle of the Wabash, Edward Hart, Jr., of the Baltimore & Ohio and N. W. Taylor of the Vandalia (Pennsylvania).

March 4 there will meet at the Louisville hotel, Louisville, Ky., the following committee to arrange for the coming convention of the National Association of Traveling Freight Agents: William Thorne, William Austin, J. C. Woods, J. F. Vallery, George A. Blair, T. G. Smiley, S. C. Clark, George A. Rump, W. H. Connor, William Byrth, Walter Downing, John Barrickman and W. I. Laird.



Come to the Store That's Furnishing the Most Homes!

When young married folks learn of the store that makes it to their greatest advantage to trade at, they not only come themselves but tell their friends.

White Is Furnishing More Homes Than Any 2 Other Stores Combined!

B. WHITE

Four Doors From Corner | THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE Old Nos. 85-87 Ohio Street. | Credit Free To All.

READ THE GREAT "WHITE" REASONS!

The all-important, powerful reason is WHITE guarantees to, and does, save his customers 20 to 40 per cent from other stores' prices!

His big store is famed for its great treatment—the treatment that offers the easiest credit terms and that takes care of his customers should any unforeseen circumstance arise.

He has the stocks that afford the greatest selection—the largest, finest furniture stock and most superb carpet floor in the country.

Remember, in coming, that we are not on the corner, BUT FOUR DOORS FROM THE CORNER—

THERE ARE NO REMOVAL SIGNS ON OUR BUILDING.

2 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR $58.50

3 Rooms Furnished Complete for........ $85 | 4 Rooms Furnished Complete for........ $130

TEETH EXAMINED FREE.

We extract teeth, fill teeth and apply gold crowns and bridge work without the least particle of pain by a method patented and used by us only. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. Come and have your teeth extracted in the morning and go home in the evening with new teeth. teeth extracted in the morning and go work.

Beautiful Set of Teeth...$5
Gold Fillings.........$1 Up
Silver Fillings......50c Up
Gold Crowns.............$3
Bridge Work.............$4

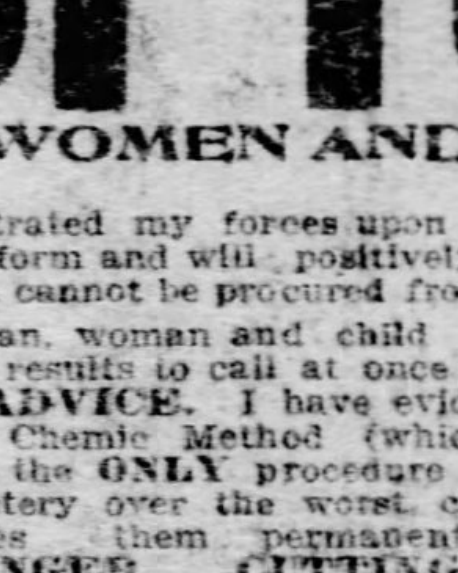
BRIDGE WORK

Spaces where from one to ten teeth have been lost we replace with bridge work. It looks the same as natural teeth, lasts a life-time and requires no plate. Broken down teeth we restore to beauty and usefulness with crowns of porcelain and gold. Twenty offices in the United States. Open evenings until 9; Sundays, 10 to 4. All work guaranteed.

CUT THIS OUT AND BRING IT WITH YOU in order to get the benefit of low prices.

AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTS.
204 Fifth Ave., Cor. Market St.,
PITTSBURGH.

RUPTURE CURED In 30 to 60 Days.
OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



I have concentrated my forces upon the mastery of Rupture in its most severe form and will positively guarantee to render you services which cannot be procured from any other physician.

I urge every man, woman and child who has been treated elsewhere without results to call at once for FREE EXAMINATION AND ADVICE. I have evidence at hand to prove that My Electro Chemic Method (which I alone discovered and developed) is the ONLY procedure that has a complete mastery over the worst cases of Rupture and cures them permanently WITHOUT PAIN, DANGER, CUTTING OR INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR DAILY DUTIES.

THROW YOUR TRUSS AWAY.

My whole life has been devoted to the study of Rupture and I am more familiar with it than any other physician in America or Europe. Anyone telling you that a truss will cure you is either deceiving you or ignorant as to what the capabilities of a truss are. A cutting operation which was formerly the only possible cure for Rupture is both dangerous and painful. My treatment has never failed because it embraces the most modern and scientific principles.

Nov. 15, 1902.
"I suffered for 12 years with a rupture as large as a cocoanut. I tried trusses time and again, but they did me no good. Finally I took Dr. Geo. B. Wix's Electro Chemic treatment and am now cured, as sound as I ever was. I would recommend all ruptured sufferers to go to Dr. Wix for I know he can do exactly what he claims. I especially urge my fellow countrymen from France to take this treatment."
F. Lefavere, Hite Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

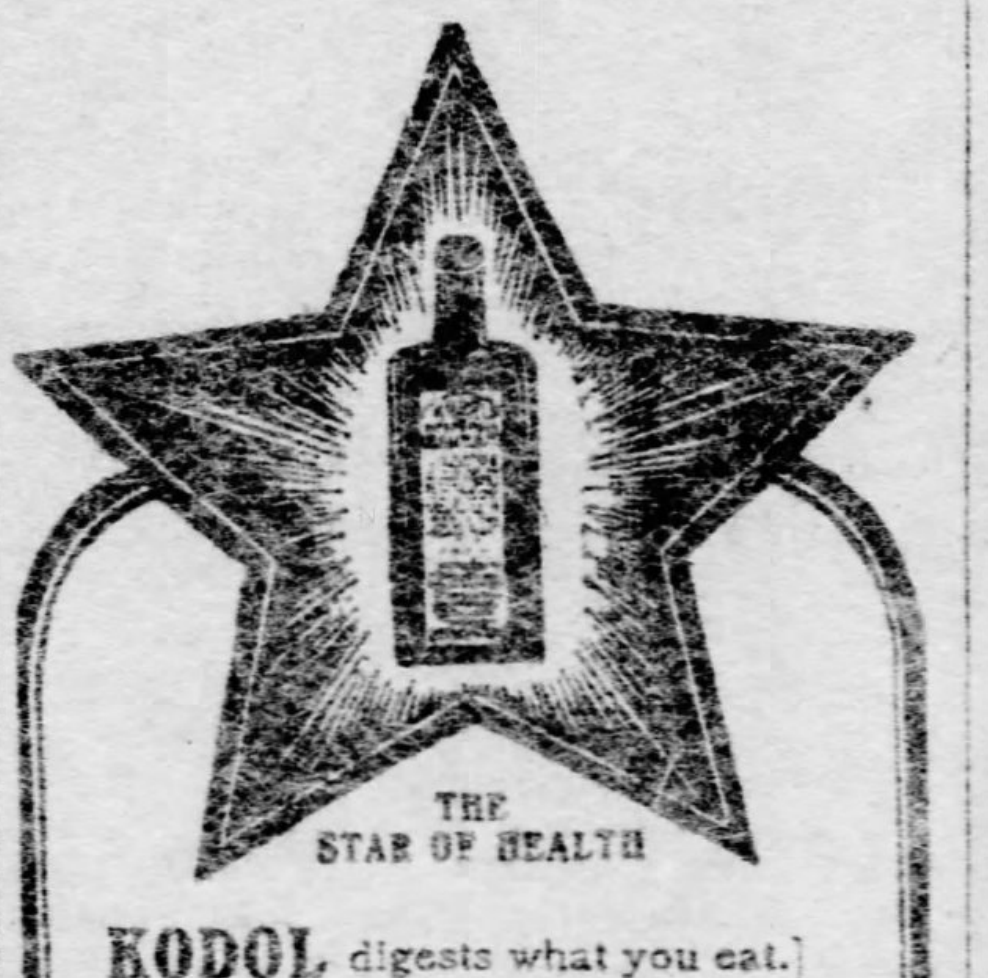
PILES and FISTULA OF MEN AND WOMEN. A CURE GUARANTEED

If you trust to a less scientific treatment you will never receive a cure. Thousands of CURED PATIENTS eagerly attest the complete success of my treatment.

PERMANENTLY CURED OF PILES.
"After suffering more than ten (10) years with Piles, during which time I was unable to get benefit from salves or ointments, I tried Dr. Geo. B. Wix's Electro Chemic treatment, and was cured in one month. I am now as sound as anyone. Every sufferer from Piles should see Dr. Wix, for I know he can give a permanent, painless cure."
GUST DANIELSON, 2901 Garbett Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

Arrangements for credit. Reasonable charges. Consultation and examination free. Booklet mailed free. Please state whether you desire the one on Rupture, or on Piles and Fistula.

GEO. B. WIX, M. D., RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST, Suite No. 204, 2nd Floor, New Werner Bldg. 631 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 4.



THE STAR OF HEALTH

KODOL digests what you eat.

KODOL cleanses, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the stomach.

KODOL cures indigestion, dyspepsia, and all stomach and bowel troubles.

KODOL accelerates the action of the gastric glands and gives tone to the digestive organs.

KODOL relieves an overworked stomach of all nervous strain, gives to the heart a full, free and untrammeled action, nourishes the nervous system and feeds the brain.

KODOL is the wonderful remedy that is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by giving to their bodies all of the nourishment that is contained in the food they eat.

Your Dealer Can Supply You.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

PREPARED ONLY BY
E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO

SULPHOGEN
ANTI-FERMENT.

Cures all diseases caused by fermentation in stomach. If you have Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart or Eruptions of the Skin, ask your druggist for Sulphogen, or send us $1 for 12-oz. bottle. Sent prepaid. Guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. Descriptive book free.
SULPHOGEN CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Fourth Year Under Present Management.
HOTEL BELMONT.
Built entirely of brick and stone. Steam heat. Elevator service to street entrance. Rooms single or en-suite with or without bath. Special rates for families and parties contemplating a long stay. Further particulars on application. E. S. WATSON, Manager.

MICA AXLE GREASE

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with MICA Axle Grease

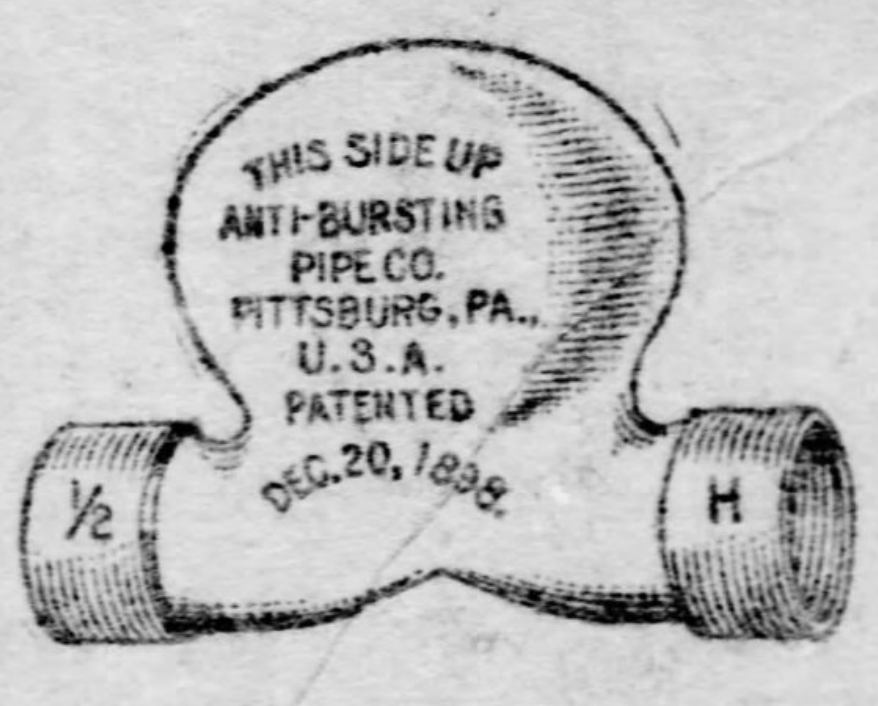
Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

PITTSBURG SOAP CO.
GET THE BEST ASK YOUR GROCER
IVEROIDE SOAP
A HOME PRODUCTION SUPERIOR QUALITY
The Soap for the Home

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for Refined Paraffine Wax in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

NO BURSTED PIPES



—If you have the "Pneumatic Domes" attached to your plumbing. Prevent bursting of frozen water pipes and that hammering noise. Easily applied. Inexpensive. Let us send you our book 26, or come into our Pittsburgh office, 905 Arrott Building, and see it in operation, as shown by a complete model in glass.

Anti-Bursting Pipe Co.,
Telephone—Court 315. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c. 25c. 50c.
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.
All Druggists
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

"Opening" dress fabrics

VARIETY is the order of the day in all things—in dress goods it's perhaps more noticeable than anything else. Our stock reflects to the highest degree the originality, wit and skill of the world's leading textile designers—never has such a myriad of charming weaves been assembled together.

But, and here's where the story gets most interesting. Part of our selling space has been curtailed, owing to the room demanded by the contractors. Then, too, despite our utmost precautions, some of the goods are liable to become soiled. Rather than have this occur, we prefer to make big reductions to accelerate sales. Here are a few examples:

French voiles—in all the most fashionable shades for house and street wear—also rich black—in this sale at (yd.) **49c** for the 40-in. wide. **75c** for the 46-in. wide.

The above goods would ordinarily retail for 75c and $1.00 per yard.

Fancy Scotch suiting—in various beautiful styles and combinations for tailored suits, goods that will retail next month for $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 yard, in this sale at, yard, **89c, 1.00 & 1.25**

Crepe de Paris—an exquisite assortment of street and evening shades—goods imported to sell for $1.25, in this sale at, yard, **95c**

54-in. French venetian—in all the most wanted spring shades for smart tailored gowns and jacket suits, the $1.50 goods, in this sale at, yard, **89c**

Costume suitings—4 distinct lines of plain and fancy costume suitings, strictly all-wool, all new and desirable styles and colors, 54 in. wide, would be good value for $1.25 yd., in this sale at **69c**

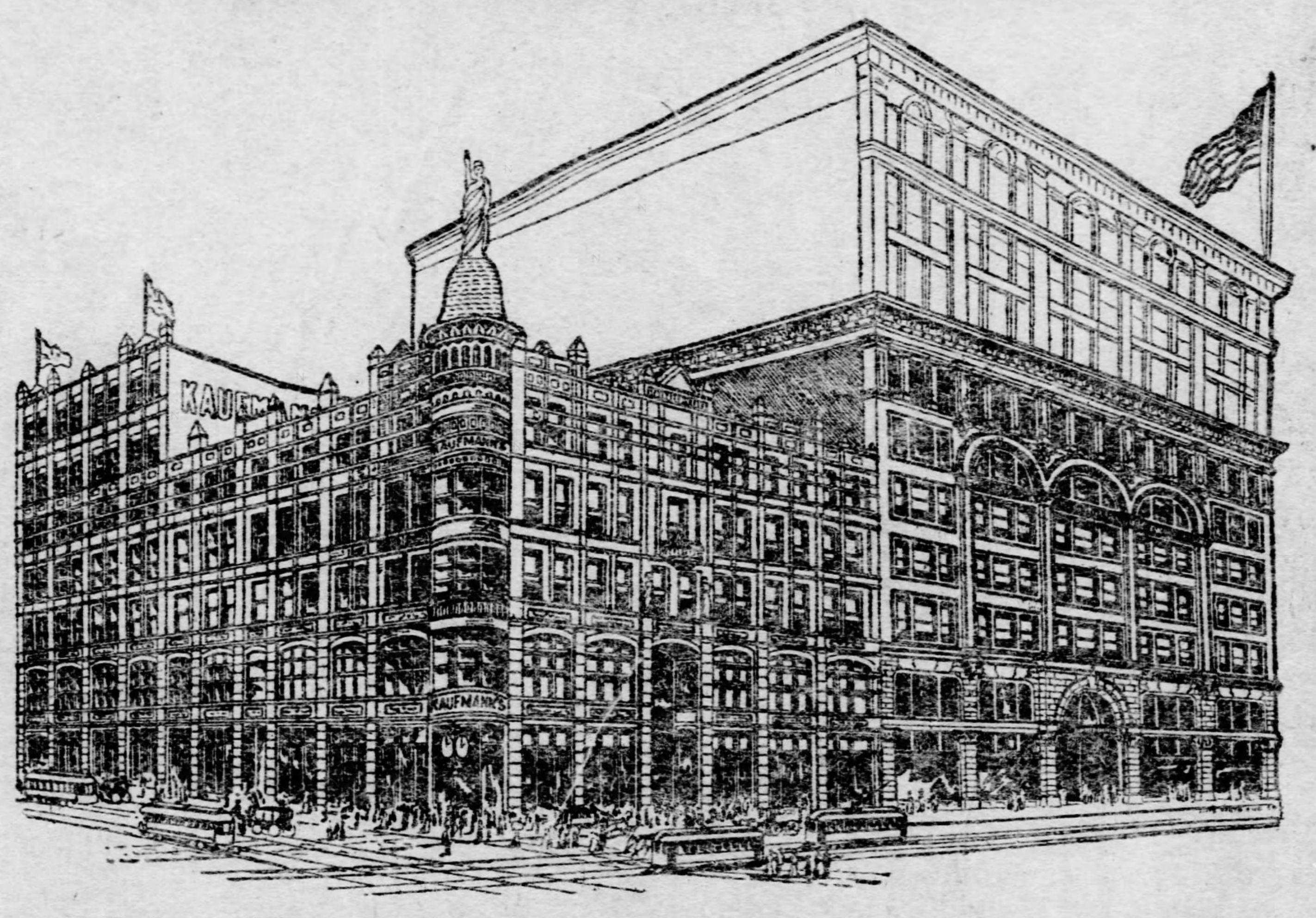
Imported cotton grenadines—10,000 yards Manchester grenadines, handsome colored stripes on etamine grounds, all the popular colors, made to retail for 45c yard, in this sale at **25c**

Scotch madras and zephyr, a late shipment of 350 pieces, all new styles and fast colors, will sell later on for 25c yd., in this sale at **15c**

Mail orders carefully and promptly filled

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

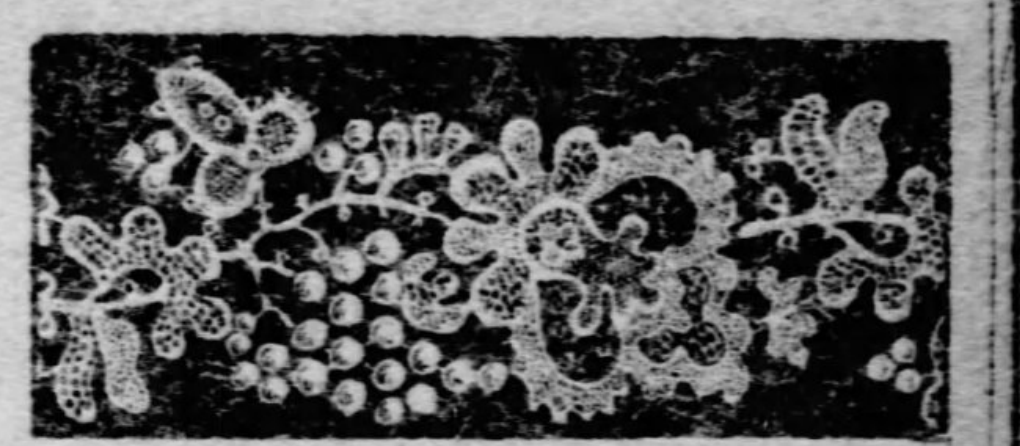


"The Big Store" growing bigger

THE builders are here again, and three stories are now being added to that section of this establishment known as the "new building," with a frontage of 100 ft. on Smithfield and 120 ft. on Diamond street. The three new stories we are adding, together with other enlargements also now in course of erection, comprise an area equivalent to 52,000 sq. ft., which, in itself, would make a good sized store. This rebuilding is the outcome of our policy for wonderful extension, building and reaching out, and has nothing in common with so-called enlarging sales, which, in reality, mean only the addition of a few shelves and counters.

While certain sections of the building are being dismantled to assist in rebuilding, we will be pressed for space in many departments; big stocks must be moved, and, rather than hazard damaging thousands of dollars' worth of goods, we start a sale in which prices will be made to sell goods quickly. We wish it understood that prices all over the store have not been reduced for this particular reason, but only in those departments which are affected by rebuilding.

New laces and trimmings



FIRST, laces. We went straight to the manufacturer for them, for we wanted to save the middleman's profits, and then we knew that a personal inspection would yield us many novelties.

It's going to be decidedly a lace year. You know—women love laces, so there'll scarcely be an article of woman's dress that won't be finished with their filmy loveliness. Especially 75 pieces of beautiful Venise lace all-overs, many new patterns, 18 in. wide, white, butter and Arabian shades, at 3 prices, 1.98, 1.48 and **98c**

Black lace nets—42 in. wide black silk dress nets, beautiful designs, such as rings, dots, stripes, point d'esprit and plain tosca nets, at, yd., 1.25, 75c and **48c**

Venise laces and bands—pretty leaf patterns, also rose and grape effects—they may be separated and made into many beautiful ornaments, also insertings with finished edges; the prices run up to 2.98 yd., but we show some beauties at, yd., 75c, 48c and **25c**

Black or white silk Cluny laces and bands—6 to 8 in. wide; these articles are very scarce and we were extremely fortunate in securing them; they are particularly adapted for trimming the new soft fabrics; prices 3.75 yd. down to **98c**

Wash laces—coarse Cluny and medici laces and insertions, they will be much used for wash gowns, yd., 15c, 10c and **5c**

Drop ornaments—like cut, black and white silk, many kinds and shapes, they lend a very pretty finish to any gown, prices 25c, 15c, 10c and **5c**

New silks

REBUILDING compels us to crowd our silk department into about one-half its former space. We cannot permit new goods to accumulate too rapidly and as new goods are constantly being received, we are compelled to sacrifice them.

During the past few months we have had made for us by domestic manufacturers and importers these new materials:

Crepes de chine—in the most beautiful shades that can be imagined—lengths of 12 yards or more, worth $1.00, at, yard, **69c**

New 22 and 24 in. printed foulards in the new weaves of Peau de Gant, peau de soie, twilled, satin, etc., for dresses, shirt waist suits, etc., at, yard, 1.00, 75c, 50c and **39c**

Genuine Tussor and Shantung silks in their natural colors and finish, worth $1.00, at, yard, 50c and **39c**

Black silk specials—guaranteed-to-wear 19-in. taffetas, yard, **49c**

46-in. crepe de chine—$2.50 value, yard, **1.95**

23 and 24 in. crepe de chine, yd., **75c**

Figured black India silks for waists and dresses, yard, **50c**

Special—18,000 yards of 24-in. striped pongee silks for waists, dresses, kimonos, etc., 8 to 12 shades of printing, washable, worth 75c, yard, **39c**

New things for baby

"HOW cute!" will be your first exclamation—"And for so little money!" will be your next.

Several new styles of babies' fine cambric slips, neatly trimmed, 35c ones for only **25c**

Babies' long and short dresses—5 new and pretty styles, dainty lace or embroidery trimmed yokes, actual value 75c, in this sale at **50c**

Babies' long and short cloaks—medium and heavy weight all-wool cashmere or Bedford cord, beautifully trimmed, $5 value, in this sale at **3.98**

Babies' silk embroidered caps—plain or trimmed with ruching, white ties, the regular 75c ones, special tomorrow at **50c**

Babies' shrunken shawls—made of all-wool, with dainty silk embroidered corners, large size, the regular 50c kind in this sale at **35c**

Babies' medium weight ribbed wrappers—open front—also wool bands, all sizes, regular price 35c, in this sale at **25c**

Gloves, important!

COPYRIGHT 1903 BY MEYER, ROTH & CO.

ONE of the most important glove events of the entire year. Advance spring shipment of 500 dozen to start the ball a-rolling. Just from the Custom House. We have reserved a counter in the center aisle and there the sale will take place tomorrow. Remember, these gloves are all new, strictly fresh goods. The lowness of price would make it almost justifiable in one thinking that they might be "seconds," but such is not the case. Under ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to offer these gloves for less than 95c.

We warrant every pair of these gloves to be exactly as represented, price **69c**

Linens, etc.

THE builders are encroaching on the domains of the linen and white goods department. Stocks must be cut down in consequence.

Table damask—full bleached, 64 in. wide, 6 choice patterns, yd. **49c**

16 in. table napkins—nice patterns—extra weight for restaurant use, per doz. **49c**

Fancy pieces—such as scarfs, center pieces, doylies, etc.—values up to $15.00—take your choice for just **½ marked price.**

75 pieces white vesting—Marseilles waistings, figured madrases and piques for shirt waist suits, worth to $1.15, yd. **75c**

Victoria lawns, India linons, lace lawns, checked nainsook, striped dimity, fine long cloths, every yard worth 19c, sale price **12½c**

Domestics, etc.

32 in. cheviot ginghams—all combinations and stripes, 36 in. percales, shirting madras, shirt waist corded madras, etc., worth 15c, yd. **10c**

Percales—light and dark, dark plaid cheviots for school dresses, printed Irish dimity, etc., worth 12½c, yd. **8⅓c**

Standard apron ginghams—blue, green, brown and red, yd. **5c**

9-4 bleached sheeting, yd., 15c.

10-4 bleached sheeting, yd., 18c.

36 in. bleached sheeting, yd., 6¼c.

Hemmed pillow cases, each, 10c.

Hemmed sheets, 72x90 in., 39c.

Black kid lining cambric, yd., 2½c.

Percaline dress lining, silk finished, colors and black, yd. 12½c.

36 in. mercerized sunshine sateen, colors and black, yd. 25c.

An advance showing of women's spring suits, waists, etc.

THIS year the Blouse is in the ascendant among tailored suits. There's a real smartness and distinctive style about them that commands universal admiration. You'll find the blouse idea and latest effects in waists best realized in our peerless showing.

OF course, we want you to meet the new arrivals in our women's waist department, but we have several lots from lingering lines which we wish to close out—at these prices they may interest you.

A lot of women's silk waists—taffeta or peau de soie, beautifully made—tucks, hemstitching, plaits and tab effects—fancy stocks to match, stylish sleeves, desirable shades—formerly marked $5.00 and up to $7.00, choice at **2.35**

To close—a lot of women's French flannel waists—large side plaits, tucked and box plaited effects, fancy stocks to match, stylish sleeves, several colors, formerly sold as high as $5.00, choice **1.98**

THE new suit question is instantly settled upon viewing the Kaufmann exposition. Here are a few new arrivals:

Jacket and blouse suits—made from many materials, popular colors—also men's suiting cloths in various color combinations—jackets are taffeta lined, sale price **7.50**

Women's suits—blouse jackets, single and double breasted styles, also etons, loose and tight-fitting jackets, full length dress skirts—kilted and plaited effects, five, seven and nine gore bodies, some have fine, percaline drop skirts, while others are unlined, price **12.50**

Women's suits—the best that skilled workmanship with excellent material can produce—almost every description, very special values at **16.50**

QUITE a jump from spring garments to furs, but these are not strictly winter furs, for these scarfs which we have reduced can be worn into the month of April.

Fur scarfs—brown marten, squirrel, Isabella and sable fox, chinchilla and mink, former prices up to $20.00, choice **10.00**

Fur scarfs—mink, lynx, chinchilla, krimmer, squirrel, beaver, silver fox, etc.—have sold for up to $30.00, choice **16.50**

Fur scarfs—sable fox and black marten—have sold up to $9.00, choice **3.50**

Fur Scarfs—marten, mink and fox—have sold for up to $10.00, choice **5.00**

Very radical reductions in our fur jacket stock, we have made the prices so low that it will be to your advantage to investigate.

NEW spring goods are now in—styles seem to run toward cadet suits for girls—also black silk coats; we are showing several beautiful styles in plain colors and mixtures at **3.98**

Several lines we wish to close out in girls' coats, made of good all-wool materials, trimmed with braid, etc. They're just odds and ends, have sold for up to $3.00, choice **79c**

Girls' coats—full length or ¾ styles—some have large cape collars, puffed sleeves, all-wool materials, have sold for $10.00, choice **3.00**

Knit underwear

PRICE concessions that will considerably lighten our stock tomorrow.

Women's and children's fleeced combed ribbed vests or pants, medium or heavy weight, also children's union suits—all sizes, 35c goods for **25c**

Vests or pants for women, heavy or medium weight, fleeced combed Egyptian yarn—also fast black ¾ wool vests, pants and tights, 75c goods at **50c**

Women's union suits—¾ wool, ribbed, natural or white, also Swiss ribbed vests or pants, $2.00 goods at **1.25**

Children's underwear—¾ wool, natural or camel's hair—also lot of celebrated Nazareth waists—all sizes—odds and ends of 35c to 50c goods, to close out at **19c**

Jewelry

SEVERAL of the new novelties which will find favor this year. We generally take the initiative in introducing the new ideas as produced by the eastern jewelry manufacturers. Here is an instance:

The new Dresden sash or brooch pins—quite an assortment of painted miniatures, cunning little cupids, gilt mountings, first price of the season, choice **15c**

The sixteenth century 3-piece waist sets—hand burned Dresden effects, cleverly painted, also 4-piece French gray medallion sets, sale price **25c**

The new "Nitsuke" silver plated chain purses—the latest fad is to carry these purses between the fingers, sale price only **25c**

New shoes

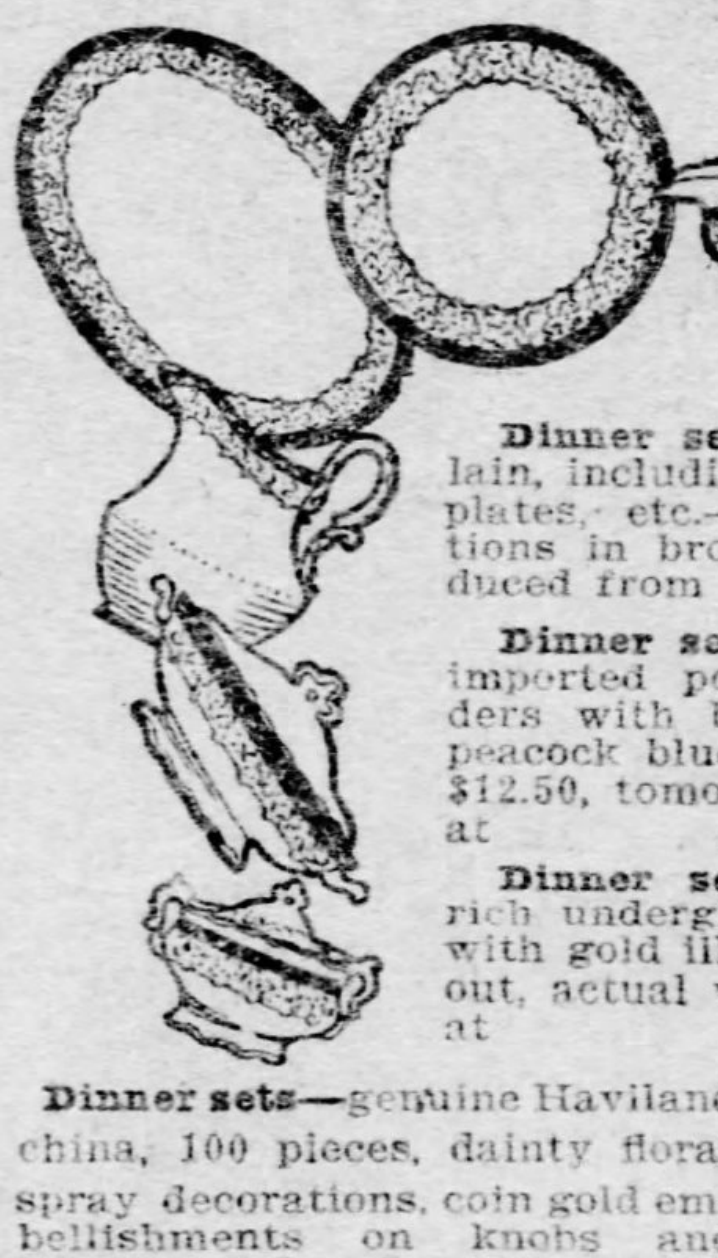
EVERY day we hear the remark, "There is no use talking, Kaufmann's are doing the shoe business of Pittsburgh." We do not think it savors of egotism to say we deserve it, for where else can you secure such vast assortments and low prices as at "The Big Store?"

Tomorrow we will show new spring styles of women's shoes and offer them to you at a saving of $1.00. The "Broadway," one of our own exclusive styles, made from finest Ideal patent leather and imported vici kid with dull matt kid tops, kid and patent leather tips, lace and blucher cut, turn and welt soles, military and new opera heels, sale price **3.00**

Women's sample shoes—patent leather and kid, light and heavy soles, worth $2.00, for **1.50**

Dinner and toilet sets

THOSE who are the best judges of china values will most appreciate the economy significance of the following offers:



Dinner sets—100 pieces, good English porcelain, pretty border decorations, underglazed blue or green colors, guaranteed ware, reduced from $6.98 to **5.87**

Dinner sets—112 pieces fine English porcelain, including large roast platter, large dinner plates, etc.—small spray decorations in brown, gray or blue, reduced from $8.87 to **7.87**

Dinner sets—the "Victoria," 112 pieces fine imported porcelain, new shapes, rococo borders with beautiful floral sprays, colors are peacock blue or green, actual value $12.50, tomorrow at **9.48**

Dinner sets—the "Ben Avon," 112 pieces, rich underglazed flow blue border decorations with gold illuminations throughout, actual value $15, tomorrow at **10.87**

Dinner sets—genuine Haviland china, 100 pieces, dainty floral spray decorations, coin gold embellishments on knobs and handles, reduced from $22.50 to **19.87**

Toilet sets—6 pieces, including slop jar, neat floral spray decorations in pink and green, actual value $3.50, tomorrow at **2.48**

Toilet sets—the "princess" or "Sydney" 12 pieces with slop jar, splendid decorations, either floral effects with gold, or tinted and gold lined, actual value $7, tomorrow at **4.98**

Toilet sets—12 pieces including slop jar, fancy shapes in a variety of choice and suitable decorations for nicely furnished bedrooms, actual value $8.50, tomorrow at **5.98**

Millinery

EVERY day many new Spring styles are putting in their appearance—advance arrivals that are indicative of the beautiful styles that are to come.

All Winter trimmed hats that have been selling for $3.50, $4.50, $4.98 and even $7.50, bunched together and choice offered for **1.00**

Untrimmed hat shapes—about 200 of them—the balance of this season's stock—in French felts or velveteens—suitable for women and misses' wear—all to be closed out at **5c**

Walking hats and street hats—nearly a dozen styles to choose from—just the thing for between-season wear—were $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50—take your choice for **50c**

Wall paper

THE exigency for more room from this department to assist in rebuilding necessitates us making these prices:

Wall papers—light and dark colorings, worth 5c, sale price **2½c**

Artistic wall papers—stripes, floral, granite, tile and scroll designs, worth to 10c, choice for **5c**

New high art papers—in deep rich colorings, also tapestry effects, worth to 15c, choice **8c**

High grade wall papers for all rooms, large selection of designs and colorings, new goods, sale price **14c**

Don't lose sight of the fact that our stock of new 1903 wall papers is now complete. Comparison will prove our prices to be the lowest in the city.

Grocery offers

WHICH will appeal most forcibly to all who wish to practice economy, but not at the sacrifice of quality.

Teas—our noted No. 4 quality Japan, Ceylon, Assam, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong and English Breakfast, regular 30c quality,—special tomorrow at 4 lbs. for 95c, or, per lb., **25c**

Coffee—the famous "Ozark" blend—genuine Dutch East India private estate, Padang, Java and Arabian longberry Mocha, most delicious flavor and rich aroma, regular 35c quality, special tomorrow at 4 lbs. for 1.00, or per lb., **26c**

Vanilla extract—Wilbert's, guaranteed absolutely pure—2 oz. bottles, usually sold for 25c, special tomorrow at **10c**

Tomatoes—"Cedar Grove" brand, standard quality, well filled large cans, regular price 10c, at 1.90 case 2 doz., or, per can, **8c**

Lima beans—"Warwick" brand, very small size excellent flavor, full 1 lb. cans, usually sold for 10c, now at 90c doz. cans, or, per can, **8c**

Spinach—"Luxury" brand, equal to the fresh picked, solid dry packed, thoroughly cleaned, 1 lb. cans, regular price 10c, at 90c doz. cans, or, per can, **8c**

Tomato catsup—in fancy jug which is alone worth 10c, the 30c quality, special tomorrow at **18c**

Bartlett pears and yellow peaches, extra selected fancy whole ripe fruit in quart jars, sold elsewhere for 50c, here tomorrow at only **30c**

Jams—Keiller's "Dundee," finest quality imported, apricot, red or black currant, damson plum, strawberry and raspberry, the regular 25c kind tomorrow at **19c**

Spring curtains and draperies

NEVER has a new season been opened with such startling low prices. Part of the curtain stockroom has been given over to the contractors. This makes it imperative for us to rush out the new goods almost as soon as they come in. And this is the way we're going to do it—by cutting the prices away down.

Nottingham lace curtains—neat scroll or plain centers, 3 and 3¼ yds. long, full width, actual value $1.25 pr., sale price **79c**

Fine Nottingham lace curtains—in pretty point lace effects, finished with buttonhole edges, 50 and 60 in. wide, 3½ and 4 yds. long, actual value $2 pr., sale price **1.39**

Cable net and Scotch lace curtains—very dainty insertion borders and edges, exact reproductions of Renaissance and Arabian laces, 54 and 60 in. wide, actual value $3.75 pr., sale price **2.75**

Irish point, Swiss Tambour, Brussels, Antique and real Renaissance lace curtains, beautiful patterns, mounted on best quality nets, elegant hangings for parlor or library, actual value $7.50 pr., sale price **5.00**

Handsome lace curtains—Arabian Dentelles, Renaissance, Brussels, Tambour and Irish point laces, some in the dark beige colors, detached figures and plain net centers, actual value $7.50 to $10.00 pair, sale price **6.98**

50 in. tapestry portiers—made of reversible cotton tapestry, artistic Roman, Persian and Bagdad stripes, fringed top and bottom, actual value $3.50 pair, sale price **1.75**

New line of curtain swisses—in pretty dotted, striped and figured effects, 36 in. wide, actual value 12½c yd., sale price **8c**

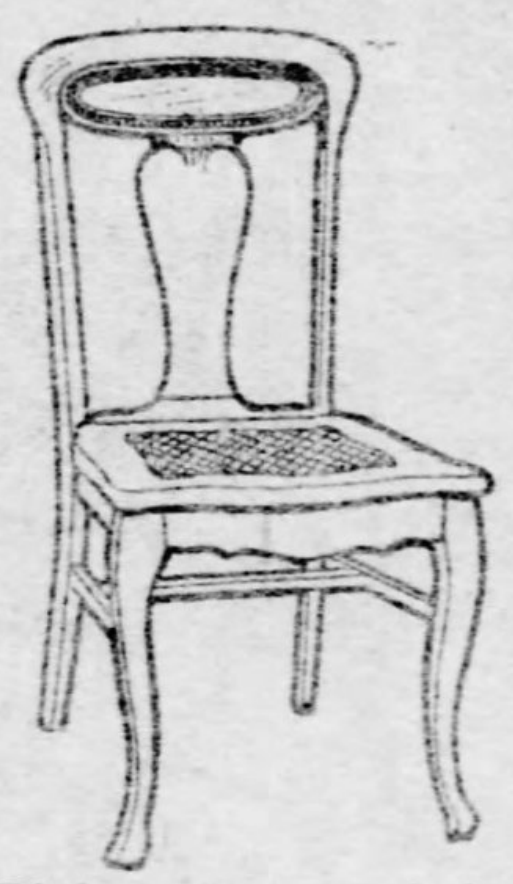
Fine quality colored swisses—also sateens, tickings, linen taffeta, etc.—heavy scroll patterns on rich red or tan grounds, actual value 20c, sale price, yd., **12c**

Oriental striped tapestries, including Persian, Roman and Damascus stripes, also tinsel effects, for library, den or billiard room, etc.—actual value 45c yd., sale price **35c**

☞ Now's the time to give us your orders for window shades, awnings, upholstery and slip-cover work—NOW, before the usual big Spring rush sets in. You'll effect quite a big saving, as well as being absolutely sure of getting the goods just when you want them.

Furniture reductions of ¼ and ⅓

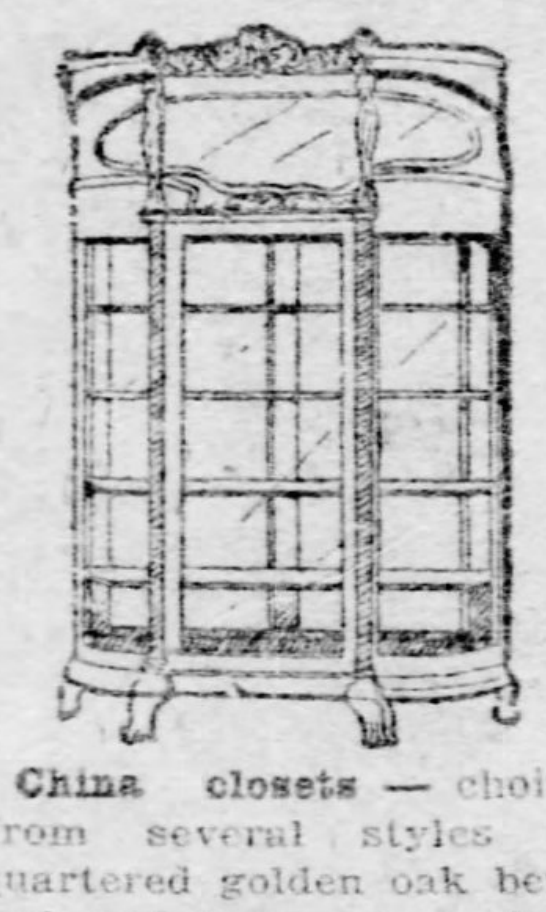
BEEN contemplating buying any new furniture in the spring? Why not anticipate matters a few weeks and make your selections now? Surely the inducements are great enough. Just glance over the items below and see how much you'll be ahead.



Dining room chairs—choice from several styles of handsome quartered golden oak leather seat dining room chairs, hand carved, regular price $4.50, especially reduced for this sale at **2.98**

Dining room chairs—high back, cane or saddle seat, braced arm, regular price $1.25, especially reduced for this sale to **75c**

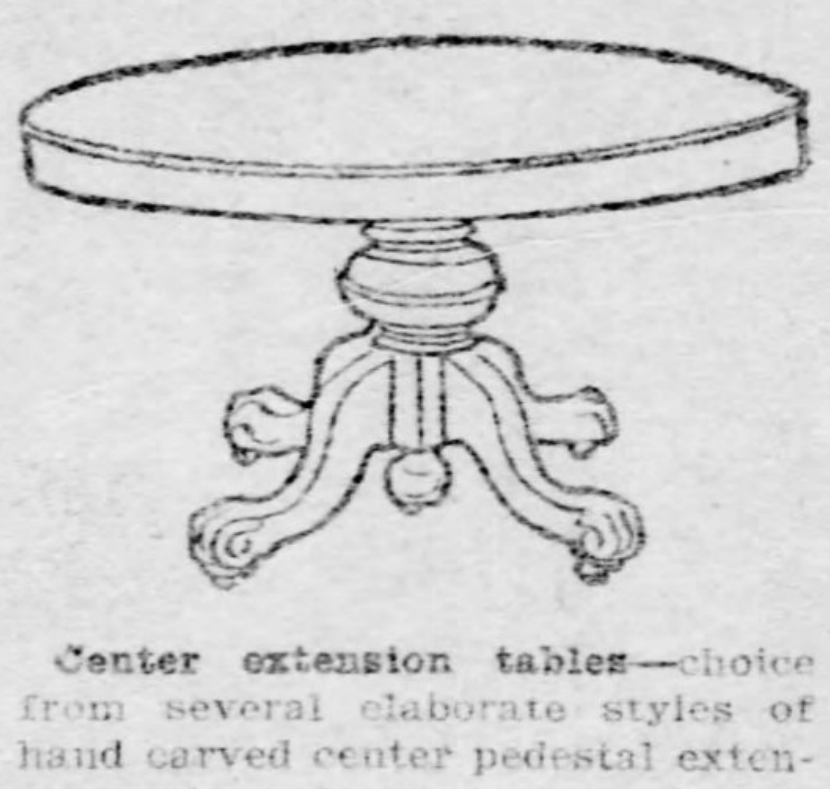
Nursing or sewing rockers—golden oak, high back, braced arm, cane seat, regular price $1.50, especially reduced for this sale to **95c**



China closets—choice from several styles of quartered golden oak bent end and bent glass door china closets, regular price $60, especially reduced for this sale to **39.75**

Bookcases—solid oak and mahogany finish, single glass door, splendidly polished, regular price $10, especially reduced for this sale to **6.98**

Genuine leather couches—oak and mahogany finish, claw foot frame, 30 in. wide, regular price $35, especially reduced for this sale to **24.75**

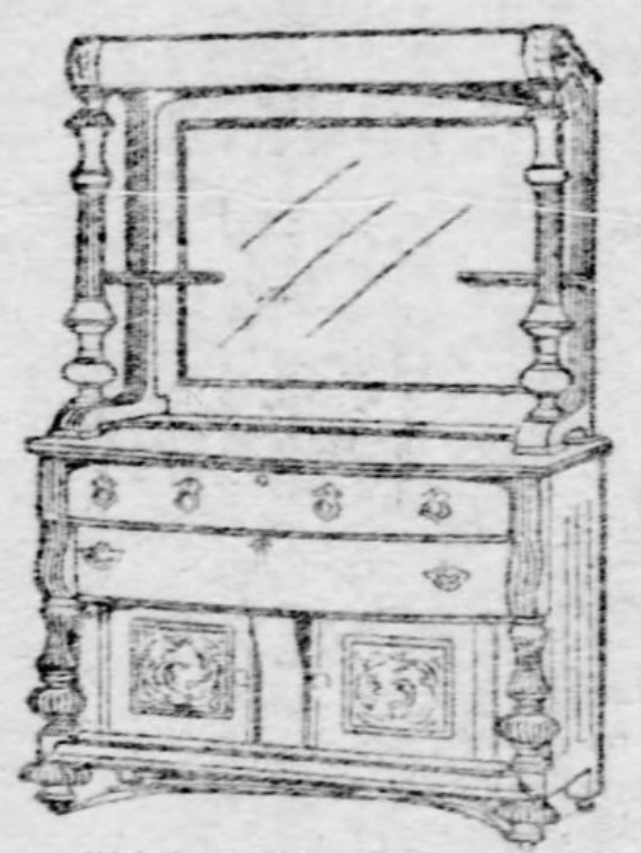


Center extension tables—choice from several elaborate styles of hand carved center pedestal extension tables, handsomely polished, 48x48 in. top, 8 ft. long, regular price $35, especially reduced for this sale to **22.75**

Enamel beds—brass trimmed, 7 lateral rods, all colors, all sizes, will last a lifetime, regular price $4, especially reduced for this sale to **2.98**

All-iron folding beds, with the famous National springs, regular price $10.50, especially reduced for this sale to **7.98**

Standard felt mattresses—50 lb. weight, in fancy ticking, all sizes, regular price $8, especially reduced for this sale to **6.75**



Sideboards—like illustration and several other superb styles, elaborately carved by hand, full swell front, roll top, 56 in. wide, regular price $70, especially reduced for this sale to **49.75**

Chiffoniers—made of carefully selected solid golden oak, 5 drawers, 12x20 in. French bevel mirror, regular price $7.50, especially reduced for this sale to **4.98**

Dressers—solid golden oak, large French bevel mirror, regular price $9, especially reduced for this sale to **6.75**

Two-day sale of agateware

THE Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co.'s agate nickel steel ware has a world-wide reputation—it's superiority to all other makes is attested to by thousands of housekeepers everywhere. Monday and Tuesday we'll offer this celebrated ware at greatly reduced prices. If you are wise, you'll lay in a year's supply, for after these two days the regular prices will be in force again.

Tea or coffee pots—agate nickel steel:

- 1 qt. at 39c
- 1½ qt. at 49c
- 2 qt. at 55c
- 3 qt. at 59c
- 4 qt. at 69c
- 5 qt. at 79c

Lipped sauce pans—agate nickel steel:

- 1 qt. at 19c
- 1½ qt. at 22c
- 2 qt. at 25c
- 2½ qt. at 28c
- 3 qt. at 34c
- 4 qt. at 39c

Covered buckets—agate nickel steel:

- 1 qt. at 27c
- 1½ qt. at 32c
- 2 qt. at 34c
- 3 qt. at 41c

Tea kettles—agate nickel steel:

- 4 qt. at 89c
- 5 qt. at 98c
- 7 qt. at 1.20

Dish pans—agate nickel steel:

- 14 qt. at 79c
- 17 qt. at 94c
- 21 qt. at 1.07

Covered Berlin cooking pans or kettles—agate nickel steel:

- 3½ qt. at 54c
- 6 qt. at 67c
- 8 qt. at 79c

Seamless water pails—agate nickel steel:

- 10 qt. at 79c
- 12 qt. at 1.00
- 15 qt. at 1.20

Seamless kettles—agate nickel steel:

- 3 qt. at 34c
- 4 qt. at 39c
- 5 qt. at 44c
- 6 qt. at 51c
- 8 qt. at 60c
- 10 qt. at 72c

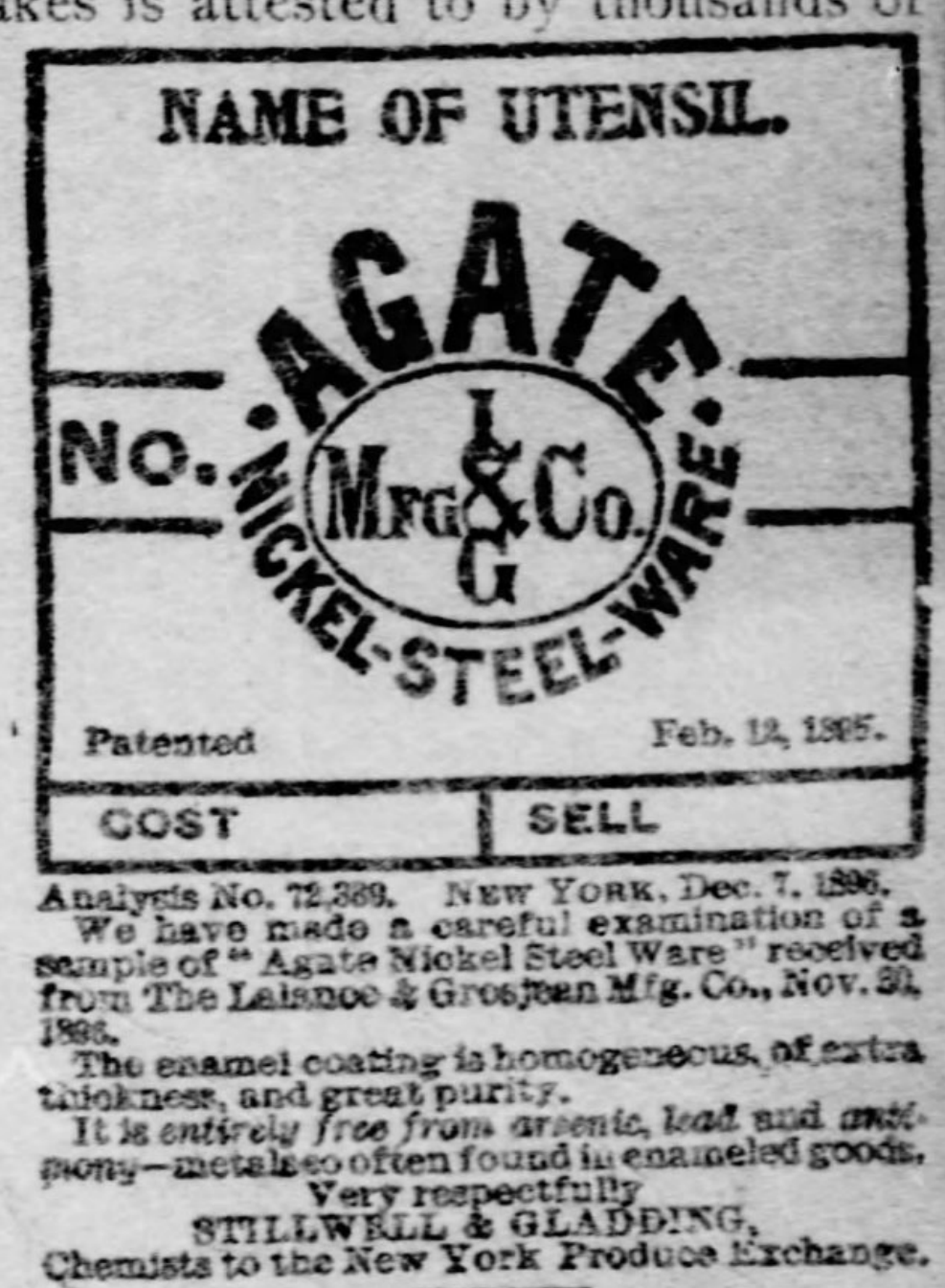
Seamless pudding pans—agate nickel steel:

- 1 qt. at 18c
- 1½ qt. at 20c
- 2 qt. at 23c
- 3 qt. at 25c
- 4 qt. at 28c

Milk or rice boilers—seamless, agate nickel steel:

- 1 qt. at 72c
- 2 qt. at 94c
- 3 qt. at 1.20
- 4 qt. at 1.50

Every piece bears the label—none genuine without it. Shown at right. This ware is guaranteed by us and by the maker.



Analysis No. 72,389. NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1896.

We have made a careful examination of a sample of "Agate Nickel Steel Ware" received from The Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., Nov. 30, 1896.

The enamel coating is homogeneous, of extra thickness, and great purity.

It is *entirely free from arsenic, lead and antimony*—metals so often found in enameled goods.

Very respectfully
STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.

Pierre de P. Ricketts, E.M., Ph.D. John H. Banks, E.M., Ph.D.
Analysis No. 14,180. NEW YORK, May 5, 1897.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.

GENTLEMEN:—As requested by you, we purchased in the open market a sample of "Agate Nickel Steel Ware" and have made a careful chemical analysis of the enamel covering of the same.

We find this enamel is *absolutely pure and free from Arsenic, Antimony, Lead and other substances injurious to health.* We can therefore recommend it for all culinary and drinking purposes. Respectfully yours,

RICKETTS & BANKS,
Chemists to the N. Y. Metal Exchange.

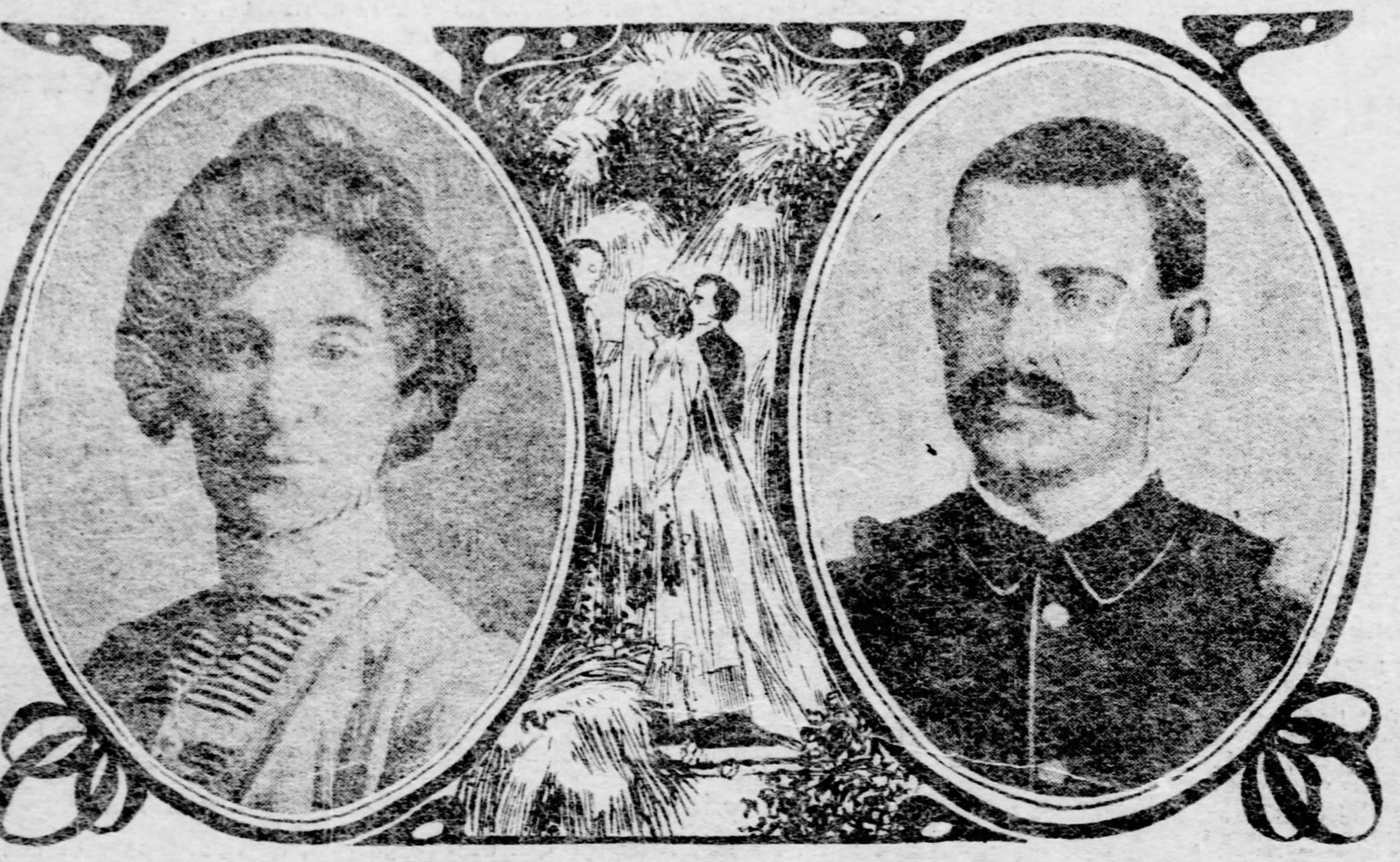
SECOND SECTION.
EIGHT PAGES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Special News Features
Sporting and Financial

PITTSBURGH. SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

KEPT SECRET OF MARRIAGE FROM THEIR FRIENDS



MRS. E. H. THOMAS,
Nee Miss Jennie Pflug.

CAPT. E. H. THOMAS
of the "Fighting Tenth."

(Special Telegram to The Gazette.)

NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 14.—Capt. E. H. Thomas of this city, whose marriage to Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Pflug of Grant avenue, has just been announced, is one of the best known officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He has held a commission in the "Fighting Tenth" for several years, and was first lieutenant of company B while his regiment was in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. Since his return he has been elected captain of company B. and commanded it during its recent service in the anthracite coal fields.

Capt. Thomas, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Thomas of No. 1101 Penn avenue, New Brighton, is financially and officially interested in the Lawrence County Lumber Company. His marriage to Miss Pflug took place January 2 at Youngstown, but was kept secret until he and his bride began housekeeping in a dwelling on Pearson street.

BRYAN ONCE MORE DECLINES CROWN

While in New York He Rises to Announce That He Will Refuse Nomination.

KEEPS EYE ON OTHERS

Doesn't Propose to Allow Any Man Who Does Not Agree With Him to Run Away With Great Democratic Honor.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—In an interview with William J. Bryan he said he would not be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

"I have said on many occasions that I am not and will not be again a candidate for the nomination," said Mr. Bryan, "and you cannot make that statement too emphatic. Under no consideration would I again go into the field, and I say this now, for the benefit of my friends in the east. I am a plain worker in the Democratic ranks and am content to remain as such."

"What, in your opinion, ought to be the real issues of the next campaign on the Democratic side?"

"Events make issues," he answered, "but the trust question and the question of imperialism are just now necessary issues. The tariff question and the money question are also very necessary issues, and there are many others. But those I have mentioned are now actively before the country and before congress."

As to probable candidates, Mr. Bryan said that he preferred not to discuss the subject.

"What do you think of Judge Parker of this state?" was asked.

"I have heard a great deal of favorable comment about Judge Parker," was the reply, "but when I ascertain that men are aspirants for the nomination I will make it my business to investigate these men and the principles which they are supposed to represent. Then I will be prepared to discuss them.

"I notice that I am credited with having suggested the name of Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island as an available candidate. That is an erroneous impression. I read his annual message to the legislature and I found it to be a purely Democratic document.

"For that reason I suggested that it might be wise to consider men of his stamp among the possibilities. But it seems that the men who have the making of presidential candidates nowadays do not want to find truly Democratic men to represent them."

PARIS CHORUS GIRLS ORGANIZE UNION

PARIS, Feb. 14.—(Special Cable.)—Chorus girls of all the theaters have just formed a union to protect their interests. They point out that the emoluments of their humble calling have been entirely too dependent heretofore on the whims of fickle directors. A committee of 15 pretty choristers is now at work on the by-laws. They have assured the public they will not interfere in the matter of costumes.

Rock Springs Park.

Chester, W. Va. Books now open. Most modern park to be found. J. H. Maxwell, East Liverpool, O. J. K. Dillon, D. P. A., room 306, Park building, Pittsburgh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CARSON'S NEW RULING

Will Decline to Decide Law Points Not Coming Through Official Channels.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.

Attorney General Carson has had so many inquiries from outsiders that he has undertaken to break up the practice from the start by preparing a form of letter in response to such inquiries. The letter is almost identical with that used by Attorney General McCormick during the Hastings administration, and is as follows:

> Your communication has been duly received. I regret to say that, under the limitations upon the duties of this office, I cannot give you an official opinion upon the matter of your inquiry. It is the duty of the attorney general to act or advise only in such matters as come regularly before him in his official character, in the due administration of his office; and it is inconsistent with his duty to reply to the numerous inquiries which are received from other sources.
>
> The attempt to examine and answer these would consume so much time as seriously to interfere with the discharge of official duty. In many cases, too, the expression of an opinion upon such inquiries might cause embarrassment if the points covered were afterward raised in the regular course of administration.
>
> In this view of the subject I am sure you will readily appreciate my reasons for declining to decide the matter you submit.

Thomas R. Vernon of Chester, a relative of Representative "Tom" Cooper of Delaware, will be appointed second assistant state librarian at a salary of $1,500 annually on March 1. Mr. Vernon will succeed Prof. J. Milton Scheetz of Harrisburg, who was appointed by Gov. Stone shortly before the close of his term. This is the only change which Librarian Montgomery will make in the library force during the legislative session.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Fuller is convalescent from a severe attack of pneumonia and will come to Harrisburg on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the board of pardons. One of the most important cases to be heard by the board is that of Mrs. Kate Edwards, the Berks county murderess, who is applying for a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

DURHAM GOING SOUTH

With Party of Politicians Insurance Commissioner Will Spend Ten Days in Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Insurance Commissioner Durham and a party of friends will leave for Florida next Wednesday. There will be a score and more of the "pilgrims," who anticipate making about a 10-days' stay in the south.

The party is expected to include, besides Commissioner Durham, Mercantile Appraiser Joseph H. Klemmer, City Commissioner Jacob Wildemore, Director of Public Safety English, Francis Shunk Brown, Congressmen Burk and Foerderer, Gus Muller, Select Councilman Shoch, James P. McNichol, Sheriff Miles, State Senator Vare, Senator Penrose and Sergeat-at-Arms Hall of the common council.

District Attorney John Weaver, accompanied by Mrs. Weaver, may take a Florida trip about the same time. Should Mr. Weaver go south, it is expected that he will take a run down to St. Lucie to meet the others.

It is understood that the new mayor's cabinet and other appointments under the incoming administration will be discussed and shaped up as far as possible.

Prisoner Badly Beaten.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Fritz Bluminkrantz, a prisoner in the county jail, is in a serious condition as the result of a brutal attack made upon him by three negro convicts awaiting to be taken to the penitentiary and reformatory. Bluminkrantz had charge of the prisoners' table and when the guard's back was turned Edward Johnson, James Reese and Owen Harvey attacked him. Johnson, it is charged, kicked him in the head and it is feared that the wound may result fatally.

VITAL FORCE

Is Crushed by Chronic Troubles.

One of the most weakening, undermining troubles, which mankind is heir to, is hemorrhoids or piles. The victim is careless and neglectful of the disease at first because the pain is slight and the bleeding may only occur occasionally, or he may be reassured by the occasional disappearance of the symptoms. And yet if at the very start he had found a rational remedy to soothe the inflammation, he would probably never have had a return of this irritating malady.

Piles may develop at any season of the year and at almost any age of the victim; the abuse of cathartics often causes this trouble, and a period arrives when the dread of pain at stool becomes so great that the sufferer begins to neglect the calls of nature, and the bowels are either forced to retain the feces or are only partially cleared, on account of the suffering attendant upon a thorough movement.

Before you reach this stage use a remedy which removes the cause, thereby eradicating the disease and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is sold by all druggists at 50 cents a package; it is in the form of a suppository; is applied directly to the parts affected and brings about a complete cure, quickly and painlessly. A valuable little book on the cause and cure of piles is published by the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich., and we advise every sufferer to send for a copy of it.

People who have suffered from piles for years are often astonished at the instant relief experienced from the first application. Another important advantage is the fact that anyone can use the remedy without detention from business or interference with daily occupation.

"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering 10 years with a most distressing form of piles, I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy." Anyone doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, No. 156 Whitman street, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW YORKERS JOIN IN RAIDS OF TURF POOLS

Three Arrests Made and Bushels of Alluring Circulars Found.

DOCTORS SEEM CHIEF VICTIMS

Chicago Concern Shows Deposits as High as $10,000 from One Man.

INDICTMENTS IN ST. LOUIS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Feb. 14.—Three men were arrested by Central office detectives in two raids, one at 99 Nassau street and the other at 115 Nassau street, for alleged improper use of the mails. The prisoners are: Henry G. Cartwright, alias Crawford, and William Treadwell, alias George F. Stone, brokers, Brooklyn, and Charles F. Goodrich, clerk, Manhattan. The men, it is alleged, are combination workers in "progressive turf speculation," under the firm name of Crawford & Co., turf correspondents and Metroplitan turf commissioners.

Cartwright said today that he had been selling puts and calls, under the firm name of Crawford & Co. He did a turf business, but had stopped handling accounts about a month ago, when they returned to the people all the money due them.

Literature in enormous amounts, which would fill at least 100 mail bags, was found in the place. The circulars explained the "three-horse" and "one-horse" system.

SCORES OF DOCTORS AS VICTIMS.

Six books were found in the offices of Crawford & Co. which contained the names of none but physicians. On the cover of each of the books was the word "done." Inside there was a check at the side of each name, showing that the person had either been "a client" or been communicated with.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 14.—After a session lasting until late this afternoon, the grand jury adjourned to Monday. It is reported that six true bills have been returned on the turf investment company cases, but none of these has been made public.

Neither E. J. Arnold nor his manager, L. A. Hill, has yet been found for service by the sheriff. For evidence in respect to the methods of the Arnold company the grand jury is depending on the books and papers of the concern and the testimony of some of its employes.

From the correspondence and literature of the firm seized, it develops that Post Office Inspector George A. Dice recommended a fraud order against this concern after his investigations. Instead of the order, it is stated, Arnold & Co. received a letter from an influential postal official, which they used as an advertisement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Washington branch of the E. J. Arnold Co. of St. Louis has closed. A bulletin posted at the offices gives several telegrams, dated in St. Louis and signed by L. A. Gill, the manager, one of which says:

AN ALLURING PROMISE.

"Had to suspend during the run occasioned by attack of a local paper. We are all right, solvent and will pay everybody."

There are 200 subscribers in this city, each having from $50 to $500 invested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Harry Brolaski, M. J. Rock and Mattie Woodin, arrested yesterday in the police raid on alleged fraudulent turf investment concerns here, were today held in bonds of $500 each. W. J. Mason and Henry Thompson were freed, upon swearing that they were but clerks in the raided place. Preparations are in progress for the prosecution of the turf concerns by the postoffice department. Inspector Stuart has been asked to begin steps looking to an inquiry by a federal grand jury.

Many disgruntled investors were present when the three prisoners were arraigned. Among these were B. A. Smith and John Reed of Cedar Rapids, Ia., investors in the Brolaski concern of $10,000 and $3,000 respectively. Cedar Rapids residents, they say, have about $113,000 invested with Brolaski.

LATCHSTRING OUT AT ATLANTIC CITY

Opening of Spring Season Attracts Unusual Number of Visitors.

TIP FOR PITTSBURGHERS

Excellent Market at the Seaside Resort for Products of Steel City Factories—Harvest Awaits Advent of Salesmen.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 14.

The early spring season for which the hotelkeepers have been making preparations all winter was opened today. The scene on the Boardwalk at all times was animated and the crowds so great they wondered where all the people came from. There are certainly more people here today than at any time since the close of last season, and it is hoped by the hotelkeepers that the rush will keep up. As it is hundreds of hotels which usually do not open their doors until May are considering the advisablitiy of opening for Easter. In the crowd here there are hundreds of salesmen taking orders from hotelkeepers for everything that can possibly be used in a modern hosteiry. They come from every other city than Pittsburgh. Why this is true is hard to say.

As a matter of fact, there is a field here for the Pittsburgh merchant that has never been taken advantage of. For some reason it has been left in the hands of the Philadelphian and the New Yorker, principally, and the Pittsburgh merchant has been content to come here in the summer and spend his money or to own the town without selling it anything. There is a market here for furniture, carpets, tableware, cutlery, electrical appliances, heating devices, steel ranges, kitchen utensils, and in fact a great variety of stuff that is made in and around our own city. A salesman from Pittsburgh would be given a royal welcome by the consumers, for the Atlantic Cityite has learned to look on the people of Pittsburgh as being almost the sole support of the resort, and for at least two months in the year they are. Why this liking for Pittsburgh and its people has not been taken advantage of is really surprising to one who is on the field.

A WHOLE-SOULED MUSICIAN.

The opening attraction on the steel pier is the Royal Italian band, under the leadership of Oresta Vassella, a long-haired, nervous musician, who not only throws his soul into the spirit of the piece he is playing, but who puts the whole force of every muscle in his body back of each wave of his baton. There are 40 pieces in the band, and nearly all of them are soloists who have been touring the country with various concert companies. As the crowds grow other attractions will be added, including the usual minstrel show. The Saturday night dances will be resumed next Saturday.

That Atlantic City will have trolley facilities is now assured, the company to which the franchise was granted having accepted all of the conditions which were imposed by the city council. Work will begin immediately. The terminals of the proposed line will be at the ocean ends of Virginia and Florida avenues, and it is the purpose of the company, which is really the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to erect at Florida avenue a steel pier that will extend 2,000 feet out into the ocean. There is little likelihood that the pier will be built this year.

More of the hotels where Pittsburghers are wont to stop were opened for the season during the week, among them the Hotel Arlington, in Michigan avenue, near the beach. The house has been thoroughly overhauled during the winter months. This house is heated by steam and is equipped with all the devices that go to make modern hotels things of wonder.

MANY PITTSBURGH INQUIRIES.

The Hotel Revere in Park place was opened today. During the past month Mr. Moore has been the recipient of many letters from Pittsburghers making inquiries about the Easter season, and he asserts that many more Pittsburghers will be seen in the great Easter Sunday parade than have ever been before.

In select circles here it is hoped that Atlantic City will yet get the woman's championship golf tourney of the United States. Western clubs are partial to this city, and the impression that the excellence of the Northfield links, owned by the Atlantic City Country club, will induce enough of the eastern clubs to cast their votes in its favor to bring it here. President Helmsley and his assistant officers and friends are doing all in their power to win the event, and if they succeed Atlantic City and the Northfield links will be the center of interest for golf players all over the country while the tourney lasts.

There were quite a few Pittsburghers in the city during the week. Most of them came for a needed rest or else ran over from New York for a day to se if the Boardwalk and the ocean are still here. They were registered as follows, at the hotels named:

BRIGHTON.
Frances J. Torrance.

DENNIS.
Mrs. Crowell,
W. O. Boyer,
Mrs. W. O. Boyer.

HADDON HALL.
D. B. Strombaugh and family,
J. McKay,
Mrs. J. McKay,
Miss McKay,
Miss L. McKay.

MORTON.
L. B. Jones,
Miss L. K. Jones,
L. W. Jones, Jr.

SEASIDE.
Mrs. W. W. Patterson,
W. W. Patterson, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield,
R. Morris,
Mrs. T. Morris,
C. O. Cunningham,
L. Cunningham,
Mrs. Cunningham.

WILTSHIRE.
H. W. Gill.

ISLESWORTH.
Mrs. J. A. Cohn and daughter,
L. H. Rosenbaum,
L. A. Behr,
B. G. Rothschild.

MARLBOROUGH.
Mr. and Mrs. Goslon.

PENNHURST.
Miss L. Daniel.

SEASIDE HOUSE.
Mrs. S. L. Woods,
Dr. S. Woods,
Mrs. L. G. Lawson,
Miss J. A. Woods,
W. Connor,
Mrs. W. Connor.

THE AGNEW.
Lawrence J. Higgins.

HYGIEA.
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Booth.

DOCTORS CONSULT ON CHARLES M. SCHWAB

PARIS, Feb. 14.—(Special Cable.)—Prof. Erb of Vienna and Sir William Gower of London, both distinguished specialists, arrived at the Ritz hotel yesterday to see Charles M. Schwab and to have a consultation with Dr. Schwenporn of Vienna, who has been for some time in attendance on Mr. Schwab. I understand the result of the conference is satisfactory and that the patient is improving. Last night he dined with the physicians in the restaurant, the first meal in public here for a long time.

PITTSBURGHERS SAIL FOR MEDITERRANEAN

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—On the Commonwealth, of the Dominion line, bound for the Mediterranean, there sailed today H. J. Heinz, Miss Mary Heinz and Miss Falbush, of Pittsburgh; the Rev. Henry H. Apple, Dr. James A. Dale, Theodore R. Heib and Herbert T. Heib, of York; Miss Certazzo of Meadville; D. S. Vowel and Mrs. Vowel, of Washington, Pa.

Why Be Fat

When There is a New Home Treatment That Quickly Reduces Weight to Normal Without Diet or Medicine and is Absolutely Safe?

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE BY MAIL.

Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; and furthermore, don't ruin your stomach with

GETTING FLESHIER EVERY DAY.

a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 190 Kellogg Building, Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial package of his remarkable treatment that will reduce your weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences, the treatment is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.

Send your name and address for a free trial package, sent securely sealed in a plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured.

Send for the free trial package today. It will brighten the rest of your life.

Women's Furnishings

Women's 25c Ribbed Vests, heavy fleecing, all seams covered, now only.................. **16c**

Women's 50c Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, also Spring needle ribbed Vests, heavy fleeced, also natural gray ribbed Merino Vests or Pants, all go now at.................. **34c**

Women's 84c white ribbed Merino Vests or Pants, Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.'s goods, now only.............. **50c**

Women's $1.50 fast black or Natural Gray Merino Union Suits, now only.................. **$1.10**

Misses' 50c ribbed wool Stockings, full seamless, now only...... **36c**

Women's fleeced Cashmere Gloves, color black, now only.......... **25c**

Women's Belts, latest styles in silks or satin at $1.00 and.......... **50c**

GUSKY'S

300 TO 400 MARKET ST

EVERYTHING TO WEAR

WINTER WANING, SPRING NEAR

It's the time of closing out the odds and ends of winter stocks in every department to make room and readiness for new spring goods arriving daily. The condition of trade now is all in favor of the buyer, for prices are down to the lowest notch to clean up for spring business.

Trunk Department

An extensive showing of the new spring lines of Trunks for men and women in Dress Tray, Steamer and regular Trunks. Largest assortment in the city to select from. Our prices save you money.

LEATHER GOODS

SUIT CASES—A splendid assortment of all the latest ideas in Suit Cases, in all grades and styles. Best values in the city.

NEW CLUB BAGS—Latest makes, many exclusive styles shown here only. See our line before buying, it will save you money to do so.

OVERCOATS SACRIFICED

TO WIND UP THE SEASON.

Our $10.90 Offer Is Worth Looking Up.

If you take a large or stout size and you have the least excuse for buying an overcoat, here's a chance. Sizes are now much broken and it's too late to fill them in, better to put a quick-step price on them to tempt you to take a little more trouble to find something to suit you. Some excellent chances in Overcoats in large sizes that sold for

$18.00 $20.00 and $22.00.

Choice of any at these prices now in stock

For Only $10.90

BARGAINS IN SEASONABLE CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

Boys' strictly all-wool Knee Pants, medium colors, slightly soiled, worth 50c, sizes 15 to 16, only.................. **18c**

Boys' Reefers, double-breasted in Oxford gray, sizes 3, 4, 15 and 16.................. **69c**

Boys' Corduroy Suits, 6, 14 and 15, worth $2.50.................. **$1.12**

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits in blue Cheviot and fancy mixtures, sizes 7, 14, 15 and 16, worth $1.50.................. **89c**

Boys' Long Pants, strictly all-wool, fancy mixtures, medium colors, slightly soiled, sizes 14 to 19, worth $2.50 and $3.00.................. **50c**

Child's Russian Blouse Overcoats, in blue, green and Oxford gray, handsomely trimmed with Astrakhan, sizes 2½ to6, worth $3.................. **$1.98**

FURNISHINGS

A Great Special in Men's Fancy Stiff Bosom Dress Shirts.

We have closed out from the Dunkirk Shirt Co. 150 dozen Men's Fancy Stiff Bosom Dress Shirts, made with extra cuffs. They were cancelled because of 3 weeks' delay in delivery, and then offered to us.

These Shirts are made of the finest American Percale and corded Madras cloth in the late fashionable figures and stripes, perfect in make and fit and were made to sell at $1.00 and $1.25. We bought the entire lot way under price and offer choice of any at only.................. **69c**

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

The spring style of Star make Men's Stiff Bosom Shirts for spring, now on sale, come in newest figures and stripes, equal in make and fit to custom-made goods. Our price only.................. **$1.50**

Boys' 25c and 34c Flannel Waists and Blouses.................. **19c**

Boys' 75c and $1.00 Blue Flannel Waists and Blouses, odds and ends, mostly large sizes, now only.................. **50c**

GLOVES.

Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Out Seam Cape stock and Silk Lined Gloves, at only.................. **$1.00**

Men's $1.00 Mocha Gloves, only.................. **85c**

UNDERWEAR.

Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair, also Fleeced Lined Derby Ribbed Underwear, odds and ends, sold for 50c and 63c, now.................. **34c**

Black and Natural Wool Underwear, were $1 and $1.25, now.................. **75c**

Men's $1.50 Ribbed Cashmere Underwear, now only.................. **$1.19**

Norfolk and New Brunswick make of $2.00 Underwear, in three colors, now only.................. **$1.10**

ON OUR WOMEN'S FLOOR

Spring early sheds its radiance and day by day there's a brightening up in every department on the floor. Spring Suits, Spring Coats, Spring Waists in new designs for the season ahead are coming in daily. We can but hint of the new arrivals, but invite your inspection of them.

NEW SPRING DRESS SUITS—

Made of Covert or Blue Serge, with neat white stripes, Jackets made in Blouse style, taffeta silk lined, with small breast pocket; Skirt 9 gore flare, percaline lining, very stylish and desirable suit, only

$12.00

Of black or blue Broadcloth, Blouse Jacket style, heavily silk lined with new style collar and sleeve; Skirt has 9 gore with plaited bottom and percaline drop skirt, an elegant suit at a low price.................. **$15**

Women's New Spring Coats,

Made of Peau de Soie Black Silk, satin lined, new style collar, Bishop, Pouch or Kimona sleeves, pleated back, a most stylish and graceful garment at.................. **$15**

Another of Black Cheviot or tan colored Covert, tight fitting back, box front, strap seams, new sleeves.................. **$12**

Women's Petticoats,

Made of neat patterns of Seersucker, blue and white striped, deep flounce, very wide and full.................. **98c**

Children's Dresses,

Girls' $4.00 Cashmere Dresses and Sailor Suits for Misses 6 to 14 years of age, handsomely trimmed and well made. Special for tomorrow.... **$2.49**

Women's New Spring Waists,

Of white or colored Madras, pleated front, large pearl buttons, Bishop stock and pouch sleeves....... **$1.25**

Women's New Walking Skirts,

Made of black or gray Melton and fancy mixed materials, all cut in the latest style and custom tailor made and finished.................. **$6.00**

Women's Silk Dress Skirts,

Made of handsome Taffeta or Peau de Soie silk, trimmed with silk braid and embroidered with mercerized drop, full flare.................. **$12**

Women's New House Dresses

Made of neat patterns of Percale, deep ruffle at bottom, with a corset lining.................. **$1.00**

Monday's Shoe Specials

Interesting items for the whole family.

SHOES.

Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes, $2.48.

Every pair strictly Goodyear welted, made of best grades of box calf, vici kid and patent coltskin, lace or blucher cut Monday special........ **$2.48**

Boys' $3.00 Academy Shoes, $2.29.

In box and velour calf, heavy hand welted shoes, lace or blucher cut. Monday special, sizes 1 to 5.... **$2.29**

Little Gents' $2.00 and $2.50 Shoes, $1.69.

Made of the best grades of enamel, box calf and vic kid, lace and blucher cut. Sizes 9½ to 13½—Monday..... **$1.69**

Women's $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes, $2.75.

12 lines of women's hand welted shoes, in button and lace, made of the best grades of patent kid, Burks' dull kid, calf skin and fine black kid, all seasonable weight shoes made on late style lasts. Your chance to save from 75c to $1.25 a pair. Monday's special.................. **$2.75**

Misses' and Children's hand welted box calf lace Shoes, made with heavy extended soles, just the thing for school; will outwear 2 pairs of ordinary kid shoes. Regular selling price was $2.00 and $2.25. Monday's special, sizes 8½ to 11, $1.29. Sizes 11½ to 2.................. **$1.49**

Spring Styles In Stiff Hats

The stylish Spring shapes in the new wide brim and low crown are on exhibition and sale. We also show a complete line of staple blocks in a value for the money asked that cannot be matched in the city. Special values at

$1.98, $2.49 and $3.00

MEN'S SOFT HATS

A large line of new Spring styles is now on exhibition, in black, tan, pearl and nutria color, Prices

$1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3

THREE AMBITIOUS OHIO DEMOCRATS, INCLUDING TWO MAYORS, WRECK THE HOPE OF UNITED ACTION OF THEIR PARTY

MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON
of Cleveland.

MAYOR JOHN N. HINKLE
of Columbus.

JOHN J. LENTZ
of Columbus.

Mayor Johnson and Mayor Hinkle Have Booms for High Office.

LENTZ IS LONG WINDED

Hearst's Presidential Bee Extracts Little Honey from Buckeye Flowers—Governor Nash Is a Very Sick Man.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—William J. Bryan's bitter arraignment of the gold wing of the Democratic party, in his speech at the annual banquet of the Jefferson-Lincoln league in this city last Thursday evening, has widened the rift in the Democratic lute. Mr. Bryan was cheered to the echo, especially for his attack upon Grover Cleveland and the other leaders of the old Democratic party and the fact showed that the radical element is still very strong in Ohio.

The conservatives, led by McLean, Zimmerman, Kilbourne, Outhwaite and other men of their type, will never surrender to the Bryan-Lentz-Johnson-Hinkle men, and the chance of compromise and consequent harmony seems to be lost for this year. The conservatives will stay at home or vote the Republican ticket, as they have done in the past years, and the radicals will shout treason and go down to defeat. Or, if things are reversed, the radicals will knife the conservative Democratic candidates at the polls. The party in Ohio is hopelessly split.

Tom L. Johnson's victory over the McLean forces in the state central committee Thursday was a surprise to all concerned, for on paper the conservatives have a margin of one vote in the committee. Johnson's success, however, amounts to little more than the moral prestige it gives him, for he merely succeeded in delaying the organization of the party's executive committee until next April. It may be that his enemies, as they did at the last state convention, concluded to give him all the rope he would take, storing up their own energies against the time when there will be something for which to fight.

JOHNSON MEN JUBILANT.

However, this may be, the Johnson men are jubilant. They do not hesitate to claim with every appearance of bragging sincerity that they will be able to nominate their leader for the governorship next fall, or to elect a Democratic legislative delegation strong enough to send him to the United States senate if he so orders. The fact that his representatives here are making claims like these weakens one's faith in Mayor Johnson's repeated announcements that he is a candidate for nothing save the Cleveland mayoralty. The general belief is that he wishes a re-election as mayor merely to give him prestige in his campaign for larger honors in the future.

One of the events of last Thursday night which has hitherto escaped public notice leads one to believe that Mayor John H. Hinkle's candidacy for the presidency may not be all a joke. The mayor of Columbus was the object of many attentions from the visiting Democrats and was admitted to all the conferences and consulted upon every subject discussed. After the banquet at the Columbus auditorium, Mr. Bryan sought out Mr. Hinkle and the two with John J. Lentz and Ellis O. Jones, editor of the Bryan organ of Columbus, went to a fashionable restaurant, where they did full justice to a hearty dinner. It wasn't exactly complimentary to those who had provided the famous dollar dinner, but that isn't the point.

Mayor Hinkle was given the post of honor at the left of Mr. Bryan, and, in the private dining room, the two consulted for an hour, often in tones so low that the other members of the party were unable to understand what they said. There is a suspicion among the faithful here that Mr. Bryan believes "Honest John" might be utilized as a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Hinkle himself, when questioned about the matter, smiles very wisely and says that no man is so humble that he may not aspire to the highest office within the gift of the people, etc., etc.

LENTZ WAS LONGWINDED.

Another amusing feature of the banquet of Thursday evening was the talking of Lentz. While the other speakers were condemning trusts and combinations with all the might of their lungs, Mr. Lentz was creating a little monopoly on oratory for himself. He presided as toast master, and in nearly every instance his speech of introduction was as long as that of the man whom he introduced. Several watches were held on him and it is an actual and undenial fact that the other speakers of the evening occupied, all together, 91 minutes and that the toastmaster consumed 87 minutes by his own remarks. It was surely Lentz's night.

The boom started for William R. Hearst for the presidency did not seem to please the crowd very much. Former Gov. Budd of California broached the subject and Messrs. Bryan and Lentz both took occasion to speak kindly of the the suggestion. The crowd did not go wild, as had been hoped, and the enthusiasm over the New York-Chicago-San Francisco editor is not growing as the days pass. The evident failure of the boom gives color to the suspicion that Mr. Bryan and his followers may really be considering Mayor Hinkle as the people's choice.

The banquet of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs, held on the same evening as that of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln league, was productive of much excellent oratory, for each of the four candidates for the governorship was on his mettle and bound to do his best. Now that the smoke has cleared away, it seems to be the opinion of local Republican leaders that the nomination will go either to Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland or to the Hon. Warren G. Harding, state senator from Marion county.

GOVERNOR NASH IS VERY SICK.

Gov. Nash is a very sick man. The startling stories sent out from Columbus a week ago that he was dying, and that life was being sustained only by the use of stimulants, were baseless, but it is none the less true that his friends are greatly worried about him, and that their fears are not allayed by the assurances of his physician that the governor will soon be back at his work.

He has been ordered to remain away from his office for at least two weeks, and his physician has told him that his condition absolutely requires that he take at least one week of complete rest in bed. The governor laughingly says that he will "fool the boys by living out my term yet." But he himself confesses that, when that term is finished, he will retire forever from active participation in politics.

Want Referendum Vote.

A circular has been sent to the lodges of the Amalgamated association advising that scale suggestions will not be received after February 17. The lodge meetings of last night made the final recommendations. There is a movement to avoid the annual conventions by having a scale committee draft a scale subject to a referendum vote.

BIGELOW'S MOTTO: "It is not a question of moral character, but political character."

JUDGES NAMED THE OVERSEERS

Those Who Will Be in Attendance at Next Tuesday's Election.

MEN FOR EACH DISTRICT

Republicans and Democrats Selected in Common Pleas Court No. 3 for the Thirty-Eight Wards of the City.

Overseers for all the districts of the wards of Pittsburgh for the election next Tuesday were appointed yesterday by Judges S. A. McClung and J. A. Evans in common pleas court No. 3. The Republican overseers are as follows:

First ward—First district, John Conner; Second, Thomas Delaney; Third, D. P. Tracy; Fourth, P. F. Toole.

Second ward—First, W. D. McAuliff; Second, Charles Mitchell.

Third ward—First, John O'Neil; Second, Philip Gausl.

Fourth ward—First, John D. Callahan; second, J. J. Sweeney.

Fifth ward—First, J. J. Cloonan; Second, Pat Rowan; Third, Andrew McGraw.

Sixth ward—First, H. Stein; Second, Thomas Cleary; Third, Thomas Daven; Fourth, Charles E. Flinn; Fifth, D. J. Owens; Sixth, H. C. Bohne; Seventh, Dolivar Evans; Eighth, H. L. Wilson.

Seventh ward—First, B. C. Barton; Second, H. Amdursky; Third, Louis Kuhn; Fourth, S. K. Natches.

Eighth ward—First, James Suffern; Second, R. G. Robinson; Third, Hugh Madison; Fourth, J. H. Mohney; Fifth, H. Stein.

Ninth ward—First, John Strott; Second, G. F. E. Wilharn; Third, Thomas Brown.

Tenth ward—First, William McCarthy; Second, William Breen.

Eleventh ward—First, H. A. Schaffer; Second, Robert Woodsides; Third, Harry F. McAteer; Fourth, Charles Wessel; Fifth, William Ferguson; Sixth, William Dorrow; Seventh, J. H. Voscamp; Eighth, Herman Rothleder; Ninth, Walter Simpkins; Tenth, Joseph T. Miller.

Twelfth ward—First, Harry Watson; Second, Samuel Metcalf; Third, George W. Thompson; Fourth, James Warnack; Fifth, Nicholas Spahr; Sixth, W. L. Beck; Seventh, John F. Golden; Eighth, Christ Hynes; Ninth, John Peck; Tenth, J. L. Deszz; Eleventh, Samuel Shaw; Twelfth, Joseph Sinclair; Thirteenth, Donald McNeil; Fourteenth, Charles McNichols.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Fourteenth ward—First, Max Robin; Second, William Lee; Third, Frank Potterfield; Fourth, William McAdams; Fifth, James King; Sixth, James Mathews; Seventh, Walter Evans; Eighth, Homer Anderson; Ninth, A. L. King; Tenth, Lawrence Sennott; Eleventh, E. L. Mills; Twelfth, J. H. Epplesheimer; Thirteenth, John Heingan; Fourteenth, P. S. Cain; Fifteenth, George P. Kells; Sixteenth, Joseph Schaich.

Fifteenth ward—First, L. R. Allen; Second, W. J. McCaig; Third, T. A. Warren; Fourth, Thomas McCusker.

Sixteenth ward—First, H. J. Thomas; Second, J. D. Upperman; Third, D. M. Bowen; Fourth, George Hopper; Fifth, R. C. Roy; Sixth, John J. Swan; Seventh, James A. Martin; Eighth, Alexander Downey; Ninth, John G. Brum; Tenth, Charles Meyers.

Seventeenth ward—First, Oscar Pring; Second, Ed Schade; Third, Thomas Walton; Fourth, John Ryan; Fifth, William Calder; Sixth, Henry Kunkle; Seventh, C. H. Kline; Eighth, John Cuddy; Ninth, Alexander Graham; Tenth, S. T. Duff; Eleventh, Robert Warren.

Eighteenth ward—A. A. Dinan; Second, Harry Kelly; Third, William C. Davin; Fourth, James Haggerty; Fifth, Clark Shirley; Sixth, E. T. Conner; Seventh, Thomas Allen.

Nineteenth ward—First, Christ Rentz; Second, F. A. Sawert; Third, C. E. Reichard; Fourth, Samuel Leopold; Fifth, W. H. Hague; Sixth, E. T. McGready; Seventh, R. J. Simonds; Eighth, Samuel W. Smith; Ninth, J. W. Edwards; Tenth, W. H. Irwin; Eleventh, T. W. Brown; Twelfth, William Folmer; Thirteenth, John Schlagel; Fourteenth, W. W. Robinson; Fifteenth, W. L. McCullough.

Twentieth ward—First, Oscar Stackpole; Second, J. E. Williams; Third, William H. McClafferty; Fourth, W. E. Holman; Fifth, C. McKinney; Sixth, Robert R. Gaw; Seventh, H. E. Bunting; Eighth, William M. Hall; Ninth, J. C. Kizer; Tenth, E. T. Mortan; Eleventh, William Brady; Twelfth, Robert White; Thirteenth, Mathew Lowrey; Fourteenth, G. C. Kennedy; Fifteenth, G. M. Hosack.

THESE IN TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Twenty-first ward—First, L. H. Dennison; Second, H. D. Bechrman; Third, W. G. Gish; Fourth, Joseph Neff; Fifth, George M. C. Vanhorn; Sixth, William Jacobs; Seventh, H. Bedford Duff; Eighth, Hugh Callahan; Ninth, Charles Bingaman; Tenth, H. E. Leslie; Eleventh, C. W. Langstaff; Twelfth, Frank Izenour; Thirteenth, George Ladley; Fourteenth, William Frazier.

Twenty-second ward—First, N. M. Meyers; Second, James McGowan; Third, ———; Fourth, ———; Fifth, Rev. George Ball, Jr.; Sixth, Frank P. Booth.

Twenty-third ward—J. C. Sutch; Second, W. A. Frey; Third, R. M. Erkine; Fourth, Thomas Ferrie; Fifth, C. C. Kohne; Sixth, John Schneider; Seventh, F. R. Lowes; Eighth, John Pickett; Ninth, William Leonard.

Twenty-fourth ward—First, Mathew Muller; Second, William Demmel; Third, W. J. Simpson; Fourth, John Downs; Fifth, William Richardson.

Twenty-fifth ward—First, Richard Morgan; Second, Thomas O'Shell; Third, A. S. Krugh; Fourth, John F. Beegel; Fifth, Charles Meyer.

Twenty-sixth ward—First, John M. Clark; Second, Frank Barr; Third, William Henke; Fourth, John G. Peters; Fifth, John G. Lauer; Sixth, T. C. Rossiter.

Twenty-seventh ward—First, S. Schmitt; Second, George Eberhardt; Third, H. M. Keefer; Fourth, William Friendenberg; Fifth, John Conway; Sixth, B. Sunshine; Seventh, A. D. Gue.

Twenty-eighth ward—First, John Thomas; second, George Durshinger; Third, Harry McDonald; Fourth, R. R. Riggs; Fifth, John Henkle.

Twenty-ninth ward—First, William McCloskey; Second, John M. Baker; Third, Peter Eenzell.

Thirtieth ward—First, John Cunningham; Second, Frank Patten; Third, Harry Williams.

Thirty-first ward—First, Zara Hutton; Second, George Acklin; Third, Lewis Fritz; Fourth, William Allen; Fifth, Adam Ditmer.

Thirty-second ward—First, Joseph Bucher; Second, Joseph Ominger; Third, F. W. Schwarz; Fourth, James M. Earley; Fifth, W. J. Rickley; Sixth, William Howe; Seventh, Joseph Costello; Eighth, L. D. Statler.

Thirty-third ward—First, Thomas Wallace.

Thirty-fourth ward—First, Albert C. Nass; Second, John Highlande.

Thirty-fifth ward—First, J. K. Thomas; Second, B. O. Connell; Third, G. Bunn.

Thirty-sixth ward—First, Fred Sellers; Second, George Witchell; Third, Charles Haselbarth; Fourth, C. H. T. Meyers.

Thirty-seventh ward—First, F. W. Burk; Second, J. W. Brown; Third, Elmer Wichel.

Thirty-eighth ward—First, H. C. Hollis; Second, E. L. Kirkpatrick.

Democratic overseers appointed were as follows:

First ward—First district, Martin Joyce; Second, F. J. Farrell; Third, Peter Snyder; Fourth, T. K. Rebuck.

Second ward—First, Jacob Motz; Second, James A. Cavanaugh.

Third ward—First, James O'Brien; Second, David Hickey.

Fourth ward—First, James Earle; Second, James Conlon.

Fifth ward—First, James J. Hughes; Second, Frank Lenson; Third, Charles Garber.

Sixth ward—First, James Coleman; Second, George Keaste; Third, William Clare; Fourth, William L. Loughrey; Fifth, John McCaig; Sixth, Allen Lynch; Seventh, Thomas Bulke; Eighth, John Sloan.

Seventh ward—First, Ben Diamond; Second, Moses Kaufmann; Third, John M. Cosgrove; Fourth, Frank Brennen.

Eighth ward—First, Joseph McMahon; Second, Andrew King; Third, Samuel Frankel; Fourth, John Fitzpatrick; Fifth, Andrew McQuillan.

Ninth ward—First, Lewis Dooley; Second, Thomas Dudley; Third, John Swinehart.

Tenth ward—First, John McKeivey; Second, John Carr.

Eleventh ward—First, P. J. Kearney; Second, John McSilien; Third, Henry Finn; Fourth, Christ McFadden; Fifth, Joseph Weppier; Sixth, Lewis Weinerkirch; Seventh, William Geigher; Eighth, John B. White; Ninth, Thomas Dillon; Tenth, Edward Fitzsimmons.

Twelfth ward—First, Thomas Haugh; Second, Frank Johns; Third, James Larkin; Fourth, Con. Curtin; Fifth, Harry Cooper; Sixth, Lewis Baumfiler.

Thirteenth ward—First, John Totley; Second, John Stauffer; Third, Edward McKeever; Fourth, James Roden, Sr.; Fifth, Thomas F. Breen; Sixth, August Schamoski; Seventh, Frank Brown; Eighth, John Imes; Ninth, Martin Grendiski; Tenth, John Kailmowski; Eleventh, Benjamin Lewis; Twelfth, Thomas James; Thirteenth, Henry Eynon; Fourteenth, Patrick Campbell.

Fourteenth ward—First, T. H. McCarthy; Second, Charles West; Third, Philip Smith; Fourth, Michael McMorris; Fifth, Patrick Brennen; Sixth, Benjamin Jones; Seventh, D. O. Barr; Eighth, H. G. Years; Ninth, James McQuade; Tenth, John Trimber; Eleventh, Jesse Davis; Twelfth, W. H. McKinley; Thirteenth, James Fitzgibbon; Fourteenth, James H. O'Brien; Fifteenth, Hugh Cushwa; Sixteenth, Felix McKeating.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE DISTRICT.

Fifteenth ward—First, William Larmb; Second, P. J. Sullivan; Third, John Wheatley; Fourth, Andrew Kalchthaler.

Sixteenth ward—First, C. B. Rhea; Second, Michael Garrity; Third, David Rocks; Fourth, W. Loughrey; Fifth, J. J. Maloney; Sixth, William McCrory; Seventh, William Meyers; Eighth, Charles Bauer; Ninth, Henry Jeerzens; Tenth, Frank Duffy.

Seventeenth ward—First, C. A. Everhart; Second, Andrew Butler; Third, P. F. Sander; Fourth, Patrick Costello; Fifth, John Kinney; Sixth, P. J. Morgan; Seventh, John Monahan, Jr.; Eighth, Hugh Savage; Ninth, George Bernard; Tenth, Frank McCullough; Eleventh, John D. Hughes, Jr.

Eighteenth ward—First, John Cunningham; Second, Barney Tierney; Third, Thomas O'Conner; Fourth, William Haney; Fifth, Michael Connolly; Sixth, Benjamin Voler; Seventh, Patrick Walsh.

Nineteenth ward—First, P. Leslie; Second, C. B. Predmore; Third, Benjamin Cullen; Fourth, W. C. Thoma; Fifth, Robert Johnson; Sixth, James Cunningham; Seventh, Fred Probst; Eighth, James McCarran; Ninth, C. H. Hawksworth; Tenth, John Trap; Eleventh, T. B. Alcorn; Twelfth, L. A. Kelly; Thirteenth, J. A. Taylor; Fourteenth, E. J. Gleason; Fifteenth, E. C. Nixon.

Twentieth ward—First, Edward Campbell; Second, C. F. Frost; Third, R. L. Beane; Fourth, W. B. Cushing; Fifth, Thomas Pugh; Sixth, John F. Cullen; Seventh, Thomas J. Brenn; Eighth, George W. Porter; Ninth, D. H. Christian; Tenth, S. B. Griffith; Eleventh, S. Leslie; Twelfth, J. D. Isreal; Thirteenth, J. F. Marshall; Fourteenth, John Conway; Fifteenth, W. F. Carroll.

Twenty-first—First, Edward Callaghan; Second, John P. Gilson; Third, P. S. Boyle; Fourth, Theodore Hellman; Fifth, John Lawley, Jr.; Sixth, John Bradley; Seventh, Albert Snell; Eighth, Joseph Mealey; Ninth, Charles Hartfield; Tenth, Jacob Killien; Eleventh, D. H. Kelley; Twelfth, B. O'Conner; Thirteenth, W. C. Grim; Fourteenth, R. Gould.

Twenty-second ward—First, B. W. Kiefer; Second, F. E. Weidman; Third, H. S. Craig; Fourth, P. Milan; Fifth, J. J. Hornett; Sixth, D. S. Sweeney.

Twenty-third ward—First, J. Murphy; Second, J. J. Concannon; Third, Edward Wilson; Fourth, John Lawson; Fifth, M. C. Wendall; Sixth, Joseph Meyer; Seventh, J. F. Williams; Eighth, Frank C. Mardorf; Ninth, William Foley.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

Twenty-fourth ward—First, John Ende; Second, John McCann; Third, J. B. Yellig; Fourth, Patrick O'Mara; Fifth, P. E. Cush.

Twenty-fifth ward—First, John F. Broderick; Second, Joseph Dieterle, Jr.; Third, John Jacobs; Fourth, A. Kress; Fifth, Robert Bracy.

Twenty-sixth ward—First, Daniel O'Brien; Second, John Hilbart; Third, H. T. Steinleke; Fourth, O. Wehrle; Fifth, M. A. Moll; Sixth, Nicholas Frick.

Twenty-seventh ward—First, Thomas Haley; Second, John April; Third, F. C. Kimmel; Fourth, Emanuel Lehrman; Fifth, William Conrad; Sixth, Charles Lanz; Seventh, Otto Klingler.

Twenty-eighth ward—First, Steven Campbell; Second, J. L. Fritchler; Third, Thomas McDonald; Fourth, Louis Kimmel; Fifth, John P. Farrell.

Twenty-ninth ward—First, Edward McConnigle; Second, Valentine Scholle; Third, Frank Immetus.

Thirtieth ward—First—James Gavin; Second, Patrick Haney; Third, William J. Welsh.

Thirty-first ward—First, Fred Frank; Second, Adam Brecht; Third, Theodore Dressier; Fourth, Patrick O'Reilley; Fifth, James Rice; Sixth, John Heffernan; Seventh, Joseph Costello.

Thirty-third ward—First, John Flaherty.

Thirty-fourth ward—First, John Madden, Jr.; Second, John Maloney.

Thirty-fifth ward—First, Thomas Rourke; Second, Bartley O'Connell; Third, John O'Neil.

Thirty-sixth ward—First, Thomas Mitchell; Second, Adolph Mansman; Third, John O'Donnell; Fourth, Edward McClaskey.

Thirty-seventh ward—First, D. H. Thompson; Second, Joseph S. Watt; Third, Thomas Dampster.

Thirty-eighth ward—First, Thomas Drake; Second, Daniel Harman.

CAMPBELL IS NOT AFTER RE-ELECTION

Will Not Allow His Name Used in Glassworkers' Contest.

The nominations for officers of the Independent Window Glass Workers closed last night. Those named were: President, John Phillips, Jr., Pittsburgh; T. B. Campbell, Lancaster, O.; D. Winters, Jr., Pittsburgh; Peter Pemberton, Pittsburgh; Peter J. Conner, Washington, Pa.; Joseph Kent, Montpelier, Ind.; William E. Springer, Falls Creek, Pa.; William Baird, Falls Creek; E. L. Graham, Falls Creek; L. Winner, Barnesville, O.; Henry Jacobs, Reynoldsville, Pa.; J. C. Cunnard, Reynoldsville; Charles Fisher, Morgantown, W. Va.; Daniel Camp, Bradford, Pa.; Charles Harding, Bradford; secretary, S. A. Powell, Smethport, Pa.; W. J. F. Campbell, Pittsburgh; F. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; John Heaton, Washington, Pa.; Emmett Conner, Montpelier, Ind.; assistant secretary, Charles S. Zimmerman, Pittsburgh; treasurer, William G. Armstrong, Pittsburgh; trustees, W. A. Garrigan, Charles Fleisch and Louis Eperthener, all of Pittsburgh; judges of the court, Jacob Thomas, Pittsburgh; Harry Tussey, Shingle House; Frank Marts, Kane, Pa.

President John L. Denny positively declined to allow his name to be presented for re-election. He will probably be succeeded by the present secretary, John Phillips, Jr. The latter is well known among the craft and has a large following. The nominations will be sent to the various preceptories, who will vote on them with a secret ballot. The result will not be known before March 15. The new officers will assume office May 1.

SPEAKER WALTON DINED BY FRIENDS

Senator Penrose and Attorney General Carson Guests at Philadelphia Banquet.

ALL SPEECHES BRIEF

Chief Members of Party Compelled to Leave Early to Take Train — Snipetown Quartet Adds to Pleasure of Occasion.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

Henry F. Walton, speaker of the state house of representatives, was given a reception and dinner tonight by the Republican executive committee of the Thirty-fifth ward and about 200 prominent citizens of the district Mr. Walton represents. Select Councilman Joseph H. Brown and Common Councilman Charles B. Barton were also guests of the ward committee.

The event took place at Morrelton Inn, Torresdale, and was attended by Senator Penrose, Attorney General Carson, District Attorney Weaver, Director of Public Safety English and Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Shoyer. These visitors were entertained at dinner in a private dining room, which Speaker Walton, George H. Castor, Magistrate Fletcher, Harry C. Forrest and a few personal friends of the speaker attended, while the ward committee and party workers dined in the large dining room.

As the distinguished visitors had to leave on an early train they were taken to the large dining room, where they were introduced in turn to the hosts of the occasion by Speaker Walton.

Senator Penrose said he was glad to be present to express his high esteem for Mr. Walton.

District Attorney Weaver said it was the only political gathering he had attended in a year, except one during the Pennypacker campaign.

Attorney General Carson regretted that he had not more time to stay that he might tell Mr. Walton's constituents how much he admired the speaker.

Later in the evening speeches were resumed in the large dining room, when Mr. Walton told how he was induced to move from the Thirty-second ward to the Thirty-fifth ward by George A. Castor. He said Insurance Commissioner Durham would have been present were it not for a previous engagement that Lieut. Gov. Brown, who intended to spend a couple of days as his guest, had telegraphed that he was confined to his home by illness, and that Mayor Ashbridge was prevented from attending by sickness in his family.

Director English said his best friends were in the Thirty-fifth ward. He assured them that he was always an organization man.

Other speeches were made, songs were sung by members of the Snipetown quartet, and selections were played by the Sixth Division Fife and Drum corps.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

Book Concern Declares Dividend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church continued its annual meeting today. A dividend was declared from the profits of the book concern, for superannuated preachers and for the widows and orphans of preachers. The amount so appropriated was $75,000, as against $50,000 last year.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest and that food should be albuminous or flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words, the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and under weight; the digestive organs do not completely digest the flesh forming beefsteak and eggs and similar wholesome food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested because these tablets contain the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

REPRESENTATIVE BEATEN IN A CAB

Senator Hanna's Son and a Companion Charged With Making Attack.

VICTIM MAY LOSE EYE

The Hon. W. G. Caldwell Seriously Injured by Blows at Charleston, W. Va.—Alleged Assailants Narrowly Escape Arrest.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 14.—John H. Winder, general manager of the Kanawha & Hocking Coal Company, and Dan Hanna, son of Senator M. A. Hanna, and others are charged with beating the Hon. W. G. Caldwell, a member of the legislature from Ohio county, here early this morning while the latter was going home from the legislative ball in a cab. The other men had been at a club during the night, so it is charged. They were on their way to the Kanawha & Michigan depot and wanted a hack. They hailed the hack in which Representative Caldwell was riding and attempted to enter it. Caldwell protested and said the hack was his. Winder and Hanna are said to have entered the hack and it is charged that Winder dealt Caldwell a hard blow in the face, rendering him unconscious.

Representative Caldwell was thrown out of the hack and the others, it is alleged, took charge of it. Caldwell was picked up by friends and taken to the hotel in a serious condition. Winder, Hanna and others left on an early morning Kanawha & Michigan train for Columbus, O. A warrant for their arrest was sworn out by Caldwell and telegraphed to Point Pleasant, W. Va., but Hanna and Winder were locked in their private car when the train passed that point. Before the doors could be broken open the train pulled out across the bridge into Ohio.

Representative Caldwell is resting well under the care of physicians. He was badly hurt and may lose one eye. It is said that the friends of Winder in the coal business here secured the countermanding of the messages for the arrest of the party. The warrants were sworn out by Capt. J. B. White.

Winder represents the interests of J. P. Morgan in Ohio and West Virginia, and all the coal operators here pleaded to have the order of arrest rescinded. Winder is here frequently on business, but it was the first visit of Hanna and the others. It is stated that Caldwell's friends will offer a resolution in the house of delegates inquiring into the reasons for the Kanawha county officials countermanding the order for service of the warrants.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—The private car bearing John Winder and Dan Hanna reached Columbus this afternoon. It was transferred to the Big Four and taken to Cleveland. Mr. Winder when shown the story of the attack on Representative Caldwell said that the entire story was a falsehood, and that none of his party was connected with it. "We did not even see Caldwell," said Winder.

Mr. Hanna also was interviewed. He said that he never saw Caldwell at Charleston. "They evidently got our party mixed with another," said Hanna. "As far as the attack goes, I know nothing about it."

Alexander Jury Still Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 14.—The jury trying Dr. J. C. Alexander for complicity in the Indianapolis grave robbery scandal, reported at 5:30 that it could not agree. Judge Bailey refused to accept the report and sent the jury back to deliberate until 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

TYPHOID IN WILKINSBURG.

Board of Health Will Investigate the Cause of the Malady.

The number of typhoid fever cases in and about Wilkinsburg continues to increase. There are now about 100 cases in the borough. The board of health will investigate the cause, and within a few days the water and milk used in the borough will be analyzed. The physicians are inclined to attribute no one cause for the prevalence of the disease.

The board of health has instructed all the physicians in the borough to send in a report comprising a statement of all the patients treated by them during the last six months and other matters that will be of assistance in prosecuting the investigation.

McAnulty's Name Missing.

The political friends of R. M. McAnulty, candidate for school director in the Third ward, Braddock, are indignant because McAnulty's name has been misplaced on the election ballots for Braddock borough. McAnulty is a candidate for school director in the ward, against Victor C. Korr, desk sergeant at the Braddock police station, and secretary of the ward school board. Knorr has been a member of the board for nine years, seven of that time he was president. It is alleged by McAnulty's friends that their candidate's name was placed on the Fourth ward ballots through the carelessness of the county commissioners.

Drunkards Easily Cured.

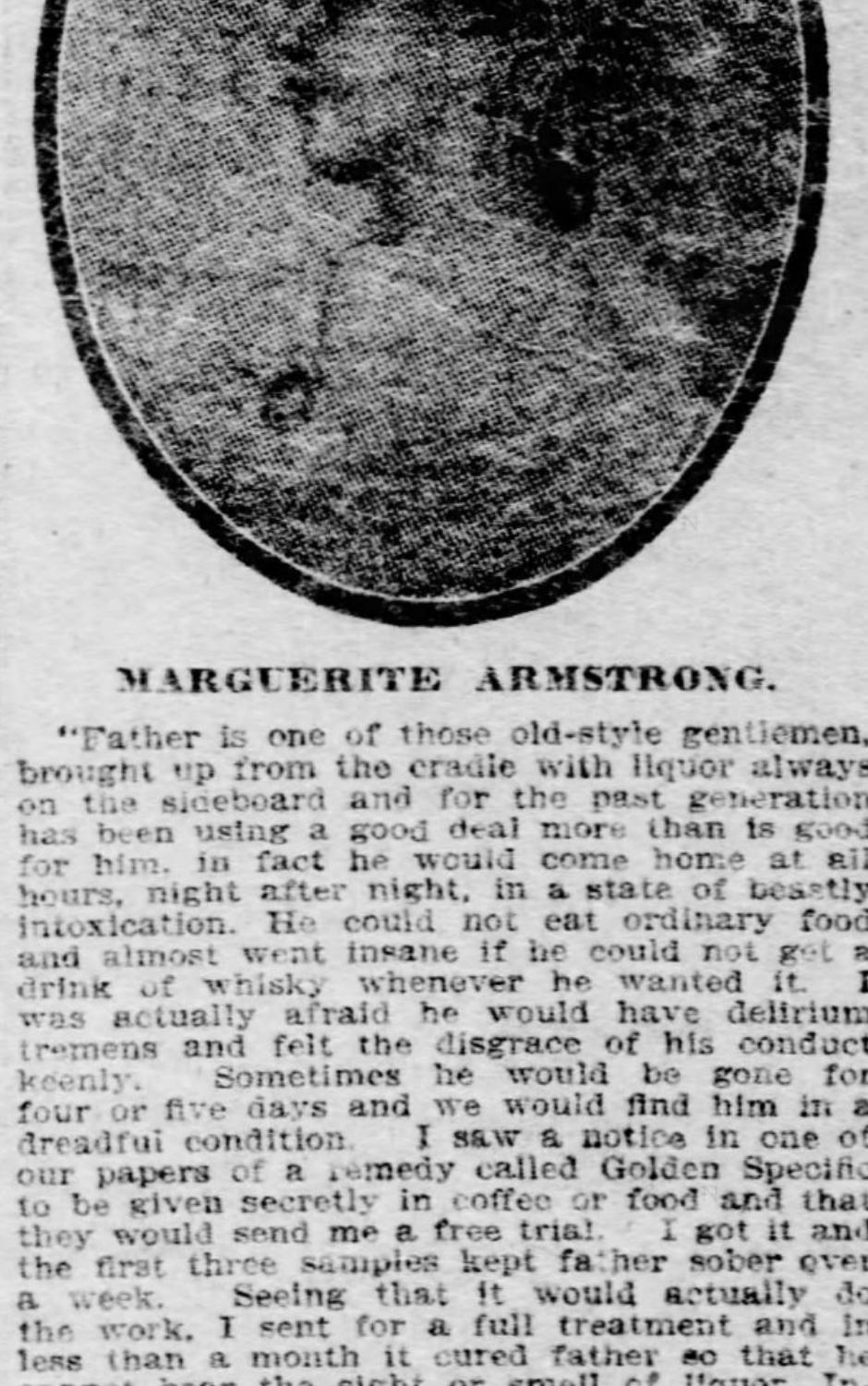
Mrs. Marguerite Armstrong Wants Every Lady Who Reads This Paper to Know How She Saved Her Father.

Used an Odorless and Tasteless Remedy In His Food, Quickly Curing Him Without His Knowledge.

Trial Package of the Remedy Mailed Free to Show How Easily It Is to Cure Drunkards.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conqueror. Mrs. Marguerite Armstrong of New York tells how she saved her father from ruin, and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would rescue a son, brother, husband or father from the scourge of drunkenness. She says:

"It hardly seems to me that the public can be interested in my family affairs, but if, by telling how I saved father from dying a drunkard, I can help any other woman to save her loved one, I shall not regret the distasteful publicity.



MARGUERITE ARMSTRONG.

"Father is one of those old-style gentlemen, brought up from the cradle with liquor always on the sideboard and for the past generation has been using a good deal more than is good for him, in fact he would come home at all hours, night after night, in a state of beastly intoxication. He could not eat ordinary food and almost went insane if he could not get a drink of whisky whenever he wanted it. I was actually afraid he would have delirium tremens and felt the disgrace of his conduct keenly. Sometimes he would be gone for four or five days and we would find him in a dreadful condition. I saw a notice in one of our papers of a remedy called Golden Specific to be given secretly in coffee or food and that they would send me a free trial. I got it and the first three samples kept father sober over a week. Seeing that it would actually do the work, I sent for a full treatment and in less than a month it cured father so that he cannot bear the sight or smell of liquor. Instead of a burden, he is now a blessing in our household. I did not tell him he was taking the remedy and he did not know it until he was entirely cured, and he now thanks me for curing him, but I tell him his gratitude is due to Golden Specific."

Dr. Haines, the discoverer, will gladly send samples to any woman who has a loved one struggling in the slavery of whisky, and he is worthy of every woman's confidence.

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 500 Glenn building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain package and thus you can begin the cure at once. The remedy is odorless and tasteless and you need have no fear of discovery.

Do You Want To Make Money?

If so, "Money," one of the leading financial newspapers in the United States and the only publication of the kind in Pennsylvania, will help you to do so. For a limited period we will pay

$2.50 Commission

on every pair subscription of $5.00, which is the regular subscription price. "Money" is a 56-page financial newspaper issued by the Finance Co. of Pittsburgh, and has some of the brightest and ablest writers in America on the staff. It contains absolutely reliable information in regard to

Bonds,
Stocks,
Banks,
Market Reports,
Real Estate,
Insurance,
Industrial News,
Investment Securities.

To business men, bankers, brokers, lawyers and everyone interested in finance it is an invaluable publication. Hundreds of Pittsburgh's solid citizens are already subscribers, and they say that "Money" is worth many times the price asked for it.

Clerks, stenographers, etc., should be able to secure many subscriptions every day, without giving up their regular employment. One bright woman made

$30 In a Single Day

There is nothing to prevent any energetic young man or woman from doing likewise. Anyone desiring to take advantage of our offer to pay $2.50 commission on each paid subscription of $5 can secure sample copies and subscription blanks by applying to

A. D. Van Duzer,
SECRETARY.
1401-1414 Keystone Building, Fourth Avenue.
Pittsburgh.

THE OFFER MUST BE WITHDRAWN

Only a Few Days Remain in Which to Take Advantage of Doctor Powell's Present Low Rates. In Order to Limit the Number of Patients He Will Be Compelled to Raise His Fees. The Great Quaker Physician Will Treat All Persons Applying Now at the Same Low Rates That He Has Been Charging in the Past. It Is Important to Call at Once if You Wish to Get the Benefit of Doctor Powell's Present Low Rates. Cures That Will Live in History.

It has been the desire of Doctor Jonathan Powell that everyone should have an opportunity to place themselves under the Bi-Chemic Treatment and be cured at a nominal price. The ever-increasing throngs of patients seeking his services has necessitated his enlarging his s offices from time to time. But the limit has been reached. Even though his offices were three times their present capacity it would be impossible for the Bi-Chemic Physicians to attend to the enormous crowds seeking their services much longer. It will be necessary to raise the rates in order to limit the number of patients.

Dr. Powell would like to continue his present low fees indefinitely if it were possible, but the tax on the strength of the Bi-Chemic Physicians has been so great during the past few months that it will be necessary for him to do something in order to limit the number of patients. However, as he is extremely anxious to bring happiness and health into homes where there is despondency and gloom, he will agree to treat all persons applying now on the following terms:

All persons applying now at the offices of Dr. Jonathan Powell will be treated at the same low rate which he has been charging in the past. Understand, it is important to call at once, as the enormous crowds of patients seeking the Bi-Chemic Treatment necessitates a raise in the fee, but if you call now you will be treated at the same low fee which has been charged patients in the past. This is your last chance to be cured at a nominal price.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Mr. George Davidson, Hope Church, Pa. Mr. Davidson is supervisor of the Mifflin township roads, and is enthusiastic over Doctor Powell's treatment. He says: "I had catarrh in the worst form for over 18 years. I could not breathe through my nose, and was constantly hawking and spitting. About three years ago my hearing became affected. It grew gradually worse until I found great difficulty in understanding people when they talked to me. I could hear sound, but could not distinguish the words. I cannot praise Doctor Powell's treatment too highly. It is simply wonderful. In a very short time my hearing was completely restored and today I hear as well as I ever did."

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, 1002 Wheeler St., East End, City. "I had been troubled with Indigestion and Female Weakness for twenty years. I doctored with doctors in New York and at home with but little benefit until my attention was called to the wonderful success of Doctor Powell's method of treatment. I had pains in my stomach and bowels and head, with bloating and rifting and belching of gas and sluggish condition of Liver, shortness of breath and dizziness. Pains in the side, also low down over the region of both ovaries. This trouble affected my nervous system, causing great despondency. Under the Bi-Chemic Treatment I began to notice improvement in four weeks and now all these distressing symptoms have left me and I feel like a different person."

CURED OF DEAFNESS.

Mr. James F. McGowan, Camden, Allegheny Co., Pa., says: "I had been troubled with gradual loss of hearing and noises in my ears for ten years, which came on from repeated colds from exposure at my work. Although I placed myself under treatment of specialists, I never received any benefit until I went to Doctor Powell's office. I was encouraged to place myself under treatment with the Bi-Chemic Physicians by reading of their great success, particularly in the case of Mr. George Davidson of Hope Church, who lives in my township. At that time my hearing was almost gone, could not distinguish sound, could not hear a clock or watch tick and the noises almost drove me crazy. I began to notice improvement in two months, and can now distinguish sounds and carry on a conversation, which I could not do before. I also had almost lost the use of my arm from rheumatism, which has been restored by the Bi-Chemic Treatment."

A TERRIBLE SUFFERER.

Mr. Edmund Trapp, Glenfield, Pa.: Mr. Trapp is a prominent farmer with P. O. address at Glenfield. He says: "My trouble began three years ago with Rheumatism, Indigestion and Nervousness. I doctored a great deal with no apparent benefit until I went to Doctor Powell's office. At that time I was so bad that I thought there was no cure for me. I had pains across my stomach and bloating, rifting and belching came on in the afternoon, sometimes in the morning, causing pain and intense misery. Pains in the back over Kidneys, could not lie or straighten up when I got out of bed. My stomach was in such a terrible condition I was afraid to eat, as I suffered so, and it affected my nervous system. My eyes watered and blurred with specks before them, had noises in my ears, and pain all through my head. All these distressing conditions have disappeared and I am like a new man."

STOMACH TROUBLE.

Mr. Harry Bobst, 291 Spring Garden Ave., Allegheny, says: "I had been troubled for about two years with my head and stomach as a result of colds from exposure. I was advised to consult the Bi-Chemic Physicians by friends who had been treated by this system of medicine. At the time I went to Doctor Powell's Office I was suffering from Nervous Dyspepsia, pain in my stomach, bloating up and rifting of gas, dizziness and nausea, with sluggish condition of liver and constipation. Everything that was taken into the stomach produced a miserable feeling, with sickness. I began to notice improvement in one month's treatment, and now all these symptoms have disappeared."

LUNG TROUBLE.

Mrs. Sarah Shaw, Nadine, Pa., says: "I was in a very serious condition from Bronchial and Lung trouble, the result of La Grippe, contracted several years ago when I went to the office of Doctor Powell. I had doctored with several doctors but without receiving any benefit. I was troubled with constant shortness of breath, smothering spells, cough and unable to rest at night. I also had considerable stomach trouble, bloating and distress after eating, and was so weak and debilitated could hardly drag myself about. I was led to consult the Bi-Chemic Physicians through one of their patients, Miss Mary Morgan, 6390 Butler street, who had been successfully treated of a similar condition. I began to notice improvement in about three weeks' time, and now feel that the treatment has saved my life and desire to recommend the Bi-Chemic Physicians to all my friends."

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATION.

Dr. Powell never accepts a case unless he knows to a certainty the cause of the trouble, and this can only be determined by a scientific X-Ray examination. His X-Ray outfit is the most elaborate and complete in this country. By his special Fluoroscopic attachment he is able to examine all parts of the body and find out to an absolute certainty the cause of the patient's affliction. Come and be examined; it is absolutely free. He will not charge you one cent. Come and find out what your trouble is and you will be advised in reference to a cure. It is all free. He asks no compensation.

BI-CHEMIC TREATMENT.

The different tissues of the body are made up of minute cells, and when these cells become disarranged for the lack of proper nutriment, disease is the result. By applying the proper nutriment to the diseased cells, perfect health can be obtained. All diseases, no matter how chronic, can be cured by bringing the cells back to their normal condition. The treatment used by the Bi-Chemic Physicians is not allopathic nor homeopathic. It is a treatment directed at the diseased cells of the body, and such other remedies as each individual case may require.

THOSE LIVING AT A DISTANCE.

Persons living at a distance are requested to write, describing symptoms of their case in detail and literature will be forwarded to them, and advice given free of charge.

DOCTOR
JONATHAN POWELL
Chief Consulting Physician of the Bi-Chemic Treatment.
PERMANENT OFFICES
432 Wood St., Sailor Building
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entire Third Floor.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12; 2 p. m. to
7 to 8 p. m. Daily.
Sunday: 10 a. m. to 12 m.

New Quarters of Loendi Club, Composed Of Influential Colored Men of the City

The Loendi Literary and Social club, one of the strongest and most influential social organizations among colored men in the country, has lately purchased for $10,000 the building at 83 Fulton street, formerly the old Ward homestead, now occupied by the Curtis home. The club will move into its new quarters April 1. Its present quarters have long since become inadequate to meet the needs of a growing and enterprising institution.

The club was organized August 13, 1897, with twenty-five members. It has grown steadily since in membership and finance and today 150 of Pittsburgh's most influential and respected colored business and professional men are enrolled. The membership includes the five colored members of the Allegheny county bar and several doctors. The club obtained a charter from the local courts in 1900 through the efforts of its president, Attorney Walter E. Billows. It has been under the administration of Mr. Billows, as president, that the club has grown to its present position of strength and influence. He is a member of the Pittsburgh bar and the son of Archibald I. Billows.

Much of the credit for the success of the Loendi club is due to its capable treasurer, Thomas H. Johnson, who is an untiring, self-sacrificing worker for the club and negotiated the purchase of the new home.

It is proposed to add many new features to the club house. The 19 rooms will be tastefully and comfortably furnished. The large assembly room on the first floor will be devoted to entertainments, dances, banquets and smokers.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Creditors Take Legal Action Against National Computing Scale Company—Plant at Beaver Falls.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—W. L. West was appointed receiver for the National Computing Scale Company here today. The company is capitalized at $275,000.

The petition for receiver was filed by George B., Frank C. and C. A. Hoyt of the firm of Hoyt & Co. It is stated in the petition for a receiver that the corporation has outstanding obligations of $90,000, which it is unable to meet.

A second suit was filed against the corporation by Nellie M. Hoyt, who asks for $10,590, which she says she has put in the concern.

The company's plant is located at Beaver Falls, Pa.

NOW OPEN TO WOMEN.

French Minister of Fine Arts Authorizes Them to Compete for the Prix de Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Femininism won a victory in France this week when M. Chaumie, minister of fine arts, signed a decree specifically authorizing women to compete for the prixe de Rome. Winners of the famous scholarships are lodged by the French government in the Villa Medicis at Rome. Conservative people thought this promised a difficulty that would be an unsurmountable obstacle to the feminist scheme, but the authorities say a special arrangement will be made for women when necessary.

The exhibition of the Society of Women Painters and Sculptors, opened by M. Loubet on Wednesday, contains some fine sculpture.

"Independents must act as well as think. It is only the coward who, doubting, fears to act. Complacent doubters have made corrupt bossism possible."—Civic League report.

HEAVY IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIAL

180,000 Tons of Foreign Iron and Steel Bought Abroad Last Month.

INCREASE 50 PER CENT

Bulk of It Came from British and Continental Ports but Canada, Cuba and South America Also Contributed.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Nearly 180,000 tons of foreign iron and steel material—pig iron, scrap iron, old iron rails, iron plate, bar iron, structural iron, steel billets, steel beams, steel blooms, steel wire rods, scrap steel, steel rails, railroad material, also iron ore, iron pyrites, chrome and manganese ores—were imported through eastern seaboard ports last month. Pittsburgh firms were buyers.

The imports of pig iron represented an increase of nearly 50 per cent over similar ones made in December. Seventy-six thousand four hundred and seventy-six tons was the total last month, 56,705 tons of which were shipped from British ports and 19,771 tons from continental European points.

The pig iron shipped from Great Britain came chiefly from Middlesboro, 21,048 tons having been sent in January. From Liverpool 9,171 tons came. Barrow-on-Furness sent 6,717 tons; West Hartford shipped 4,100 tons; Glasgow forwarded 3,169 tons; Hull sent 2,300 tons, while London shipped the balance.

Ten thousand six hundred and eighty-three tons came from Rotterdam. Antwerp consigned 2,554 tons. Bremen sent 609 tons, and a small shipment came from Sweden.

The imports of scrap iron, old iron rails, iron plates, bar iron, structural iron, steel billets, steel beams, steel blooms, steel wire rods, scrap steel, steel rails and railroad material amounted in all to 17,422 tons, the major portion of which came from Canadian, German and British ports.

Eighty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine tons of iron ore, manganese ore, iron pyrites and chrome ore were imported last month.

The iron ore shipments made up a total of 38,950 tons. This material came principally from Cuba. The manganese ore, which was sent chiefly from Rio Janeiro, aggregated 17,430 tons. The iron pyrite—13,549 tons—was imported from Spain mostly. The chrome ore came from Liverpool.

The Westinghouse plants will consume a large quantity of the beforementioned material.

Dead Engineer Blamed for Wreck.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 14.—The coroner's jury called to investigate the wreck on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Graceland, N. J., on January 27, found a verdict today in which James N. Davis, the engineer of the Philadelphia express, is blamed "for the failure to observe the signals displayed."

Shoots Discharged Workman.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—William Carwele, foreman at the American Steel and Wire Company's blast furnace in Cathedral street, today shot and probably fatally wounded Andrew Bedna, a discharged workman. It is said that Bedna with several other former employes attacked Carwele with knives.

Want Light Plant at Wilmerding.

The agitation for a municipal light plant in Wilmerding is being made an issue in the present borough election. Several times lately the electric lights in the town have gone out.

GERMANIC PASSENGERS IN PANIC ON VOYAGE

Capt. Smith Reports Most Dangerous Trip in His Career at Sea.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The steamship Germanic arrived today from Liverpool after what her commander, Capt. Smith, said was not only the roughest trip since the vessel went into commission, but the stormiest voyage of his career as a seaman.

Almost from the day the vessel put to sea the weather was stormy. As the ship progressed the conditions became more and more threatening, until early Thursday morning a week ago the great waves were breaking over the port side and rolling the big steamer until sleep was impossible for the passengers.

The liner was making only a knot an hour. The crew were called frequently to allay the alarm of the panicky passengers. There were 29 persons in the first cabin, twice as many in the second cabin and one of the largest steerage lists on record. The immigrants were panic-stricken.

Toward daylight the conditions became so grave that Capt. Smith ordered oil thrown over the side of the ship. The crew had to move about the deck with ropes fastened to their waists.

Again on Friday morning the seas rose to a great height and swept the steamship from every direction. The captain ordered the engines to shut down and for three hours the Germanic tossed about. Later in the day the weather cleared slightly and the vessel proceeded slowly. The passengers expressed warm praise of the captain and crew for their conduct throughout the voyage.

Morphine Caused Young's Downfall.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Dr. Irvine, the prison physician at Sing Sing, today examined William Hooper Young, who yesterday commenced his life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer. The doctor found that Young was medically insane and legally sane. Young's condition, the doctor said, was due to the excessive use of morphine and cigarettes.

Powdered Glass in Stomach.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—A second examination of the stomach of Jacob P. Sieger, the Kansas traveling man, who was found dead in a rooming house here on Thursday, has disclosed a teaspoonful of powdered glass. The police now are still stronger inclined to the belief that Sieger was murdered for his money.

Have You Something to Exchange?

Then this is your department.

The Gazette offers you this chance to "meet up" with the other fellow, who is also in the market for a trade. In this column you will find, every day, exchange bargains. You have something to trade that somebody else wants. List it here, stating what you wish in exchange, and he or they will see it and communicate with you.

Maybe it is machinery you want to dispose of. Let the public know about it here. Or is it a horse that you want to trade for a cow? This is the place to find the other fellow. Is it a vehicle you want? Suggest it here. Have you personal belongings that you are tired of? Don't go to a second hand store with them. Spend a few cents in this exchange column and find a ready buyer. Parts of your library that you don't want? Mention them in The Gazette and get something good in return.

"FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY."

That's our motto in this column. Watch it closely, and list your trading articles. Somebody wants your surplus stock, and this is the place to tell them about it.

Address The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Manager Classified Advertising Dept.
See classified page.

Under stress of popular protest Moore's name was withdrawn and that of W. B. Hays, a veteran politician, with hardly any other visible claim to the nomination than Moore was able to submit, was substituted.—Leader, December 28.

WE HAVE A SURE AND POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL

DISEASES OF THE

BLOOD!

Contagious blood poison is a cruel and imperious master; it heeds not the cry for mercy or the voice of prayer; the peasant and the king alike succumb to its withering touch. You may have just recently contracted Blood Poison, or its lingering taint you may have had for years. It is safe to say that you are not cured. You know that you are not. The old symptoms and troubles return every now and then. There are sores in your mouth; sores on your tongue, your hair is falling out; there are copper-colored spots on your back and shoulders, nudgels on your shin bones, sharp, cutting pains in your joints. There is only one positively guaranteed cure in the world to-day for Blood Poison in any stage, and that is MEDERINE. It searches out the impurities, cleanses and purifies the system, strengthens and invigorates the whole constitution. MEDERINE is not only a forceful blood purifier, but a system builder. It eliminates every trace of the poisonous virus, clears and beautifies the complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. We have thousands of testimonials from people in all walks of life who have been cured after trying all other treatments. An absolute guarantee goes with every bottle that if MEDERINE fails to cure you to stay cured every dollar paid for the full course of treatment will be promptly refunded. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered. Illustrated booklet containing cures mailed free.

HIS BLOOD TAINT CURED.

A. P. LE SAGE.

Official Undertaker of West Superior, Wis.

MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn.

Gentlemen—I want you to know that MEDERINE cured me of Blood Taint of many years' standing, after all the other blood remedies had failed to reach my case. MEDERINE is beyond all doubt a great blood cure. A. P. LE SAGE.

ONE OF MANY LETTERS.

MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn.

Gentlemen—It is now three years since I took your MEDERINE course of treatment for Blood Poisoning, but I want to inform you of my gratitude for what it did for me. It saved me from worse than a living death. Only for your treatment I should have been on the other side of the River or in the Madhouse. I would to God that I had the power to spread to the entire world the curative powers of your Greatest of All Blood Cures. With a thankful heart, I am,

GEO. W. WASSON, Oswego, N. Y.

AN ULCER CURED.

Fargo, N. D.

MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn.

Gentlemen—I had an ulcer on my left leg, and learning of the remarkable cures MEDERINE was making, I used in all two courses of your treatment, and to my surprise the ulcer was healed. The doctors told me there was no help for me. You can imagine my great joy over being cured, after years of suffering and waste of money. Use this as will best serve the public. H. BRAUER.

PAUSE AND THINK.

Our asylums are full of poor devils sent there by the ravages of Blood Poison and the deleterious effects of Mercury and Iodine of Potash, which induce Insanity, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Consumption, and other dreadful diseases. Many are raving maniacs with their blood and brains on fire.

Price, $1 per Bottle. Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock. Six Bottles for $5.

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG Co PITTSBURG PA

JOS. FLEMING & SON. DRUGGISTS. 410 & 412 MARKET ST.

FOR BREAKFAST AND AFTER-DINNER USE

SATISFACTION COFFEE
SATISFACTION COFFEE.

WHAT THE GAZETTE'S "Educational Contest" Means TO EVERY ONE ENTERING IT.

FIRST—25 Scholarships in leading Educational Institutions of the country to be given **ABSOLUTELY FREE** to the 13 Boys and 12 Girls securing the largest number of **NEW** subscribers to **THE SUNDAY GAZETTE** for 25 weeks at regular rate.

SECOND—**25 CENTS IN CASH** on every **NEW** subscriber secured—You take no chance on this—If you get a **NEW** reader for **THE SUNDAY GAZETTE** you are sure to get the money.

THIRD—**A FIRST-CLASS GOLD-FILLED WATCH** to **EACH** contestant securing 50 **NEW** subscribers for **THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.**

REMEMBER—On every NEW subscription—you get 25 cents in cash—If you get 50 you get a watch in addition to the $12.50.

THE SPECIAL REWARDS FOR YOUNG MEN

Scholarship in **WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**, Allegheny, Pa. Four years' course.	$1,000 00
Scholarship in **W. AND J. COLLEGE**, Washington, Pa. Four years' course	700 00
Scholarship in **KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL**, Saltsburg, Pa. One year's course, including board, heat, light and washing	500 00
Scholarship in **BETHANY COLLEGE**, Bethany, W. Va. Four years' course	180 00
Scholarship in **IRON CITY COLLEGE**, Pittsburgh, Pa. Including all blanks, books, etc., necessary to complete the course	178 00
Scholarship in **PARK INSTITUTE**, Allegheny, Pa. Two years' course in commercial department	160 00
Scholarship in **EAST LIBERTY ACADEMY**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	130 00
Scholarship in **HOLY GHOST COLLEGE**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	120 00
Scholarship in **HOLY GHOST COLLEGE**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	120 00
Scholarship in **W. AND J. ACADEMY**, Washington, Pa. One year's course	108 00
Scholarship in **PITTSBURGH ACADEMY**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	100 00
Scholarship in **DUFF'S BUSINESS COLLEGE**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	50 00
Scholarship in **DUFF'S BUSINESS COLLEGE**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	50 00

Other rewards may be added to the above list from time to time.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST

1. Contestants are to secure NEW subscribers for The Sunday Gazette.

2. Each subscription must be for 25 weeks, and paid in advance at the regular rate, $1.25.

3. ONLY NEW SUBSCRIBERS WILL BE COUNTED IN THE CONTEST, and we reserve the right to disqualify any contestant turning in subscriptions from people who have been taking the paper regularly.

4. A new subscriber is one who has not been taking the paper regularly.

5. All orders must be delivered to The Gazette, written on the blanks furnished for that purpose.

6. Should orders be turned in for distant points, or places where The Gazette has not an agent, the papers will be sent by mail.

7. On each NEW subscription secured, $1.00 is to be turned in to The Gazette with the order, and 25 cents is to be kept by the contestant.

8. Each contestant will receive a first-class, guaranteed, gold-filled watch for the first FIFTY NEW subscribers each one turns in.

9. The boy and girl getting the largest number of subscribers will be entitled to first choice of the scholarships; the ones having the second largest number will be entitled to second choice and so on, until the entire list of scholarships is awarded.

10. All orders must be turned in at the earliest possible moment so that subscribers may get papers promptly.

CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 30, 1903.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS ARE NOW READY.

Call or Address The Educational Department, "The GAZETTE," Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SPECIAL REWARDS FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Scholarship in **BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY**, Lewisburg, Pa. Four years' course, including furnished room, heat and light	$ 580 00
Scholarship in **BEAVER COLLEGE**, Beaver, Pa. One year's course, including board, heat, light and washing	255 00
Scholarship in **BETHANY COLLEGE**, Bethany, W. Va. Four years' course	130 00
Scholarship in **PARK INSTITUTE**, Allegheny, Pa. Two years' course in Academical Department	130 00
Scholarship in **IRON CITY COLLEGE**, Pittsburgh, Pa. Including all blanks, books, etc., necessary to complete the course	178 00
Scholarship in **CARTER CONSERVATORY OF MUSICAL ART**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course.	143 00
Scholarship in **CARTER CONSERVATORY OF MUSICAL ART**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course.	143 00
Scholarship in **CARTER CONSERVATORY OF MUSICAL ART**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course.	143 00
Scholarship in **PITTSBURGH ACADEMY**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	100 00
Scholarship in **RENO SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP SCHOOL**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course.	100 00
Scholarship in **RENO SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP SCHOOL**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course.	100 00
Scholarship in **PORTER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL**, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year's course	50 00

Other rewards may be added to the above list from time to time.

THERE IS NO HITCH IN DEAL FOR QUAKERS

MANY BOXING BOUTS WILL BE HELD HERE

ARE READY TO MAKE TRANSFER

Dreyfuss Has the Capital and Will Buy the Quakers.

PLANS FOR TEAM

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Any rumor to the effect that there was a financial hitch in the plans for the purchase of the Philadelphia Baseball club was dispelled today by Barney Dreyfuss, who has the matter in hand for the local syndicate, as yet unnamed.

"There is no financial hitch whatsoever," emphatically stated the Pittsburgher. "The money end of the deal is all right and I could even at the present time close the deal if I felt so inclined. That, I think, shows how we stand financially. I would even be willing to invest myself, but I don't want it."

Mr. Dreyfuss went to New York this afternoon, after a lengthy conference with Col. John I. Rogers, saying before he went that he would return Monday morning, and that the all important and much looked forward to deal would be closed either Monday or Tuesday, as he wants to leave town on Tuesday if possible.

To all intents and purposes the deal is practically an assured fact. Money has always changed hands and certain conditions have been made and paid for by the new syndicate through their purchasing agent, which will keep things going in their present well kept state at the Broad and Huntingdon streets until they pass into the hands of the new purchasers.

While taking full advantage of the extended option period the wily Pittsburgher has been laying his plans for the coming season, going into every detail, players, captain, manager, even training quarters. Many places have been mentioned in connection with the spring training. Charlottesville, spoken of for so long as the likely location of the Phillies preliminary training, still having the preference owing to the facilities offered.

Al Reach, speaking of the new club, said today that local enthusiasts would be surprised at the change that would take place in the team by the transfer, as also would the new syndicate purchasing the Phillies.

"They don't know what a good thing they are getting," said Mr. Reach. "There is only one Philadelphia in baseball and for baseball there is not another city like it. Properly managed, the new Phillies will be winers in every sense of the word."

Manager Shettsline had little to say today, except that he expected to see the matter of the Phillies sale settled by Tuesday. "The option accorded the new syndicate expires on Tuesday," said Shetts, "and although it might possibly be still further extended, I do not anticipate any such move."

WANTS TO GET EVEN

Hans Wagner Strengthens His Team and Will Go After the Midgets.

The county league game at Manchester Turner hall tomorrow night will be one of the biggest occasions of the season. This will be the second appearance of Capt. Hans and his team at Manchester. On the first sojourn of the Carnegieites in this vale of tears for most teams, they were given their first defeat of the season and they went home promising to even up matters when they got the midgets in the Wagner town of Carnegie. But after this event was pulled off the papers all told of how that town had gone into mourning. Manchester, not satisfied with giving Capt. Hans his first defeat of the season, wanted to make a better record for themselves, so they just got together and thrashed Hans again, right on his own stamping ground.

Now Hans is coming to Manchester tomorrow night and he hopes to even up matters to a certain extent by taking this game. His expectations are likely to be realized, as he has signed several of the best players of the D. C. & A. C. team, players who have been in the game for many years. Johnny Seibel, the fastest guard in Western Pennsylvania, is one of the new men. Johnny is noted for his dribbling and goal shooting, which, with the same qualities developed to a large extent in Capt. Hans and Flaherty, the other two guards, will prove quite troublesome to Manchester's forwards. In fact, the Carnegie boys cannot see how they can be beaten tomorrow night and their rooters are toning down their voices in readiness for the great rooting match they are going to have with the hearty-lunged patrons of lower Allegheny.

LAST PLACE FIGHT.

Library and Irving Sevens Will Do Battle.

Tomorrow evening Library A. C. and Irving A. C. will meet at Duquesne garden at 6 o'clock. This promises to be a very interesting game, as both teams are tied for last place, and the losers will be put out of the running for first place in the Duquesne Amateur Hockey league. Library will play its regular team for the first time this season. Beegle of the Irvings, who was hurt in the last game, is laid up with a broken collarbone and will not play again this season. Line-up:

Library.		Irving.
Lappe	Goal	Chandler
Monteverde	Point	Stewart
Mayers	Cover point	Harmer
Woods	Forward	Schmidt
McCall	Left wing	Spuhler
Tierney	Right wing	Meyers
Stevens	Center	Robinson

BASKETBALL NOTES.

The Trentons will line up against the Lafayettes Tuesday evening on the Trenton's floor. All 13-14-year-old teams desiring games address A. Meyers, 28 Trent street, city.

The North Sides visited Company F's hall Friday night and while out there defeated Company F's basketball team 8 to 2. Both teams put up a good game, but the low ceiling prevented North Side from rolling up a larger score. A foul goal in each half was the best Company F could do.

Basketball and dancing will be at the Mt. Oliver Turner hall tomorrow evening. The Mt. Oliver Jrs. will line-up against the Tigers of the Junior league, and a good game is promised as both teams are intent upon winning, and are also about evenly matched. The game will begin at 8 o'clock, and the dancing immediately after.

The Ramblers Midgets defeated the Columbia A. C. 18 to 2, and the Bidwell A. C. 68 to 2. The Ramblers would like to hear from all 9 and 10-year-old champion teams. Address Harry Caplan, 3605 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny.

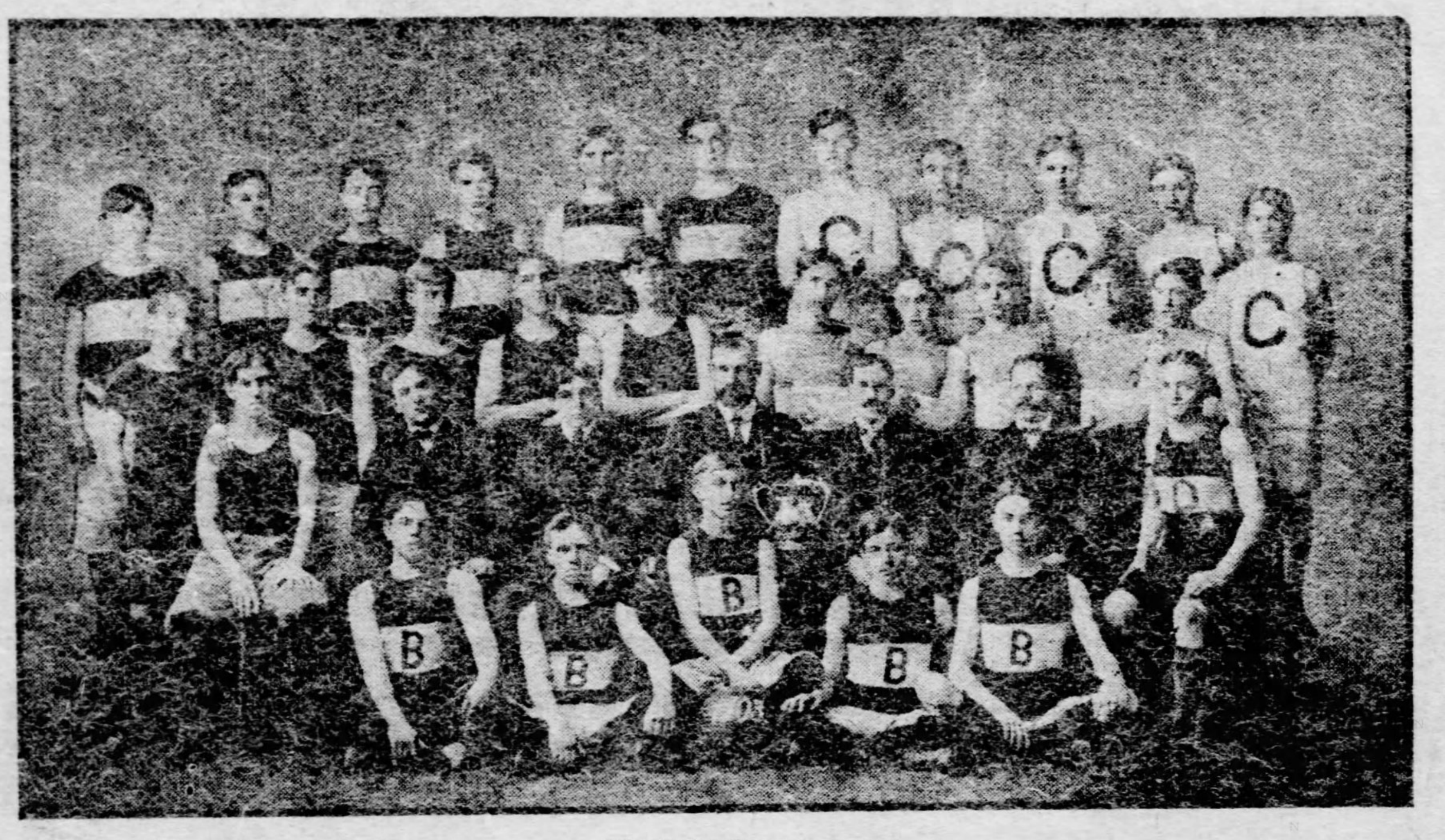
The Riverview Reserves basketball team would like to hear from all 10 and 11-year-old teams, Mathew Cadets, Republic Juniors and Mt. Oliver Third teams preferred. For games please address Jacob Kallsch, Jr., 3605 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny. C. D. & P. 'phone 52 North. The Reserves defeated St. Clair of the South Side by a score of 40 to 14.

The Empire Juniors would like to hear from any good 15 to 16-year-old teams having halls, the South Side Juniors, Lyceum Juniors, Nationals and the Mt. Oliver Juniors preferred. Address Andrew J. Rauscher, 57 Twenty-fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., S. S.

Tour of Cuba.

The Illinois Central railroad has arranged to run an excursion to Cuba via its own lines to New Orleans thence via the New Orleans-Havana steamship line to Havana. Will leave Cincinnati and Chicago Friday, February 13, 1903, and on return will reach Cincinnati and Chicago on February 24, 1903. A delightful voyage across the gulf of Mexico, a six days' stay on the island of Cuba, Matanzas, the valley of Yumuri, the caves of Bella Mar and other interesting points. Party to reach New Orleans on return in time for Mardi Gras festivities. Tour under the escort of the American Tourist association. Rate from Cincinnati and Chicago $160.00 for the round trip, which includes all expenses everywhere. Address E. A. Richter, traveling passenger agent, Illinois Central railroad, 512 Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Castle's Basketball Bunch



(Photo by Seavy.)

Upper Row—From the Left—Yale—Griffith, Cook, Lusk, Baer, Nessle, Wilson. Cornell—Earl Bell, H. K. Bell, Love, Wright, Hoover.

Second Row—Harvard—Forrest, Baughman, Albert Street, Fruchey, McLaughlin. State—Seay, Cubbison, North, Clark, Edmunds.

Third Row—Princeton—David Harris (Fulton, Hart, Dodge, Andrews, Taylor, officials), Dart, Allen.

Lower Row—Brown—Charles Harris, Daugherty, John Street, Meridith, McNabb.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The greatest interest has been aroused here in the championship basketball contest now in progress at the Young Men's Christian Association between six teams, for purposes of ditinguishing respectively Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Brown and State college. Each team will play two contests with all the others, making 36 games in the series, two being played each week. Physical Director C. E. Dodge of the Y. M. C. A. has done much to foster interest in athletics here, and it is through his influence that basketball has attained unusual prominence here as a winter indoor sport. Large crowds witness the weekly games, and the most intense rivairy exists between the half dozen teams. The contest will not be decided until March 26th, when the last game is scheduled. A handsome silver trophy, emblematic of the city's championship, will go to the winning team.

SOUTHSIDE DEFEATS THE IROQUOIS TEAM

Roberts Basketball Five Proves Too Strong for Visitors. Same Rough Work.

The South Side basketball team took one more stride toward winning the pennant of the Allegheny County Basketball league at Odd Fellows hall on the South Side last night, when it defeated the Iroquois five, 29 to 7. The game was hard fought from the opening to the closing and the visiting five contested every point made by Roberts' team. That the visitors were clearly outclassed is shown by the large score recorded by the South Side five.

The second half was the more fiercely fought inning of the two. The game at times was rather rough, but this feature made it prove all the more exciting and interesting. About 400 persons witnessed the contest. Mix-ups, which looked serious for a minute, occurred in both halves of the game. Shortly after the opening of the second half Mulholland and Winterknecht came together twice on the floor and blows resulted. A few minutes after these exchanges of fistic courtesies Whitesell collided with Mulholland near the end of the hall and both men were forced to quit the game.

The members of the Iroquois team played a great game, considering their handicap. They did not have a strong system of team play perfected, at which the South Side easily excelled. For the visitors Wassall, who took Mulholland's place, did some clever work when he threw two field goals from almost the center of the floor just after he entered the fray. Mulholland played fiercely while he remained in the contest and his absence somewhat weakened the Iroquois five. Liebau's shots at goal for South Side were features of the game. The score of the first half was 14 to 7, in favor of South Side. Pierce made some pretty shots at foul goals, but the Iroquois team's inability to get field goals lost the contest for them. The South Side Juniors and the Sharpsburg team played a preliminary contest, the score ending in a tie, 14 to 14.

The line-up and score is as follows:

South Side—29.		Iroquois—17.
Liebau	R. F.	Pierce
Leithead	L. F.	Wassell-Mulholland
Whitsell-Davis	Center	Myers
Nichol	R. G.	English
Winteknecht	L. G.	Stewart

Goals from field—Liebau 4, Leithead 2, Whitsell 2, Windeknecht 1, Nichol 2, Davis 1, English 2, Myers 1, Wassell 2. Goals from foul—Liebau 5, Pierce 7. Referee—Little.

Easy for the Juniors.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—In a game of basketball at the Washington and Jefferson gymnasium this afternoon the junior team ran away with the contest, defeating the sophomores by the overwhelming score of 47 to 19. The Juniors, by winning today, are in first place in the interclass championship race. They have not lost a game this season. The score:

Juniors—47.		Sophomores—19.
Eckles	Forward	Ferguson
Ridgley	Forward	Hopper
Dickie	Center	Hawkins
Borland	Guard	Herriott
Brooks	Guard	Burns

Goals from field—Dickie, 9; Eckles, 5; Borland, 4; Hopper, 4; Ridgley, 3; Hawkins, 2; Burns. Goals from fouls—Dickie, 5; Hopper, 5. Referee—Schrontz. Umpires—Heinig and Fergus. Scorer—Ford. Timer—Kirchner. Time—20 minute halves. Attendance—300.

Easy for the Champions.

The champion Sterlings went to Keane's hall last night and followed up their clever victory of Friday over Manchester Jrs., by running away from the Fosters. Despite the one-sidedness of the score, the game was interesting and was marked by the cleverness displayed by the champions. Score and line-up:

Sterlings—26.		Fosters—2.
McMahon	Forward	McGee
W. Billinger	Forward	Newlands
Sutter	Center	Anderson
Voedt	Guard	Good
Gerisges	Guard	Baur

Field goals—McMahon 6, Sutter 4. Fouls—McMahon 6, McGee 2. Substitutions—G. Billinger for Yoedt. Referee—Seibel and Tannehill.

EDDIE M'LAUGHLIN.

A Clever Amateur Catcher, Who Will Be the Mainstay of the Dravosburg Team.

HOCKEY RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Pittsburghers Treated to Fastest Sport in Country.

THE SKATING RACES

Three expert money-handlers who sold tickets for the big Victoria-Pittsburgh Athletic club game of Friday night finished up their work of "counting up" yesterday and announced that the record for attendance had been broken. Over 5,500 people saw the game, and while some of them had sore necks and aching feet yesterday, they were amply repaid.

No faster hockey has ever been seen anywhere. The race for the championship is now to be swift, and all games between the Victorias, P. A. C.s and Bankers from now on will be a repetition of Friday night's contest. The Victorias have a fair lead, but they can be overtaken. They have won six and lost one. The Bankers have won five and lost three, while P. A. C., who, up until a couple of weeks ago, were the leaders, have won six and lost four. The Victorias will line up against the Keystones Tuesday night. It is hinted that Manager Thompson of the tail-enders may have a couple of new players to put ginger into his team.

Manager Harry Stoebner of the Bankers intended leaving last night for Houghton, Mich., to play with the Portage Lake hockey club Tuesday and Wednesday nights. He was unable to make satisfactory arrangements to shift the Bankers-Victoria game next Friday night to a later date and abandoned the trip. The money lenders are now playing such a strong game, and are so closely on the heels of the Victorias in the league race, that he could not afford to travel all day Thursday and Friday and play Friday night.

E. J. O'Brien, manager of the national indoor championship races under the auspices of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States, which will be pulled off at Duquesne garden next week, is receiving many local entries for the one-mile novice, the half-mile for boys under 16 and the quarter-mile race for boys under 12 years of age.

About a score of youngsters who have developed into speed skaters during the last season or two have enrolled their names as contestants for the gold, silver and bronze medals which will be given in all of the events. These medals are now being made by a manufacturer in New York. They will be suitably inscribed, the work on the face being in bold relief. They will be suspended from a ribbon and, being all hand-applied and die-modeled work, will be the handsomest medals ever offered in Pittsburgh.

In accordance with orders from officers of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States, the track is being surveyed to make sure of the measurements. The Duquesne garden is the largest in the country, the track being a little more than nine laps to the mile. Owing to its size, some of the eastern skaters expect to break a few records. This is why all are anxious to come.

Mr. O'Brien has received telegrams and letters from all the prominent speed skaters for entry blanks and information about the meet. The committee of five officers of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States who will have supervision of the races will arrive next Sunday.

THE INGLESIDE RACES.

The Opening Event Proved a Good

INGLESIDE, Feb. 14.—Track fast; weather clear. Summaries:

First race—Futurity course, selling—Impetuous, 98, Wilkerson, 12 to 1, won; Bell Reed, 98, W. Waldo, 2½ to 1, second; Hipponax, 121, Burns, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Pupil, Lone Fisherman, Ohio Girl, Nellie Hawthorne, Ramesis, Young Harlow, Edinborough and Jennie Hughes also ran.

Second race, 3½ furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds, purse—Bear Catcher, 112, Shaw, 1 to 2, won; Bombardier, 109, Burns, 8 to 1, second; Golden Mineral, 112, Bullman, 3½ to 1, third. Time, :42½. Box Elder, Emil, Young Pepper and George Koester also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Ilgrette, 90, Knapp, even, won; Lady Kent, 107, Stuart, 12 to 1, second; Antolee, 107, Kelly, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. James F., Dunblane, Grail, Action and Clause also ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, Palace Hotel handicap—*Gold Van, 97, C. Kelly, 3 to 1, won; *Cunard, 122, Bullman, 3 to 1, second; Yellow Tail, 108, Waterbury, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:53½. Argregor, Nones, Gold Ball, Water Cure, Lord Badge and Claude also ran. Yellow Tail finished first and was set back third for fouling. *Morris entry.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Organdie, 86, Reed, 6 to 5, won; Rag Tag, 108, J. Daly, 4 to 1, second; Glendenning, 108, Kelly, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¼. Constellator, Warte Nicht, The Pride and Golden Light also ran.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Autolight, 103, Birkenruth, 3 to 1, won; Artilla, 101, J. Daly, 6 to 5, second; Grey Feld, 109, Jenkins, 7 to 1, third. Time, 2:10. Col. Ballantyne, Axminster and Tirona also ran.

Oxford Won the Big Game.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Oxford-Cambridge annual association football match was played at the Queens club grounds today and resulted in a score of 1 to 0 in favor of Oxford.

DE SOTO HANDICAP EASY FOR JOSETTE

Second Choice Was Favored by the Shorts and Had No Trouble Finishing First.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The DeSoto handicap at six furlongs and worth $1,645 to the winner, the feature of today's card, was won very easily by J. U. Strode's Josette, a second choice in the betting at 9 to 2, who, favored by the start, raced the favorite, Scorpio, off his feet and then came on and won as she pleased. Weather clear; track muddy.

~~Second~~ First race, selling, 7 furlongs—O'Hagen, 99, Robbins, 4 to 1, won; Lady Alberta, 102, Lindsey, 9 to 2, second; Jerry Hunt, 105, Munro, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. Lofter, Miss Hume, El Rey, Dodie S., Kaloma, Swordsman, Moabina and Queen Frieze also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Birch Brook, 110, Lindsey, 9 to 20, won; Musical Slipper, 110, Gannon, 16 to 1, second; Lady Mistake, 110, W. Hicks, 13 to 1, third. Time, 1:04 3-5. Epidemic, Athelrose, Wilton, Galax Leaf and Lizzie Brooks also ran.

Third race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Ben Chance, 101, Lindsey, 4 to 1, won; Potheen, 111, Gannon, 8 to 10, second; Mauser, 93, Haack, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:54 2-5. Cogswell, The Messenger and Carat also ran.

Fourth race, Desoto handicap, 6 furlongs—Josette, 93, Davisson, 9 to 2, won; Scorpion, 120, Odom, 9 to 5, second; Royal Deceiver, 93, Scully, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:16 3-5. If You Dare, Arachne, Emshee, Carl Kahler, Athiana and Andes also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1½ miles—Ceylon, 104, Fuller, 6 to 5, won; The Way, 100, W. Hicks, 6 to 1, second; Satin Coat, 105, Lindsey, 9 to 5, third. Time, 2:42. Erne, John Bull, John Potter and Thurles also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Honolulu, 102, Lindsey, 9 to 2, won; Tioga, 97, Trainor, 9 to 1, second; Hedge, 86, Robbins, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:43 1-5. Prince Eugene also ran.

Reds Pass Up Maloney.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—President H. C. Pulliam of the National league officially announced today the release of William A. Maloney by the Cincinnati baseball club.

HAL T., THE WONDERFUL PACER OF W. E. TITLEY OF CHICORA

"Hal T., 2:19¾, is the fastest horse I ever owned," stated W. E. Titley of Chicora, Pa., yesterday. When one considers that Mr. Titley owned such celebrated cracks as Hal Braden, 2:07¼, and Star Pointer, 1:59¼, a statement of this kind gives an idea of what a great prospect he is. Hal T. is a beautiful brown stallion foaled in 1897. He stands 15.2½ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds and is one of the richest and most fashionable bred pacers ever foaled. He was sired by Masher, a royal-bred son of Brown Hal, 2:12½, who sired the mighty Star Pointer, 1:59¼; Hal Braden, 2:07¼; Hal Dillard, 2:04¾; New Richmond, 2:08¼; Storm, 2:08½; Laurel, 2:09¼; Brown Heels, 2:09¼, and Silver Hal, 2:10, making him the greatest sire of extreme speed that the world ever saw.

Hal T.'s first dam is by Bay Tom by Tom Hal; second dam by Prince Pulaski, Jr.; third dam by Tom Hal, sire of the famous old Hal Pointer, 2:04½, and Bessie Hal, 2:16. The last named was the dam of that unbeaten wonder, Direct Hal, 2:04¼. So it can be seen that in point of breeding he is gilt-edged. As a 4-year-old he acquired a record of 2:19¾ in romp. He made four starts and was returned a four-time winner. In 1902 he was placed in the hands of the well-known Pittsburgh trainer, Dave G. McDonald, and in three weeks he paced a mile in 2:12½, the last half in 1:04 and the last quarter in 31 seconds, over a heavy track.

He made his first start at Salem, O., where his owner was satisfied to go an easy race. He finished second and there never was a time he could not have won. After making a break and dropping an eighth of a mile behind his field, where he looked hopelessly beaten, he paced the last half in 1:02 and finished second, and could have won the heat.

ENTRIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

Poultry Show Officials Forced to Borrow Coops to Accommodate Many Exhibits.

The number of entries received the past few days for the poultry show which opens in Old City hall on Monday, February 23, set the officers of the Pittsburgh Fanciers' club to hustling for coops in which to display the immense number of birds offered in competition. The club had arranged for 200 extra coops, but it became apparent yesterday that these would not be sufficient, and the Philadelphia club was telegraphed for assistance. The club responded that it would loan some of its coops for the show, and a request was sent back to ship 300 of them at once.

Late last evening G. Wash. Moore, the president of the club, said that he was confident that the show would open with 2,500 head of stock on display. Last year the biggest show ever held in Pittsburgh brought 2,000 head of chickens, pigeons and water fowl into Old City hall. The requests for premium lists received from almost every state in the union made it apparent several weeks ago that last year's show was going to be exceeded in size this year, and a new arrangement of the coops was planned to give greater facilities in the hall, which is scarcely large enough for a show the size of the annual poultry, pigeon and pet stock show of the Fanciers' club. With the assistance from Philadelphia, Mr. Moore says, all the exhibits offered will be displayed.

Almost one-half the states of the union will be represented among the exhibits. The entry of a string of barred Plymouth Rocks by a man from Tacoma, Wash., rather surprised Secretary J. C. Moore yesterday. He rather expected entries from as far away as Kansas and Nebraska, and was not disappointed. Massachusetts is the state farthest east to send entries so far, and Georgia is thhe farthest south, but as the entries do not close until tomorrow night, it is more than probable that several other distant states will be heard from. Indiana and Illinois are sending a large number of entries. The competition of this show will be the hottest ever known at a Pittsburgh show, and will probably be as close as at any show in the country. The liberality of the club and the wise selection of judges make this one of the most popular shows in the United States with fanciers.

The premiums offered this year are the most liberal ever given at a club show. First prizes of $1 50 and second prizes of 75 cents are offered for the cock, cockerel, hen and pullet entitled to them in each class, in addition to a breeding hen prize of $3.

TWO LEADING PRIZES.

Louis Walther's Columbia's Hope Won Great Honors in the Special Prize Class.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—This was the fourth and last day of the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel club, which has been a record-breaker in point of attendance. The special prizes were awarded today being: Bloodhounds—Given by the English Bloodhound club of America. Challenge cup for best dog, Dr. C. A. Lougests (Boston) Wandle Warrior; challenge cup for the best bitch, Dr. Lougests, Mount Vernon Nell; silver medal for best dog puppy, Dr. Lougests, Trim Bush; gold medal for best dog, Dr. Lougests, Wandle Warrior; gold medal for best bitch, F. W. Clarke (Danbury Conn.), Blanche Knox; the president's cup, presented by Dr. C. A. Lougests for the best pair, Dr. Lougests, Wandle Warrior and Mount Vernon Nell; silver cup for best bloodhound in winners class, Dr. Lougests, Wandle Warrior. Mastiffs—Silver cup for best mastiff in winners class, Dr. C. A. Lougests (Boston), Prince of Wales. St. Bernards—Prizes given by St. Bernards club of America: The Ruppert challenge cup for best American bred St. Bernards, Rossmoyne kennels (Baltimore), Shelby Fernmore; the Waters challenge cup for best St. Bernard of opposite sex, Louis Walther (Pittsburgh), Columbia's Hope; club silver medal for best rough coated bitch, Louis Walther, Columbia's Hope.

Among the other Pittsburgh winners were Mrs. Joseph B. Vandergrift's Ch Leeds, who won the Montebello challenge cup for greyhounds. The Vancroft kennels won the club medal for best collies of oposite sex to winner of Van Schaick cup.

Crum Signs With Kansas City.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Walter S. Crum of this city has been signed to play during the coming baseball season with the Kansas City team of the Western league. Crum is a young player of more than the ordinary promise and has played semi-professional ball for the past two or three seasons. Last summer he played for some time with the Sharon team and also with the local independent club.

LIVELY DOINGS AMONG FIGHTERS

Some Rattling Bouts, One Scheduled for This City.

ALL ARE TRAINING

Tomorrow night Kid Tyler will meet Dave Battlestone for 10 rounds to a decision. The contest will take place at the hall near McKees Rocks. This contest will be the real thing if what both boys have done is anything to go by. Battlestone, it will be remembered, was to have met Harry Johnston at Beaver Falls over a year ago, but the club there could not pull it off then. Frank McCloskey and he were to have met, but boxing here at that time was shut down. He has a great record for men he has beaten at Buffalo, only losing one battle and that to the redoubtable Dave Sullivan, who knocked him out.

In meeting Tyler he will have all the best of it in experience, as the latter is only a new comer, but he has been polishing off every one near his weight. He easily outpointed Paddy Nee, who outweighed him 10 pounds, and he also bested Kid Brown, the 105-pound champion. If he wins Paddy Holliday will be accommodated for a match he asked for.

The preliminary bouts will start at 8:20 sharp. The Clinton Twins will open the show; then "Tuff" Brogan will meet "Kid" Brown for the third time, as Brown claims he got the worst of the decision and is willing to abide by the outcome tomorrow night. Besides these two bouts and the main go, there will be a semi-wind-up between two boys who don't want their names known and have an old grudge to settle.

MATTHEWS AND COUHIG BOUT.

The forthcoming week will enliven local pugilistic matters to the limit, as but a week remains when Matty Matthews of Brooklyn, who is looked upon as the white welter-weight champion, and Tom Couhig, the hard-hitting and clever welter-weight boxer from Dunkirk, will meet in a 10-round bout, that without doubt will prove the toughest and most spirited contest ever seen in these sections. That Couhig is capable of putting up the stiffest kind of a fistic argument goes without saying. His record of victories over the best men in the country of the welter-weight class substantiates that.

Anyone that can fight Matthews off his feet must be a good one, and that is precisely what Couhig did at Hot Springs last spring in a 20-round bout with him. Couhig's other notable victories include a knockout of Eddie Connelly in 11 rounds at Louisville, Ky., upon which occasion Connolly never fought better in his life, but was purely outclassed. Connolly last week defeated an opponent in England for the welter-weight championship of that country. Couhig's six-round draw with Frank Erne when he was light-weight champion was of a hurricane order, in which many minds were set in firmness that had the bout been longer Couhig would have carried off the honors brilliantly.

It was none other than Couhig who put Martin Duffy on the toboggan late spring after nearly every one was beginning to look upon Duffy as the light-weight champion. Couhig handed him two artistic beatings. Victories over Kid McPartland, Eddie Burns, Joe Keefe, Sammie Callahan, Tommy Kennedy, Otto Sieloff and many others are classed as good pieces of fistic executions.

Both Couhig and Matthews, the latter who is busy training at Brooklyn with Tommy West, his faithful trainer, will arrive here the middle of the week, together with Marve Smith, Matthews' manager.

M'CLELLAND'S HARD TEST.

One of the best and most important matches that will be brought off here for many a day is that announced for Saturday, February 28, between Jack McClelland and Andy Daley, formerly of Boston but now of Chicago. They will meet at 126 pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock, the winner to get 75 per cent of the boxers' end and the loser 25 per cent.

McClelland, if he wins, will meet either Terry McGovern or Young Corbett three weeks later for the championship. Sam Harris sent word to James Mason yesterday that he will have Terry meet Jack here after March 15 before he goes to England to meet Jordan, and Corbett promised to come here just as soon as his match with Jimmy Hanlon is over on the coast. Daley is the first sparring partner Govern has had and is the holder of victories over Austin Rice, Billy Gardiner, Tommy Sullivan, Billy Ryan, Patsy Sweeney and many other men, now all at their best.

KENNEDY AND BOWSER.

Mull Bowser and Eddie Kennedy, who were matched last week for the third time, will tomorrow get down to hard work at their training quarters for their 10-round bout on March 2. The lovers of good, clean boxing, with plenty of action, have been disappointed on two occasions by these men not coming together. They will box under straight Marquis of Queensbury rules, which permit of hitting in the clinches until ordered to break by the referee, and on the breakaway both must protect themselves. Kennedy and Bowser are both at home at this kind of boxing and from tap of bell to tap of bell will bombard one another, keeping the spectators in a state of excitement at all stages of the bout.

Bowling Teams Will Meet.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Secretary Daniel H. Miller of the New Castle Bowling club has just reached an agreement with the Bon Ton Bowling club of Warren, O., for a game here Monday evening. The local team will later in the month play a return game against the Bon Tons at Warren. Several attempts have been made this winter to arrange this match, but this will be the first time the teams will have met. There is much rivalry over the contest and the game will be exciting.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There Is a Constant Dripping From the Nose Into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That Is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free—Quickly Cures

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark., Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuffs, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus into my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. Today I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

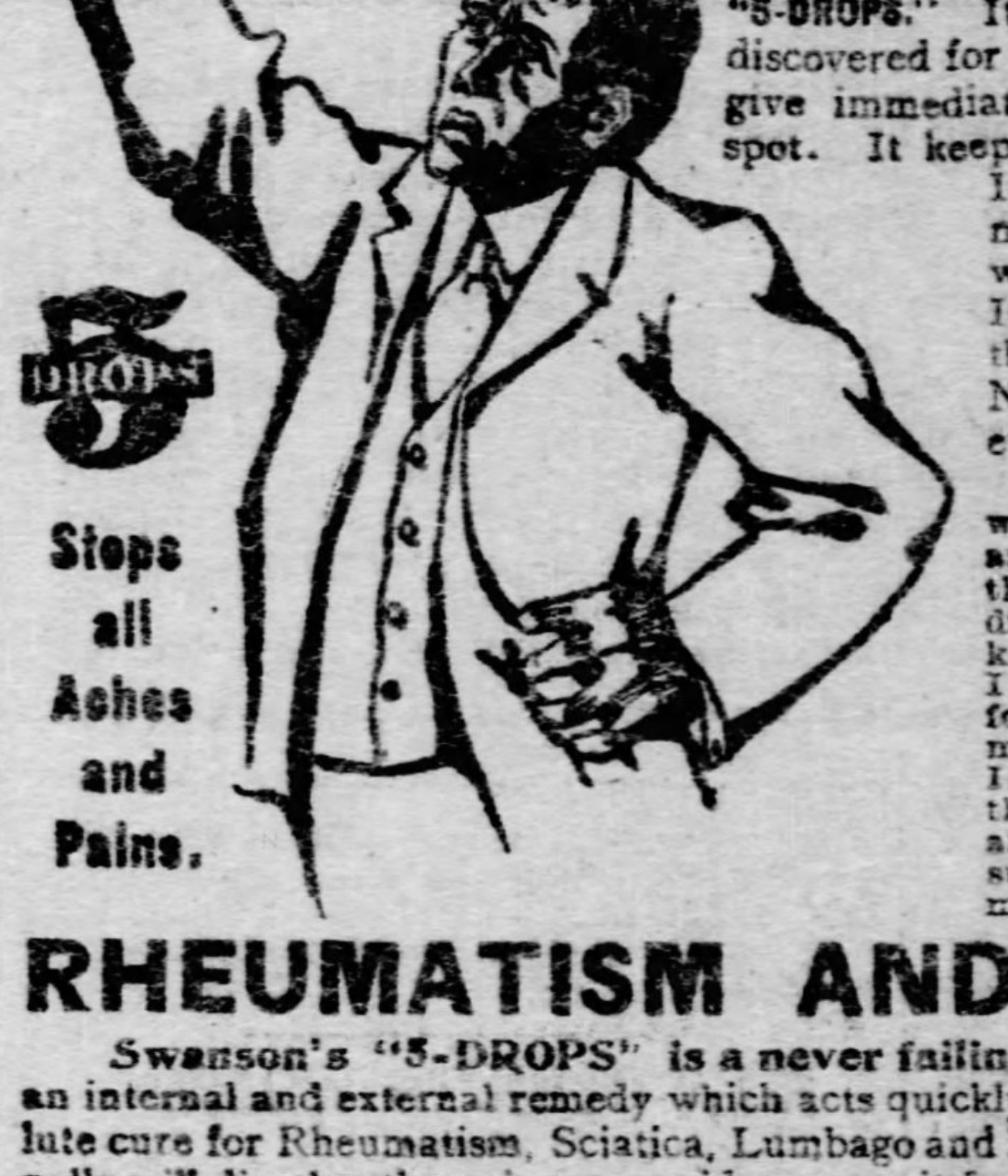
It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 1151 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

DR. H. F. GAREY'S OPTHALMO OSCILLATOR METHOD THAT CURES BLINDNESS OFFICE 1502 ARROTT BUILDING

OPTHALMO OSCILLATOR AT WORK

We are widely known, but still there are many who are not familiar with our treatment and method, and it is to them whom we desire to enlighten. The Dr. Garey's treatment for intra ocular diseases of the eye is one of the most scientific inventions of the age, as the results from our different offices and institutes show. **Why is this so?** Because we are restoring vision and curing by the Dr. H. F. Garey's method some of the most obstinate cases—cases that have hitherto been pronounced hopeless by many of the leading specialists in this line of maladies, without pain, without knife or drugs. The Ophthalmo Oscillator treatment for blindness is sure in its results, building up and eliminating the causes leading up to blindness. Offices, 1502 and 1503 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



KIDNEY TROUBLE

CURED BY THE USE OF SWANSON'S

"5-DROPS"

You, who are suffering from Kidney Trouble or Liver Complaint, will find a positive cure in "5-DROPS." It is the most effectual remedy ever discovered for these diseases. A single dose will give immediate results. It goes direct to the spot. It keeps the liver cells properly at work. It restores the kidneys to their normal condition by removing the acids which are the cause of the trouble. It is the most successful medicine for the cure of diseases of the Blood, Nerves, Kidneys and Liver that has ever been produced.

D. S. BRUNBAUGH, Altoona, Pa., writes:—"I am a street car conductor, and my back hurt me so badly for the last two years that it almost drove me crazy at times. I doctored for kidney and bladder trouble which I knew I had, but could get no relief. I tried four different doctors, but none helped me, so I thought my case hopeless until I tried your "5-DROPS" which has driven the pains all out of my back and sides and made me feel like a new man. It is surely a great medicine, and I recommend it to all my friends."

Stops all Aches and Pains.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Swanson's "5-DROPS" is a never failing cure for these diseases. It is an internal and external remedy which acts quickly, safely and surely, and is an absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and Neuralgia. "5-DROPS" taken internally will dissolve the poisonous acid, remove it from the system and cleanse the blood of all impurities, thereby effecting a permanent cure. An application of "5-DROPS" to the afflicted parts will stop the pains almost instantly, while the cause of the disease is being surely removed by its internal use. Aches, pains and soreness disappear as if by magic when "5-DROPS" is used. No other remedy in the world will stop rheumatic or neuralgic pains so quickly or effect a cure as soon as "5-DROPS."

"5-DROPS" NEVER FAILS TO CURE

Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, La Grippe, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervousness, Backache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Croup, Nervous and Neuralgic Headache, Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness, Sleeplessness, Eczema, Scrofula and Blood Diseases.

Test "5-DROPS" Free

A trial bottle will be mailed free of charge to every reader of this paper upon request. Cut out the coupon and send to us with your name and address. Write today.

NOTICE. "5-DROPS" is entirely free from alcohol, opiates, salicylates or other injurious drugs. If "5-DROPS" is not obtainable in your locality order direct from us and we will send it prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

Large Size Bottle (300 Doses $1.00.) For Sale by Druggists.

Ask your druggist for the Swanson Pill, a sure cure for constipation, Price 25 cts.

FREE COUPON No. 282

Cut out this coupon and send it with your name and address to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, and you will be sent a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" free, postpaid.

5 DROPS (TRADE MARK.)

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

84⅓ % PROFIT % 84⅓

Paid in December and January

By the sure and safe system of the Co-Operative Turf Association, a corporation with a capital stock of $100,000, doing business under the laws of the State of South Dakota, and licensed by the State of Illinois and Louisiana and the Cities of Chicago and New Orleans.

Note our incomparable record for profits paid on each and every account in operation.

PROFITS PAID.

Week of Dec. 1..10.20 Per Cent	Week of Jan. 5..5.10 Per Cent
Week of Dec. 8..10.90 Per Cent	Week of Jan 12..6.24 Per Cent
Week of Dec. 15..10.64 Per Cent	Week of Jan. 19..5.45 Per Cent
Week of Dec. 22..10.19 Per Cent	Week of Jan 26..5.21 Per Cent
Week of Dec 29..12.00 Per Cent	

A total of 84 and 33-100 per cent, or $84.33 on each $100. Larger and smaller accounts in exact proportion, which statement can be verified by thousands of satisfied clients throughout the United States and Canada, and the State National Bank of New Orleans.

Subscriptions solicited in amounts of $10 to $10,000 and upwards, and given our undivided time and attention, while your money is as safe in our hands as in any savings bank.

EXPERT HANDICAPPING and PRICES furnished to BOOK MAKERS and POOL ROOMS.

We Do Not Have to Pick the Winner.

Our system is neither theory nor experiment, but has stood the test of years, and its principles are exactly the same as used by percentage Book Makers. Through the best Handicappers money will secure, and Track Experts of the same calibre, we eliminate from races upon which we make investments enough horses which have no chance whatever to put the percentage on our side after investing on all the remaining acute contenders. We play no race where 35 per cent cannot be had as a minimum profit, and it is not unusual to get 1,000 per cent on a single race. The reader can readily see our advantage, as the Book Maker has an expense of nearly $200 per day and will not average more than 5 per cent in his book. We save this enormous drain, get a large per cent, only play races we can reduce to a practical certainty, and operate on a larger scale than any one or two or half dozen books, and give our clients the benefit in Profits which, together with the principal, is subject to withdrawal on demand.

BEAR IN MIND, that we are the recognized leading Turf Investment Company of the country, and that we court the fullest investigation, while others shrink from it.

BEAR IN MIND, we do not place any restrictions whatever on the withdrawal of your investment. No thirty-day panic clause, as is the case with insolvent concerns.

BEAR IN MIND we do not divert any part of capital invested with us to the purchase of racing stables, stock farms, racing plants, booking, or other non-profitable turf auxiliaries. Our business is strictly investment on races, as per plan set forth in our booklet.

BEAR IN MIND, we do not operate series or pools in which a part of invested capital may be lost, thus destroying the capital of a small number of investors. The earnings on our system of play are passed to the credit of all investors as a unit, and disbursed according to contract.

BEAR IN MIND, we are not in SWADDLING CLOTHES, nor are we struggling for a bare existence. Our position is too strong, too respectable, and too well-known. Truthfully, we are and will continue to be the REIGNING TURF SENSATION, and as to our RELIABILITY or FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, we take pleasure in referring you to the State National Bank of New Orleans.

If you have idle money, money to invest, money that should be earning money, a Postal Card will bring you our Racing Manual or Booklet of Useful Turf Information, with our entirely new and Original plan, indorsed by Press and Public, and recommended by Prominent Banks and Bankers.

The Co-Operative Turf Association, Inc., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REFERENCE: STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

BARNEY'S BLUFF WAS TOO MUCH FOR MACK

YALE'S ATHLETES ARE READY FOR ACTION

SPRING SERIES IS NOT LIKELY

Pirates' Proposition Was Too Much for the Quakers.

THE SEASON IS NEAR

During the past week local followers of baseball have had plenty of food for gossip in the defi thrown out by President Dreyfuss, of the champion Pirates, in answer to the challenge of Connie Mack for a spring series of games between the champions of the National and American leagues to decide the matter of title to the world's championship.

The first talk in this line was made by the manager and part owner of the Athletics two weeks ago, when the National league magnates were in debate over the peace proposition, and as the Pirates' owner was at that time a pretty busy man he passed the matter up until such time as he could give it the consideration it deserved. Mack's proposition was for a series of seven games between the teams prior to the opening of the coming championship season, and that the money derived from these games in way of gate receipts be divided equally between the club owners.

CONNIE'S BLUFF WAS CALLED.

Last Monday the owner of the Pirates reached Philadelphia, his business there being to close up the option he had on the Philadelphia National league club. However, before taking that matter up Dreyfuss at once proceeded to call Connie Mack's little bluff, and in such a way that it closed the cunning Connie up like a clam. Not only did he shut up Mack, but he also caused Ben Shibe, the head of the Athletics, to pull in his horns and take a highly moral stand that he was opposed to any series between the teams for anything but the gate receipts.

The proposition handed out by Mr. Dreyfuss was that he would stack his champion Pirates against the champion Athletics in a series of seven games, to be played either in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, or half-and-half, as might be mutually agreed upon, for a side bet of $5,000, and that the club winning the majority of the series of games take the entire gate receipts. The proposition fairly took the breath away from both Mack and Shibe, and they lost no time in trimming up excuses in order to refuse the offer.

That a series of games such as proposed would prove a popular move, and would undoubtedly draw larger crowds than any series of the coming season, there is not the least bit of doubt, and some people may feel inclined to criticise Mr. Dreyfuss for the stand he has taken, but the more thoughtful will, after weighing the matter, carefully side with the Pirates' owner, who, in laying down a proposition for a side bet, was not only showing his faith in the playing ability of his team, but was also protecting his own interests in a financial way.

WOULD HAVE COST MONEY.

It must be understood that all arrangements for the spring trip of the Pirates had been made, even to the booking of exhibition games, which would keep the team busy in the south, where the weather is balmy up until the day for the opening of the championship season. If the series with the Athletics had been arranged, there would have to be a general shift in these plans, and this change in the order of things would cost money, and quite a goodly sum at that. It would also mean a return home to the bleak north fully three weeks before the time originally intended, and that move would not only cost money, but it would likely endanger the physical condition of the players and thus upset all the good accomplished by a two weeks' stay at Hot Springs.

It is always the aim of the thoughtful club owner not to have his players make sudden jumps from training quarters which are picked out because of the beneficial weather conditions to places where they are liable to run against blizzards; that would likely be the case if the Pirates were to be brought back here or to Philadelphia during the closing days of March or the early ones of April. Another thing is the exhibition games which have been arranged for the Pittsburgh team. These would have to be abandoned, and it is not likely that the owners of clubs in Memphis, Nashville, Louisville and other points would care about releasing such a drawing card as the two-time pennant winners of the National league without recovering some compensation therefor.

THE MERITS OF THE TEAMS.

There is not much use going into a discussion of the relative merits of the two teams, because that is a matter which is pretty well settled already in the minds of the followers of the game. These same followers of the game could hardly expect to see, providing the series was arranged, as sharp and snappy contests as would be put up later in the season, when the players had more opportunity to get into playing shape and thus put forth their best efforts. Of course, there would be no advantage for either side in an early series, because each team would be handicapped in the same way; but, as said before, the contests would hardly be a fair sample of the real work of either team.

It is little less than a month now until the players will be called on to report for duty and trips to the various training places will be made. This will mark the real opening of the baseball season and it is something the lovers of the game will be thankful for, because it will mark the retirement of the club owner to the rear and the pushing forward of the men who really furnish the sport—the players. The Pirates have been under orders ever since the close of the last playing season to present themselves in this city on March 15, ready to prepare for about as hard a championship season as they have yet encountered. That the call will be willingly obeyed is a certainty, because time hangs heavy on the players' hands during the winter season, and all are eager for a return of the good old summer time and a chance to once more don the spangles.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Meeting for Organization Will Be Held Today.

Promoters of the Allegheny County Amateur league have called a meeting of all the representatives of the teams that have entered this league, for this afternoon, at the Sportsman's Supply Company's store, in Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. At this meeting the league will be formed, officers elected, schedules arranged, rules, etc.

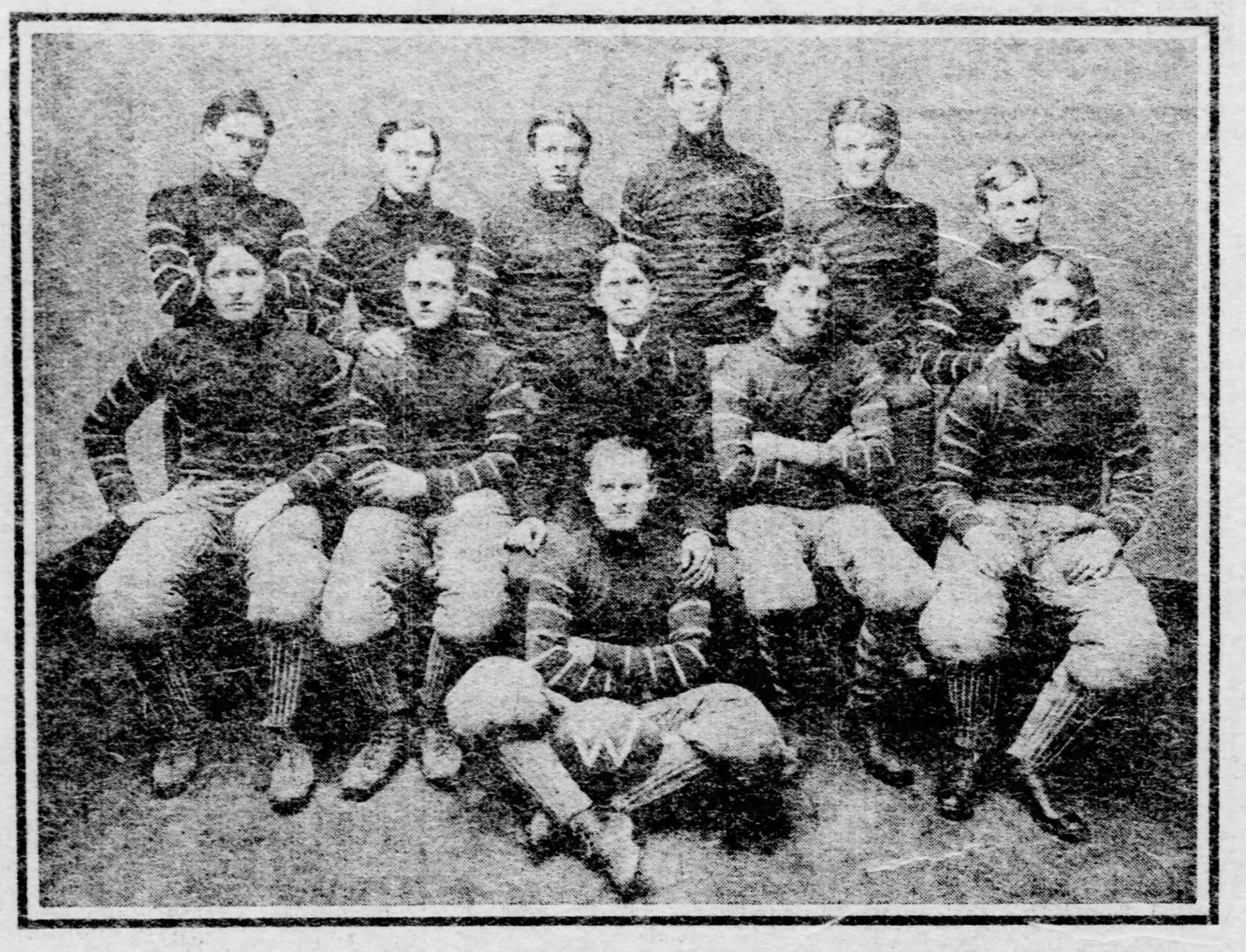
Two more clubs have joined during the past week. A trophy has been offered by a well-known business man of this city, who takes quite an interest in amateur sport, and the promoters wish to thank him for the same. Would like to have a couple more first-class 18 to 20-year-old teams in this league, to make a 12-club league. Any team can have particulars by addressing the undersigned, who will give prompt attention. R. V. McGough, No. 215 Meadow street, East End.

Machinery Arrives for Victor Mine.

Two carloads of machinery for the Victor mine at Lovelock arrived at Los Angeles on the 21st inst. and four more carloads are on the way. An extra force of help has been sent to the mines to push the completion of the Victor mill, which is expected to be completed on or before April 1.

The Arizona mill, also owned by the California-Nevada Mining Company, is well along and will be in operation about February 1. When these mills are in operation the California-Nevada Mining Company will have one of the best equipped lands in the state of Nevada.

WESTMINSTER WAS A WINNER



NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The football team which last season represented Westminster college on the gridiron was the strongest in the history of that institution and the season was a success, both financially and otherwise. Westminster scored 101 points against a total of 100 by its opponents, thus having but one the best of the argument of brain and brawn. The Westminster Athletic association cleared more money from the games than ever before and the funds are being used to equip the college gymnasium and to provide a permanent fund for the association.

WILL SEND M'KERRON AFTER THE RECORD

Owner Devereux Believes His Horse Can Lower the Mark Set by Cresceus.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—So many conflicting reports have been going the rounds as to what John A. McKerron, 2:05¼, is going to do the coming season, that it may as well be stated again, according to Mr. Devereux himself, that the great stallion will be sent to beat the world's trotting record the coming season. He may be given three or four trials at it.

He is now at Walnut Hill farm, Doneraile, Ky., in charge of Ed Benyon, and will remain in his care until the horses are taken to Cleveland, about the first of June, when he will be returned to Doc. Tanner's stable, where he will remain and receive the best possible training for his attempt to lower the world's record. His attempts to cut the comb of Cresceus will probably be made at Providence, Readville, Lexington and Memphis.

"I do not think I will ever have another chance to own the champion trotter of the world," writes Mr. Devereux, "for I really think McKerron has a chance, and as that is my one great ambition, I am not going to do anything that would tend to lessen his chances.

"I do not say that he can beat the world's record; but I do say that I think he has the best chance of any horse living to do it, and I might live to be 100 years old before I would ever own another horse like him, and I feel the time has come to get out every drop of speed there is in him.

"I am positive that he can cut down his own record considerably, and perhaps before the year 1903 is over I may take the championship to Cleveland. I suppose Ed Benyon will drive him in his trials. To drive him right it needs some one who knows him thoroughly.

"No one knows him better than Doc Tanner, but he is carrying a little too much weight, and in tests like this every ounce counts, and I feel that a lighter man must handle the reins. Benyon will be familiar with him by June. With the championship ever before my eyes, I do not think my horse will be trained with but one thing in view, and that is against the watch."

It is not likely, from what Mr. Devereux says, that McKerron will be started in any of the matinee races this year, although, as he also said, it is a long time to the matinees, and there might be an entire shift in the status of affairs by that time. Mr. Devereux is great on fixing his mind on a purpose and pursuing it until he gets what he is after. For three years he confined the efforts of the horse to the winning of the Boston cup. After he was successful in winning that, he would not let the horse go in any of the other cup races, and now he is going to try to beat old Father Time, with only the championship in view.

ELBRIDGE WICK.

Clever Fullback of the Rayen School Eleven, Who Will Captain the Team Next Season.

HANOVER'S GET MAKES MILLIONS

Considered Most Marvelous Sire of Modern Times.

BROWN'S GOOD ONE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 14.—Statistics compiled here by a well-known authority show that though Hanover has been dead for over four years, his get may win over $1,000,000 on the turf, since up to the close of 1902 his sons and daughters have won the enormous total of $929,202 in stakes and purses.

Though represented on the turf in 1902 entirely by performers that were 3-year-olds and upward, his get won in the season $71,340, and as a majority of these old stagers are still in training, it will be a year or two yet before the curtain finally falls on this the most marvelous American sire of modern times. Another point which indicates the enormity of the winnings of his sons and daughters is the fact that his largest winner performer, Hamburg, only earned $62,453 on the turf, and his next best winner, Handspring, won $57,725.

The table following covers Hanover's record by years, the number of winners that represented him each season, his largest winner each year and the total amount his get won.

HANOVER'S RECORD BY YEARS.

Year. Largest Winner.	Amt. Won.	Number of Winners.	Total Amt. Won.
1894—Handsome	$16,495	21	$70,789
1895—Handspring	41,525	40	106,008
1896—Handspring	15,200	41	86,853
1897—Hamburg	40,075	54	122,374
1898—Hamburg	22,378	43	118,590
1899—David Garrick	17,140	45	91,058
1900—David Garrick	23,700	38	77,290
1901—Yankee	43,048	61	184,000
1902—Flying Torpedo	20,875	31	71,340

Sloto, S. S. Brown's 3-year-old sister to the sensational Imp, is still at Senorita farm here, where she was sent to winter last fall. She has been running out until a week ago, when she was taken up and is now being exercised around the new shed track at this breeding farm. During the winter she has developed into a grand filly and it looks as if she will prove herself a worthy sister to the Black Whirlwind this year. She will likely remain at Senorita stud, receiving light exercise until Peter Wimmer goes east with the Brown horses, which are now in training at Mobile, Ala.

The thoroughbred yearlings owned by the trotting horseman J. H. Shultz of Brooklyn, N. Y., which with their dams have been at E. S. Payne's Maplewood stud since early last year, were shipped east this week. Shultz has made arrangements to breed his mares in that section this season, and the colts will be taken care of until old enough to be trained. These colts were very small and cannot be expected to do much until the fall of their 2-year-old form, as they were all July foals.

So far the $10,000 Owenton has done all that Trainer J. C. Milam could wish for and indicates that he will stand training and race successfully this year. He looks the picture of health and in his long retirement has grown and spread out wonderfully. The firing operation performed on him last summer was so successful that all the veterinarians say there is no question of his legs being as good now as the day he was foaled. Owenton has always proved an early horse in training and has generally been fit to show his best in May and June. This season, however, Milam is pointing him for later racing, and it is not likely he will send the son of Owas for the money until the Washington Park meeting. After that, if he fulfills expectations, he will most likely ship him to Saratoga and give him a chance to meet the eastern cracks.

WILL SKATE HERE

Champion Johnny Nilsson Will Go After Indoor Records at Garden.

John Nilsson, champion speed skater of the world, will arrive in Pittsburgh today for a week's exhibition at Duquesne garden. He comes direct from Montreal where he won all the first prizes in the national skating championships under the auspices of the Amateur Skating association of Canada and the National Skating association of America.

His time in the half-mile race against Harley Davidsen and Peter Sinnirud was 1:17 1-5, which equals his own world's record made in 1897. In the one mile race he went against Norval Baptie and J. K. McCulloch, winning in 2:59. He also beat the same contestants in the three-mile race, his time being 3:59 3-5.

That Baptie and Davidson smarted from their defeat and wanted another chance at Nilsson is shown by telegrams received during the week by Manager A. S. McSwigan at Duquesne garden. Both wanted the garden management to allow them to race against Nilsson during the week.

THE FIGHTERS AFTER WRESTLING HONORS

Many of the Ring Artists Are Clever on the Mat and Will Seek Matches.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Some of the present day fighters seem bent on versatility. Tom Sharkey has blossomed out as a wrestler and intends to follow the game so long as there is money in it for him. He is not discouraged over his defeat by Dan McLeod, the catch-as-catch-can champion, at Cleveland Wednesday night. He is convinced that his showing against Harvey Parker in this city last week when "The Little Demon" failed to dispose of him in an exhibition bout, fully entitles him to a match with any grappler. He announces that he will take on any wrestler, as long as there is a handicap clause attached to the agreement.

Now Jack Munroe seeks to acquire fame as a wrestler. When Sharkey and McLeod met a challenge from Munroe was read before the men got down to active work, offering to wrestle the winner for $1,000 a side. Munroe, however, did not want to let his money slip away from him so easily so he made the stipulation that his shoulders must be pinned to the mat four times within an hour. As McLeod won the match he should have accepted Munroe's defi if he were anxious to attempt the task proposed by the miner-pugilist. So far no answer has been received by Clark Ball, manager of Munroe.

But if Munroe is so anxious to demonstrate his prowess as a wrestler he can be accommodated by Tom Jenkins. When the latter heard of Munroe's challenge he immediately offered to accept it in case McLeod did not. Now that the champion has not expressed a willingness to meet Munroe on the mat, Jenkins announces that he is ready to take on Munroe on his own terms. Moreover, Jenkins is willing to make a substantial side bet on the result of the bout.

While in this city Munroe occasionally wrestled with George Bothner, the clever lightweight, but he did not display any remarkable ability as a grappler. Bothner had no difficulty in securing holds on him and the miner pugilist only managed to break them through his superior strength.

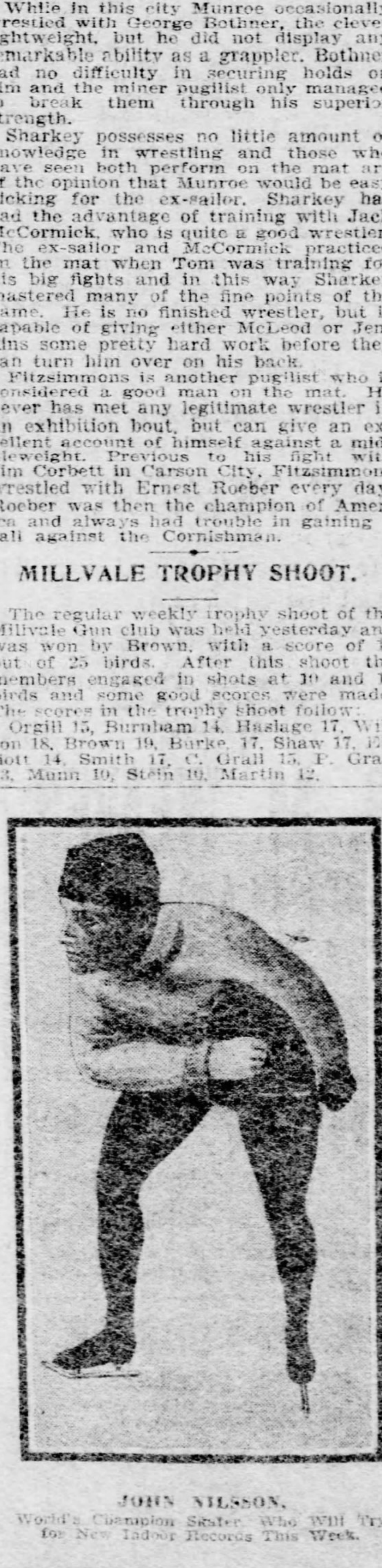
Sharkey possesses no little amount of knowledge in wrestling and those who have seen both perform on the mat are of the opinion that Munroe would be easy picking for the ex-sailor. Sharkey has had the advantage of training with Jack McCormick, who is quite a good wrestler. The ex-sailor and McCormick practiced on the mat when Tom was training for his big fights and in this way Sharkey mastered many of the fine points of the game. He is no finished wrestler, but is capable of giving either McLeod or Jenkins some pretty hard work before they can turn him over on his back.

Fitzsimmons is another pugilist who is considered a good man on the mat. He never has met any legitimate wrestler in an exhibition bout, but can give an excellent account of himself against a middleweight. Previous to his fight with Jim Corbett in Carson City, Fitzsimmons wrestled with Ernest Roeber every day. Roeber was then the champion of America and always had trouble in gaining a fall against the Cornishman.

MILLVALE TROPHY SHOOT.

The regular weekly trophy shoot of the Millvale Gun club was held yesterday and was won by Brown, with a score of 19 out of 25 birds. After this shoot the members engaged in shots at 10 and 15 birds and some good scores were made. The scores in the trophy shoot follow:

Orgill 15, Burnham 14, Haslage 17, Wilson 18, Brown 19, Burke 17, Shaw 17, Elliott 14, Smith 17, C. Grall 15, P. Grall 13, Munn 10, Stein 10, Martin 12.



JOHN NILSSON.

World's Champion Skater Who Will Try for New Indoor Records This Week.

YALE ATHLETICS TURN OUT STRONG

Track Team Promises to Be the Best Seen in Years.

ENTHUSIASM IS HIGH

BY ALBERT H. BARCLAY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 14.—The opening of the training season of the Yale track team this week by a big mass meeting with speeches and lots of enthusiasm marks another innovation to reconstruct Yale athletics. Some time ago announcement was made of the fact that track sports at Yale will hereafter be under the supervision of a graduate committee. This new committee took charge on Tuesday evening in a way that indicates that nothing will be left undone to turn out a winning track team for the Blue this season. Capt. Joe Thomas of the team is full of this new enthusiasm and is doing his part of the work.

For almost 10 years track sports have been a sort of side issue at Yale. The teams have not been supported as they should be and the crew and the nine have taken away from the track team many good athletes. In the opinion of experts, the training of the Blue's track teams of recent years has also been open to criticism. Some of Yale's best track athletes have been accused of lax training. This subject was commented on by almost every speaker at the mass meeting on Tuesday evening. "Mike" Murphy told the candidates for the team that they could not expect to win unless they adhered right through the year to the strictest kind of training, and added that unless they did this he or no other trainer could produce winning teams for Yale.

GOOD MEN WENT WRONG.

It is not difficult to see the meaning of these remarks when it is remembered that during the past three or four years some of Yale's best track men have proved failures in their biggest races of the season. This fact has been the subject of much criticism among Yale men, and the present management of the track team proposes to put a stop to lax training. "Mike" Murphy is a stickler on this subject; but he, of course, cannot carry such a reform through without the support of the university.

Capt. Thomas has already demonstrated that he is a hustler. He has built a new board running track in the rear of the gymnasium for the use of the sprinters. Hitherto Yale has had no place for her sprinters to practice during the winter months except the baseball cage. The track team has only been able to use the cage when the ball players were not needing it, and this has been on rare occasions. Capt. Thomas has also secured money for improvements at the field and has gotten hold of $1,500 for improvements in the club house at the field. This latter gift comes from a graduate whose name has not been made public. It will be used to put a heating plant in the club house and to add new lockers and shower baths to those already in the club house. All of these improvements have been much needed.

Capt. Thomas asked the university for 250 candidates for the track team, and as the result of Tuesday evening's mass meeting he got more than this number. This is the biggest squad on record at Yale in this branch of sport. The freshman class alone has produced almost 100 candidates. These candidates have been placed under the direction of Shevlin, the end rush on the 'varsity football team, who is trying for the weight events. Shevlin is a clever athlete and a good leader, and by placing him at the head of the freshman squad Capt. Thomas hopes to stir up the interest of the freshmen.

SOME GOOD WEIGHT MEN.

Capt. Thomas has succeeded in getting E. T. Glass, the big guard on the football team, and Ralph Kinney, the tackle, to try for the weight events. Glass did some work with the shot and hammer last year, but he was ineligible for the team and did not take part in any of the contests of the year. Both Glass and Kinney are doing good work with the shot and hammer and "Mike" Murphy believes that these football players can be rounded into form to take the place of the valuable men in these events who have either been graduated or dropped out of college during the year. Fred Beck, the shot putter, is the only one of the veterans in these events who is now training.

The talk of an international meet next July has acted as a stimulus to many men to try for the team. There seems to be good reason to believe that an international meeting between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge will be arranged. But as yet there have been no formal negotiations, and Yale at least knows nothing of the story that a challenge is now on the way to this country from the Englishmen. It is known that there has been some informal correspondence between the graduates of the American and English universities, and that there seems to be no obstacle in the way of another international meeting. After the last international meet in this country it was understood that these meetings should be held every two years. While no agreement to this effect was made, these meetings have been so successful that there is very little doubt but that this plan will be followed out.

OARSMEN HAVE OPEN WORK.

Just as soon as Yale and Harvard get their eligibility rules fixed up this matter will be taken up by the graduates and arrangements will be made for another trip to England. Yale is anxious to make a good showing in track sports this year, so as to give her as many places as possible on the international team if one is to be gotten up. A trip to England is quite an inducement to any undergraduate, and the honor of competing in such a meeting is something that only a few track athletes win.

During the week Capt. Waterman of the Yale 'varsity crew has made his first attempt to get the oarsmen on the open harbor for rowing in barges. The weather has been against him, but the crew has gotten in some work in pair oars. The make-up of the first boat has been changed materially during the week. The first eight is now made up as follows: Stroke, Adams; No. 7, Bailey; No. 6, Judson; No. 5, Stubbs; No. 4, Halpin; No. 3, McClintock; No. 2, Miller; bow, Hewitt. In this eight Judson is the only man who is a veteran of last year's 'varsity boat. The other 'varsity veterans have been shoved aside for the time being at least in order to give the new candidates a chance. The new men have shown up very well indeed in the practice in the tank.

SEEKING A COACH.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Manager Stevenson of the Washington and Jefferson baseball team is making a strenuous effort to secure a coach for the players the coming spring. Several men have been approached, but as yet there has been no coach secured. An effort was made some time ago to secure Edmundson, who played great ball for the Westminster college nine some years ago, but it has been ascertained that his services are not available and the local management has been compelled to look elsewhere.

Manager Stevenson has been trying to secure some former W. and J. star, but he has not been meeting with great success. Nesbit, the star pitcher in 1896 and 1897 was approached, but he refused to coach the men. Other old players have done likewise. Manager Stevenson is determined to secure a good coach, as the team this year gives promise of being an unusually good one. Capt. Eckles is already lining up his men and is confident that with probably one exception he will have plenty of candidates for all the positions. The pitching corps is still a little weak but Eckles says there are men in college who can be developed into good twirlers.

HIGH SCHOOL WINS FROM SHADYSIDE

These Two Teams Are Now Tied for Leadership in Interscholastic Hockey Race.

By defeating the Shadyside academy hockey team by a score of 1 to 0 in a close and exciting game at the Duquesne garden yesterday afternoon, the Pittsburgh High school tied with the former team for honors in the interscholastic race. While a trifle rough on the part of the players, yesterday's game was one of the best that has been played on the ice by the school teams this year.

The ice at the garden yesterday afternoon was possibly the worst it has been this season and the players experienced considerable difficulty in skating over it, as the surface was very rough. Deep holes were in places and there was a good deal of loose ice on the surface, which made fast skating impossible. The crowd in attendance was not so large as on other Saturday afternoons of the season and less enthusiasm was shown than at many former contests.

The game was for blood from start to finish. The Shadyside players made a desperate effort to clinch their position of first place in the school league race, and High school played vicious from the opening. At one time, in the second half, no less than three High school members were warming the bench for unnecessary rough work. Mix-ups were frequent and the players fought each other to a standstill.

Once, in the latter half, Donnelly and Patterson dropped their hockey sticks and came to blows. Hall entered fistic negotiations with Patterson also in this half, but none of these players were benched by the referee. The only score of the game was made in the first half, when Smith got the puck from a scrimmage in front of the net and shot a pretty goal. Shadyside seemed to lose its nerve after this score had been made and the most of the playing during the remainder of the game was in Shadyside's territory.

The line-up and score is as follows:

High School—1.		Shadyside—0.
Laughney	Goal	Hall
Booth	Point	Donnelly
Reisiar	Cover Point	McCutcheon
Smith	Forward	Youngson
Patterson	Center	Williams
Robinson	Right Wing	Ahl
Sphuler	Left Wing	Overend

Goal—Smith. Referee—Duvall.

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

Organization Is in Good Shape and There Is a Warm First Place Fight.

The Pittsburgh Amateur Hockey league, for its first season, has become a good, substantial league. This is shown by the fact that all members and clubs belonging to the league are satisfied and there is not a complaint from any of them. The league is composed of three clubs, G. T. & T. Co., Lawrenceville Hockey club and Pennsylvania Railroad. These clubs are very evenly matched and each of them is trying very hard to win the championship.

On last Thursday evening at Duquesne garden the G. T. & T. Co. met in one of the hardest battles yet played in the league. The Guarantee boys did not put up their usual spirited game, while the Lawrenceville boys were at their best, and the game ended in a tie, each team registering two goals. The players were very excited at some stages of the game, thus causing some rough body checking, but they soon cooled down.

Next Thursday there will be a harder contest to come through for the Guarantee boys, as they meet the fast Pennsylvania Railroad team. If the Pennsylvania Railroad boys win this game, they will be tie with the G. T. & T. Co. for first place, and if they let the Guarantee take this game, it will be a question of one or two more games for the G. T. & T. to cinch first place. The teams will line up for Thursday night's game as follows:

Guarantee.		Penn. R. R.
Engstrom	Goal	Fisher
Borchers	Point	Edwards
Truschel	Cover point	Statlander
Groves	Center	Martin
Brown	Forward	Cordell
Johns	Right wing	Doeblin
Hilands	Left wing	Hill

Referee—West.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per Ct.
G. T. & T. Co.	2	0	1	1000
Penn. R. R.	1	1	0	500
L. H. club	0	2	1	000

PILLSBURY NOW LEADS.

American Chess Expert Is Winning All His Games.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 14.—In the fourth round of the international chess tournament today Mises beat Taubenhaus, Vienna opening, in 44 moves; Schlechter beat Tarrasch, queen's pawn opening, in 26 moves; Albin beat Moreau, king's bishop's opening, in 40 moves and Pillsbury beat Marco, Ruy Lopez opening, in 38 moves. Wolfe beat Marshall in 36 moves. The game between Mason and Reggio was adjourned.

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IRON BENCH PLANES
DEMONSTRATED
by Mr. A. G. Jones, of Stanley Rule and Level Co., New Britian, Conn., at our store on Saturday, February 21, between 2 to 6 and 7 to 10 P. M.

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John C. Smith, No. 5147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
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FURTHER EXPANSION IN BANK LOANS

Wall Street May Be Paying Off Debts Abroad. Stock Market Was Stagnant--Fire Proofing and Safe Deposit Local Features.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

Yesterday's New York bank statement again demonstrated how valueless are the preliminary estimates as to the movements of currency in reaching a final conclusion as to the real condition of the banks. The net gain in the cash holdings of the banks was $16,500, as compared with the estimated gain of about $1,250,000. As was the case last week and the week before, the principal change was in the item of loans, which showed a further expansion of $11,254,800, bringing the aggregate up to $936,000,000. This is $4,000,000 in excess of the total reported for the corresponding week last year. There were no operations in the stock market during the five business days covered by the statement to call for additional banking accommodation, and no announcement of large corporation loans was made. So far this year the increase in loans amounts to $62,000,000. This is just about equal to the two loans negotiated by the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore, but inasmuch as these were distributed among banks in other cities, another explanation is necessary to account for the expansion during a period that has witnessed an unusually dull stock market. The explanation which finds acceptance in Wall street is that loans negotiated abroad during the period of stringency last November and December are now being transferred to New York, where rates for money are 2¾@3 per cent. Other changes in the bank returns were not important. The surplus reserve decreased a little more than $3,000,000, bringing the total surplus down to $15,529,675, as compared with $14,560,000 a year ago and $12,852,000 two years ago.

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The stock market was not affected by the showing. In fact, speculation was almost stagnant, the sales for the short session reaching only 138,000 shares. The only active specialties were American Smelting common and Wabash preferred, which were firm and higher. General Electric advanced to the highest price of the year, but reacted at the close. Amalgamated Copper was also active and firm during most of the day, in sympathy, apparently, with the buoyancy of the market for copper stocks in Boston, where a Pittsburgh specialty, Calumet & Arizona, made a record price by closing with sales at 112. The most conflicting statements are made as to the statistical position of the copper trade, but there is only one side to the market for the copper stocks at the moment, and that is bullish. Wall street has been disappointed at the course of the market during the past week. All the news, with one exception, has been bullish. Railroad earnings are large; the fuel famine is being relieved; the bituminous coal miners' scale has been agreed upon; some improvement is noted in the railway freight situation; industrial concerns are overwhelmed with orders; the anti-trust legislation which has any chance of passing congress is not such that any worthy corporation should be adversely affected thereby, and, finally, a step has been taken in the direction of putting upon a more commonsense basis the relations of the government to the money market. There might be added to this array of favorable items the fact that no gold has yet been exported; that continental money markets are easier, and that the output of gold from South Africa is steadily increasing, the production for January being about $2,500,000 larger than for the corresponding month last year. As an offset to all this is the fresh proof furnished by the Erie bond announcement and the Lackawanna Steel bond issue, that the great corporations are in need of large sums of money to carry out plans for improvements. The execution of these plans may prove extremely profitable for stockholders in the end, but the immediate effect is a competition in the money market with the ordinary borrower, and a competition of new securities with those already in the stock market. To illustrate this point: Erie offers the public a bond at a price to net the investor about 4⅛ per cent. Then what inducement is there for the public to buy New York Central common stock at a price to net 3.33, the Pennsylvania at 4, and St. Paul at 3.89? In addition to the higher rate of return, the Erie bonds carry the right to convert into common stock at 50 after April 1, 1905, and it is not surprising that existing railway securities should be neglected for the more attractive offers of the corporations that are raising new capital. The best opinion in Wall street is that the effect of present market conditions will be to shift speculation and investment over into the better class of industrials, the return on the latter at current prices being double that realized from the high grade railroad stocks, while the risk is relatively no greater.

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For a short session, the local stock market on Saturday was active and the leading shares were firm and higher. The principal activity was in National Fire Proofing common, which opened strong and higher at 30½, advanced to 31¾, reacted a fraction, and then closed strong at 32, a net gain of 1¾ for the day. The movement was based upon the announcement that the executive committee of the board of directors had recommended the declaration of a quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The company has been paying 5 per cent on the common and 7 per cent on the preferred, and the increased rate of dividend on the former would have been declared Friday evening if there had been a quorum of the board. The latter will meet the coming week, when it is expected the recommendation will be affirmatively acted upon. The preferred stock closed a fraction lower at 38⅞. The official confirmation of the acquisition of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company by the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company had the effect of killing speculation in these stocks and there was a reaction in both. Wheeling Gas opened $6 below the last previous sale, selling at 73, and closed at 68½ bid, 71 asked. The exact terms of the sale have not yet been made public, and as the consideration is part cash and part stocks and bonds of the Manufacturers, the market price of the latter would affect the calculations in fixing a price for Wheeling Gas stock in the deal. Manufacturers opened at 91, but reacted to 90, and was offered at that price at the close. In the remainder of the industrial list trading was inactive and the tone of the market irregular. Window Glass opened at 54½, sold off to 53⅞ and closed offered at the latter price. United States Steel preferred was a fraction lower, while Crucible common and preferred were a fraction higher. The feature of the banking group was Safe Deposit, which rose from 143 to 149½ and closed at 148½, a net gain of 6½. Three shares of Union Trust changed hands at $2,050, the highest price ever quoted and $50 a share above the figure at which the last issue of new stock was sold to subscribers. M. & M. National bank sold at 140, an advance of 4¾, and closed at 140 bid. A small lot of Pennsylvania Trust sold at 315, a decline of 5 points.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange Saturday aggregated 5,567 shares. Sales:

10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

25 W. Glass com. 54½	50 Fire P. pfd. 39
100-10 do 54½	50-10 do 39
20 do 54⅛	50 do 38⅞
5 Crucible pfd. 85¼	5 do 38¾
45 do 85½	50 do 38⅞
35 do 85⅜	100 Riv. Coal com 11⅛
50 Fire P. com. 30½	25 Pgh. Coal pfd. 91½
30 do 30⅞	80 S. D. & T. 143
50 do 31	10-28-2-40 do 143
100-50 do 31⅛	10 Cons. Ice pfd 37
50-100-100 do 31¼	80 U. S. St'l pfd. 88
5 do 31½	5 H. W. Ref. pf. 73½
50-50 do 31⅜	5 do 73½
10-50-35-100 do 31⅛	10 H. W. Ref com 17
50-100 do 31¾	100 Electric 2ds 108
100 do 31⅝	70-20-10 do 108
25-30 do 31½	53 P. Pl. Glass 140½
10 Mer. S. & T. 66	10 Crucible com. 20¼
10-10 do 66	50 do 20¼
50 M. L. & H. 91	100 P. Coal com. 29
125 do 91	

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

10 S. D. & T. 142¾	15 M. L. & H. 91
20 do 143	5 do 91
15 do 146	50-25 do 90
10 do 147	5 Pgh Coal pfd. 91¾
25 do 148	10 Cons. Ice pfd. 37
10 do 148¾	50 Fire P. pfd. 38⅜
10-20-20-75 do 149½	110 do 38⅞
3-25-10 do 148½	50 H. W. pfd. 73
100 Fire P. com. 31¾	100-20-20 do 73
100-100-50-50-50 do 31⅜	10 Crucible com 20½
20-12 do 31⅜	10 do 20½
55-60-20-19 do 31⅛	25 U. S. St'l pfd. 88
50 do 31¼	50 Wheeling Gas 73
100-87 do 31½	8 Phila. com. 47½
50 do 31⅝	50 Marsden 3⅝
50 do 31¾	60 Diam'd N. B. 442
100-50-50 do 31⅞	35 P. Coal com. 29⅛
50-50-100-100 do 32	65-10 do 29⅛
20 Electric 2ds 108¼	50 W. Glass com. 54
100 do 108¼	50 do 54
50 do 108½	50 do 53⅞
3 Union Trust 2050	7 Penna. Trust 315
25 Riv. Coal pfd. 39¾	10 M. & M. N. B. 140
7-3 do 39⅞	25 P. Pl. Glass 140½

Summary.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	C'g'e
70 Con. Ice pfd.	37	37	37	0
80 Crucible Steel	20½	20¼	20½	+⅜
85 Do preferred	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	+¼
2613 Fire Proofing	32	30½	32	+1¾
375 Do preferred	39	*38¾	38⅞	—⅛
10 H. W. Refrac.	17	17	17	+1
240 Do preferred	*73½	73	73	0
270 M. L. & H.	91	90	90	—1
50 Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
8 Phila. Co. com	47½	47½	47½	+¼
210 Pgh. Coal	29⅛	29	29⅛	0
30 Do preferred	*91¾	91½	*91¾	0
78 Pgh. P. G.	140½	140½	140½	0
100 River Coal	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
55 U. S. S. pfd.	88	88	88	—⅜
370 W. Elect 2ds.	108½	108	108½	+⅝
50 Wheeling Gas.	73	73	73	—6
305 W. Glass com.	54½	53⅞	53⅞	—⅝
60 Diam. N. B.	442	442	442	0
10 M. & M. N. B.	140	140	140	+4¾
30 Mer. S. & T.	66	66	66	+1
7 Penna. Trust	315	315	315	—5
363 S. D. & Tr.	149½	143	148½	+6½
3 Union Trust	†2050	2050	2050	+400
5507				

*Less than 10 shares. †New high mark.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Pgh. S. Ex.	9500	....	Bk. of S. S.	95½	....
Pgh. Bks.			Nat. Gas		
Arsenal	150	....	Wheeling	68½	71
Diam. Nat.	....	445	M. L. & H.	89½	90
I. & G. D. S.	270	....	Electric		
M. & M. N.	140	....	West. 1st pf	....	108⅛
Peo. Sav.	391	....	Bridges		
Trad. & M.	76	80	Suspension	45	....
U. S. Nat.	140	142	Misc.		
Fed. Nat.	147	147½	Cruc. Steel	20⅛	20⅝
Pgh. Tr.			Do pfd.	85¼	85½
American	271	....	Marsden	3½	3⅝
G. T. & T.	145	....	Mon. Water	39	....
Penna.	315	325	N. Fire P.	32	32¼
Real Estate	300	305	Do pfd.	....	38¾
S. D. & T.	148½	150	Phila. Co.	47	....
Union	....	2150	Do pfd.	48	....
Com'w'lth	256	256½	Har-Walker	16	....
Ally. Bks.			Do pfd.	....	74

BONDS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Misc.		
Ally. Co. L. 6s	....	112½

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
STOCKS. Misc.			P. Coal pfd.	91	92
A. W. Glass	....	53⅞	P. P. Glass.	140½	145
Con. Ice	11¼	....	P. S. & R.	3½	....
Do pfd.	36½	37½	Do pfd.	....	18
M. R. C. & C. Co.	11⅜	11⅝	BONDS. Misc.		
Do pfd.	....	40	M. R. C. & C. 6s	115¼	....
Pgh. Brew.	....	31¼	P. Brew. 6s.	112⅛	112¼
Pgh. Coal.	29⅛	29¼			

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH

Bank exchanges for the week increased $6,800,000.

National Fire Proofing common advanced to and closed at 32.

Wheeling Gas broke to 71 and Manufacturers reacted to 90.

Window Glass common lower, selling down to 53⅞.

Safe Deposit strong and higher, advancing to 149½.

Small lot of Union Trust sold at $2,050 a share, a record price.

IN WALL STREET

Total sales for the day 136,800 shares.

Not a sale of Manhattan or Sugar was made up to last half hour.

General Electric continued to advance on expected benefits from Stanley Company purchase.

United States Steel shares were very dull, with prices a fraction off.

Smelting advanced fractionally on improvement of silver market.

Liquidation in Eries seemed to be checked.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Pittsburgh Coal common was the most active stock in the local market during the past week, and on sales of 7,334 shares closed at a net gain of ⅝. On the day of the annual meeting a drive was made at the stock, carrying the price down to 28¾, from which there was a quick recovery to 30 the following day. In the published summary of the annual report considerable prominence was given to the large increase in net earnings, which showed a little more than 7 per cent earned on the common stock, after all expenditures for operating, sinking fund, interest and a full year's dividend on the preferred stock. This was the best showing yet made, and the outlook is that 1903 will be a decided improvement. Still, it does not follow that dividends on the common stock will begin in April, as some of the holders have been expecting. A portion of the annual report which did not receive much public attention was that relating to acquisitions to the plant and acreage of the company during the past year and since its organization. The total of these acquisitions for the three years ending with 1902 was $24,692,325, or an increase of 35 per cent on the total assets reported by the company at the end of 1900. Last year a portion of the floating debt incurred in the purchase of new property was funded into bonds, but the balance sheet for the past year shows a total of $17,688,567 due to other than stockholders of the company. As against this there was cash and bills and accounts receivable of $7,442,306, leaving more than $10,000,000 to be taken care of. Unless provision is made for carrying the new acquisitions of the past year in some form other than a floating debt, it would seem that further delay must occur in beginning dividends on the common stock, notwithstanding the earnings show dividends are being earned. Following shows the additions made to the property during 1902, and for the three years ending with 1902, these items being in addition to the purchases to take the place of exhausted acreage and the improvements made out of earnings.

	Year 1902.	Three Years Ending 1902.
Additional coal lands	$3,810,019	$11,058,841
Mine equipment	1,245,443	1,973,100
Coke oven equipment	91,745	91,745
Railroad equipment	690,808	1,431,710
Docks and yards	2,661,806	3,218,866
Stocks other companies	40,786	80,645
Merchandise, coal in transit, cash and bills receivable	1,941,151	6,837,416
Totals	$10,481,561	$24,692,325

The acquisition of the Peoples Natural Gas Company by Standard Oil interests, and the purchase of the Wheeling by the Manufacturers Light & Heat, have attracted attention to the earning power of natural gas properties. Back in the '80s, when the maximum price to domestic consumers was 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and manufacturers paid less than half that rate, the Philadelphia Company paid monthly dividends of 1 per cent. The depression in the business in the early '90s was due entirely to the inability of the gas corporations to obtain the means for replenishing their supply on account of the financial panic which followed the failure of the Baring Bros. in London. That failure had a world-wide effect. After England partly recovered from it, this country was still to go through the business depression caused by the tariff tinkering and the silver agitation. As a consequence the supply of gas was permitted to decline to a point where even domestic consumers were compelled to supplement it with coal. The opening of the West Virginia field developed a supply that is apparently even greater than the original Murrysville field, and now that the price of gas is two and a half times that charged when the Philadelphia Company was paying dividends of 12 per cent per annum, the margin of profit is much greater. In local financial circles the opinion is held that the Standard Oil Company, being the largest operator in the oil and gas fields, will ultimately control the distributing service in cities and towns that can be reached from its wells. The company could conduct the business more economically than individual operators, because its field force, which primarily takes care of the oil production, can also look after the gas end of the business.

There were sales of 300 shares Ohio Fuel Supply at 33 and that price was bid for more at the close of the local market yesterday. Fayette Gas, another unlisted stock, was quoted at 71 bid.

Merchants Savings & Trust closed at 66@67, and North American Savings at 125 bid.

Robinson Bros. were the largest sellers of Safe Deposit, and Robinson & Orr, Morris, Brown & Co., and Montgomery were the largest buyers.

There were transactions in 21 Pittsburgh bank and trust company stocks during the past week, but the total dealings were not large and the speculation is subsiding.

It is expected that the directors of the National Fire Proofing Company will the coming week approve the recommendation of the executive committee to increase the dividend on the common stock to the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The annual meeting of the company will be held next Thursday, and the stock transfer will close on Tuesday night for the meeting.

The Allegheny Valley Railway reports for December an increase in gross earnings of $74,743, an increase in operating expenses of $72,282, and an increase in net earnings of $2,461. For the calendar year 1902 the gross earnings increased $409,122, the operating expenses increased $490,285, and the net earnings decreased $81,163.

Regarding Erie bond issues a Wall street house wired: "Every holder of 100 shares of first preferred, second preferred or common stock will have the right to subscribe their pro-rata interest, which will entitle them to a bond equal to about $570 at 87½. We think these bonds will sell at a considerable premium between now and the time they are issued, possibly at 95. The bonds were 89 bid last night, offered 93. At 90 the rights on 100 shares are worth nearly $15. A bond at 90 is equal to stock at 45. One must bear in mind the bonds bear 4 per cent interest, while the stock pays nothing. Think upon reflection the street will look upon this bond issue as a bull argument on the stock, as the stock has the right to subscribe to the entire issue. A prominent director states that he believes the money expended will earn at least 20 per cent for the road, as against 4 per cent paid interest."

There was a sale on the local board yesterday of $2,000 United States Steel, series A, at 109½.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company to act on the proposed capital increase, preliminary to the consolidation of this company and the Peoples Savings bank, is to be held April 20.

The American-Cereal Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable February 25. The annual report for 1902 shows net profits $634,757, a decrease of $575,643.

The new bonds covering the purchase of the Union Steel Company by the United States Steel Corporation will be distributed to stockholders the coming week. Of the total authorized issue of $45,000,000, $40,000,000 will be issued.

Calumet & Arizona Copper sold at 112 in Boston yesterday, a record price.

Gross earnings of 55 roads during the fourth week of January show an increase of $1,962,350, or 15.53 per cent, and for the first week in February 42 roads report an increase of $1,286,544, or 18.75 per cent.

Humphries Miller: "We understand that an official inspection of the operations of the new glassblowing machine will be made in one of the factories of the American Window Glass Company in the future, and we infer that this inspection would not be made if the work of the machines were not satisfactory. In this connection we recall the visit of inspection made about four years ago to the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company. The stock of the latter was at that time quoted at a heavy discount, mainly for the reason that the general public did not have any adequate conception of the extent of the works, the economy of its operation or the volume of business that was handled. Electric is now quoted at more than double par. By this we do not mean to convey the impression that we believe Window Glass will duplicate this record, but we do believe that a better appreciation of the revolutionary effect of the glass patent will be followed by a higher appreciation in the value of Window Glass stock. The Pittsburgh Coal Company's annual report was better than expected, and now that the labor scale has been agreed upon for another year, the company should be assured of the most profitable year in its existence. The Steel stocks have not come up to general expectations, so far as market movements are concerned, but from the standpoint of legitimate trade they are in splendid shape, and cannot but feel that they will eventually do much better."

A. E. Masten & Co.: "In the absence of the unexpected, March and April should witness a bull market. That period will be too early for crop 'scares,' and within those two months we should see something of a bull market, if we are going to have one this year worthy of the name. After April there may be some hesitation pending the outcome of labor conferences; but we feel that in the present temper of capital and labor, there should be fewer troubles than in former years. In our local market we think that Pittsburgh Coal common and preferred, Window Glass common, National Fire Proofing common and preferred, United States Steel, Crucible Steel common and preferred and Philadelphia Company stocks should all improve. As to Pittsburgh Coal, the company showed more than 7 per cent earned on the par of the common stock, after all charges for interest, depreciation and dividends on the preferred stock, and contracts for the current year, we are told, are at the best prices in the history of the company. If the Fire Proofing Company makes a full annual report next week, and it shows anything near the claim made by insiders, the stock should begin to discount the report the coming year. As to the steel stocks, we think there is now less risk in them than in some of the high-priced railroad shares. We have an inkling as to what the Standard Oil interests think of local natural gas stocks in the purchase of the Peoples Gas stock at four times its par value. An important part of the Philadelphia Company's business is the production and sale of natural gas at the highest prices ever obtained here, and this should begin to be reflected in the price of the stock, although we are not so bullish on the latter as are some of the eastern holders."

Henry Clews: "The market promises to be stronger in spots; many stocks are already sufficiently high, and only a few lowpriced issues remain to go on the dividend list. These and the stocks affected by various deals promise to be the speculative favorites. Purchase, therefore, should be made with much discrimination and profits taken on the sharp rallies. A favorable factor is the approaching adjournment of congress on March 4, and the prospect of no radical anti-trust legislation during this session."

Edward T. C. Slease & Co., in their weekly review of the New York stock market, say: "After a rather lively opening Monday and a continued advance Tuesday, stocks began to sag off on the issuance of Erie bonds. This was the starting of a decline which, while only slight, had the effect of discouraging any further buying, and, of course, curtailed operations on the long side. Despite the above the market shows signs of strength underneath the surface and advantage should be taken of the weakness to buy. As we have repeatedly stated, 'stocks should be bought when they are low,' not when they have had a big rise, as is usually the case with ordinary trades. Buy them and await your profits, which are bound to come soon. Buy Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York Central and United States Steel common."

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $222,645,471; gold, $102,612,374; silver, $10,591,914; United States notes, $6,115,601; treasury notes of 1890, $38,059; national bank notes, $19,500,802; total receipts this day, $1,796,388; total receipts this month, $22,939,309; total receipts this year, $357,563,605; total expenditures this day, $1,555,000; total expenditures this month, $22,115,000; total expenditures this year, $328,640,340; deposits in national banks, $150,490,594.

Movements of Gold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assay office today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $5,717, against $1,588 for the same period a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,032,000. Payment by banks to government, $4,656,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $624,000, paid by banks to government, against $830,000 paid by government to banks a week ago. No deposits were made by banks with the sub-treasury for payment at interior points.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
1300	A. T. & S. F.	88	88¼	88	88¼
200	Do preferred	101	101	100⅞	100½
	Amer. Cotton Oil	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	98
500	Amer. Sugar Ref.	130⅝	130⅝	130⅜	130¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	121½
500	Am. Locomotive	29½	29½	29½	29½
200	Do preferred	95	95⅛	95	95
	Amer. Car F'dry	....	....	....	41
100	Do preferred	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	92
	American Can	....	....	....	9¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	47
14300	Amal. Copper	70⅛	70⅜	69⅞	70
	Anaconda Copper	....	....	....	100½
12400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	50¾	51½	50¼	51⅜
3700	Do preferred	99	99⅜	98⅛	99¼
	American Ice	....	....	....	10⅝
	Do preferred	40	40	40	39¾
1500	Balto. & Ohio	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93½
1400	Brook Rap. Tran.	69	69¼	68⅝	69¼
1900	Canadian Pacific	137⅞	138	137¼	137⅞
900	Chi. Great West.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
100	Consolidated Gas	217	217	217	217
	C., C., C. & S. L.	....	....	....	96
900	Ches. & Ohio	52	52¼	52	52¼
	Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	35½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	70¾
	Chicago & N. W.	....	....	....	219
	Col. Fuel & Iron	....	....	....	75
	Corn Products	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
	Do preferred	85	85	84⅛	84½
200	Col. Southern	....	....	....	29¾
100	Do 1st pfd	71¼	71¼	71¼	71
	Do 2d pfd	46	46	46	45½
	Del., Lack. & W.	....	....	....	260
	Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	180
9100	Erie	40	40⅛	39¾	39¾
1200	Do 1st pfd	71⅞	71⅞	71	71
1900	Do 2d pfd	61½	61½	60⅝	60¾
2400	General Electric	200	204	200	201½
700	Hock. Valley	105	105	104	103½
100	Do preferred	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98¼
100	Illinois Central	146	146	146	145½
	Iowa Central	....	....	....	44¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	73
	Internat. Paper	....	....	....	18
	Do preferred	....	....	....	73
200	Internat. Power	55	55	55	55
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	47½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	116
400	Louis. & Nash	126	126¾	126	126¼
300	Manhattan	144¼	144⅜	144¼	144⅜
3000	Missouri Pacific	114⅝	114½	114⅛	114¼
1000	M., K. & T. pfd.	62¾	63	62¾	62⅝
300	Metropolitan	137½	138	137½	137½
500	Mexican Central	27	27	26½	26¾
	National Lead	....	....	....	27⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	94
800	National Biscuit	47½	47⅜	47¼	47¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	105⅝
1200	N. Y. Central	150	150	149⅜	149¼
	N. J. Central	....	....	....	180
500	N. Y., O. & W.	34	34	33¾	33¾
300	Norfolk & West	75	75	75	75
100	Do preferred	92	92	92	90
100	N. American Co.	114	114	114	113
	Omaha	....	....	....	150
	Peoples Gas	106⅜	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
200	Pacific Mail	....	....	....	39½
	Pullman	....	....	....	235
200	P. S. Car	62½	62½	62½	62½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93½
3400	Penna. R. R.	150⅝	150⅝	150⅛	150⅛
	P., C., C. & S. L.	....	....	....	88
	Do preferred	....	....	....	108
1	Railway Springs	36	36¼	35¾	36¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	88½
3400	Reading	63½	63¾	63¼	63¼
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	88⅝
100	Do 2d pfd	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76¼
6300	Rock Island	49¼	49¾	49¼	49⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	81½
100	Republic Iron	21	21	21	21
100	Do preferred	79½	79½	79½	79¼
	St. L. & S. F.	....	....	....	80
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	81
100	Do 2d pfd	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
6600	Southern Pacific	64⅝	64⅞	64⅜	64½
4600	Southern Ry.	36	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	94¾
2600	St. Paul	178¾	178¾	178⅝	178½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	191
300	St. L. & Southw.	28¾	28¾	28½	28⅝
100	Do preferred	63	63	63	62
100	Tenn. C. & Iron	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1400	Texas & Pacific	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼
600	T., St. L. & W.	30	30½	30	30½
2500	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38½
3400	Do preferred	88⅛	88⅛	88	88
2600	Union Pacific	101⅞	102	101¾	101⅞
100	Do preferred	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	94¾
	U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	17½
4500	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
2600	Do preferred	94⅝	94⅞	94	94⅝
	U. S. C. I. Pipe	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
	Do preferred	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
	U. S. R. & Con.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24¾
	Do preferred	69¾	70	69¾	69½
1900	Wabash	31¼	31⅜	31	31
19500	Do preferred	51	51⅝	50⅝	51¼
	W. U. Telegraph	....	....	....	90
200	W. & L. E.	26½	26½	26½	26
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	61
300	Do 2d pfd	37½	37½	37½	37⅜
100	Wis. Central	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
400	Do preferred	54½	54½	54¼	54
136800	Total sales.				

Chicago Stocks.

Pneumatic Tool 88	Swift & Co. 126
National Biscuit 47½	Met. L. com 35¼
Do preferred 106	City Railway 225

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg. 107½	Mexican Cent. 4s. 77
Do coupon 107½	Do 1st inc 27¼
Do 3s, reg. 107	M. & St. L. 4s 103½
Do coupon 107	M., K. & T. 4s 92½
Do new 4s, reg. 134½	Do 2ds 82½
Do coupon 135½	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s 103¼
Do old 4s, reg. 109½	N. J. C. gen. 5s 133
Do coupon 109½	North. Pac. 4s 103½
Do 5s, reg. 102¾	Do 3s 73½
Do coupon 102¾	N. & W. con. 4s 101½
Atch. gen. 4s 102½	Reading gen. 4s 97⅞
Do adj. 4s 92½	S.L. & I.M.con.5s 115
B. & O. 4s 103	*S.L. & S. F. 4s 96
Do 3½s 94	St. L. South. 1sts 97
Do conv. 4s 105	St. L. South. 2ds 83
Canada So. 2ds 108½	S. A. & A. P. 4s 88
Cent. of Ga. 5s 108½	Southern Pac. 4s 92
Do 1st inc 79½	Southern Ry. 5s 117⅛
C. & O. 4½s 106⅜	Tex. & Pac. 1sts 117
C. & A. 3½s 77½	T., St. L. & W. 4s 79
C., B. & Q. n. 4s 94¾	Union Pacific 4s 103¼
C. M. & S. F. g. 4s 111½	Do conv. 4s 106¼
C. & N. con. 7s 132¾	Wabash 1sts 118
C., R. I. & P. 4s 80	Do 2ds 108
C.C.C. & S.L.g.4s 100	Do Deb. B 82½
Chicago Ter. 4s 84	West Shore 4s 111½
Col. So. 4s 91	W. & L. E. 4s 93¼
D. & R. G. 4s 98½	Wis. Central 4s 92½
Erie prior lien 4s 98⅝	Con. Tobacco 4s 65
Do general 4s 87	Col. Fuel 5s 91½
F.W. & D.C.1sts 111½	Rock Island 4s 87½
Hock. Val. 4½s 108	Penna. conv. 3½s 106¼
L. & N. unified 4s 100¾	Man. con. gold 4s 103⅞

Supplementary New York Stocks.

(By Private Wire to The Gazette.)

Sales. STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Close.
100 Am. Bicycle pfd	¾	¾	¾
500 Am. G. Twine	22⅜	22½	22½
500 Am. H. & Leather	10¼	10	10¼
200 Do preferred	36½	36¼	36½
200 Chicago Ter. Tr. pfd	34	33⅞	34
400 Chicago Under. Tr.	10½	10½	10½
100 Com. Cable	165	165	165
100 D. & R. G. pfd	89½	89¼	89¼
200 M. S. P. & S. S. M. pfd	129½	129	129½
400 Pacific Coast 2d pfd	75	75	75
800 Rubber Goods	28¾	28¼	28¾
400 Sloss	70	70	70
100 Twin City	121	121	121
100 United Ry. Inv.	21½	21½	21½
200 U. Cast I. P. & F.	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Do preferred	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
200 Virginia Car. Chem.	64½	64½	64½

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

American Can 9¾	Manhattan Tran 3¼
Do preferred 47	N. Am. Gas 5s 109½
Am. Elev. R. R. ¾	North. Securities 112⅝
Bay State Gas ½	N. Y. E. V. Tra 10
Brit. Col. Cop. 7	Otis Elevator 43¾
Brooklyn Ferry 9	Do preferred 97
Electric Boat 22	Roy. Bk. Pd. pfd 103½
Do preferred 39	Seaboard Airline 25¼
Electric Vehicle 7	Do preferred 42½
Do preferred 12	Standard Oil 732
Greene Con. Cop. 22⅝	Tenn. Copper 29
Havana Tobacco 54	Union Copper 3¼
Do preferred 64	United Copper 28
International Salt 10¼	White Knob Cop. 11

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Penna. R. R. 75¼	Phila. Electric 8
Phila. Traction 98¼	U. Gas Imp 112½
Union Traction 46⅞	Tidewater Steel 4⅝
Elec. & Peo. 4s 100	Cambria Steel 25
Lehigh Valley 44¼	Inter. Power 3
Con. Lake Sup. 7½	Elec. Co. of Am. 9 3-16
Do preferred 32½	American Rys 52
Storage 80	Am. Asphalt 5s 24
Do preferred 80	Phila. Co 47½
Marsden 3½	Railways General 4½

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison 87¼	Mexican Central 26¼
Do preferred 100½	American Sugar 130¼
Boston & Albany 261	Do preferred 121½
Boston & Maine 189½	Dom. I. & Steel 53⅝
Boston Elevated 150½	United Fruit 109½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 220	U. S. Steel 38⅝
Fitchburg pfd 142½	Do preferred 87⅞
Union Pacific 101⅞	

Columbus Stocks.

(Reported by McElroy & Boyle.)

C., D. & T. Trac 38	G'd Rapids St. Ry 55
Columbus Gas 104	Do preferred 94½
Do preferred 106	North. Ohio Trac 60
Columbus St. Ry. 70	Do preferred 92
Do preferred 103½	Rochester St. Ry. 70
E.S.L. & S.St.Ry 58½	Do preferred 99½

Call Money Nominal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Time money steady; 60 days, 4 per cent; 90 days, 4 per cent; six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Money on call nominal; no loans. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5¼ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87.55@4 87.60 for demand and at $4 84.50 for 60 days bills; posted rates, $4 85@4 88; commercial bills, $4 83¾@4 84¼; bar silver, 48⅛c; Mexican dollars, 37½c; government bonds weak; railroad bonds steady.

Foreign Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Money, 3¼@3½ per cent; discount for short bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent; three months' bills, 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 2½ centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfgs. for checks; discount rates, short bills, 1½ per cent; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

MONEY MARKET AGAIN CAUSED UNEASINESS

Wall Street Prices Generally Strong but Trading Is Limited.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: The stock market of yesterday was a purely nominal affair. Prices were generally strong, but the dealings were purely professional and so limited that net changes gave no indication of speculation sentiment. The majority of the trading represented nothing more than the "evening up" of traders' contracts at the week's end. Good news and bad alike excited practically no influence on prices. The principal feature favorable to the market was the final signing of the Venezuelan protocols, raising the blockade of Venezuelan ports and eliminating that incident as a disturbing factor. Opposed to this was the bank statement, which was poor, loans expanding $11,274,800 and the surplus reserve decreasing $3,016,000. The most unfavorable feature of the statement was presented in the fact that the inflow and outflow of cash counterbalanced, indicating, it was thought, a check to the return flow of currency from the interior.

London again sent a lower range of quotations for American stocks, and foreigners were reported as selling a little stock, but the transactions were exceedingly limited and represented nothing but an evening up of contracts. The opening was dull and confined to a limited number of stocks. Upon the whole, however, a fair degree of strength was manifested, and although during the course of the trading the public showed no disposition to buy, there was an entire absence of liquidation.

The course of the market yesterday, as in recent days, indicated clearly enough that the professionals and not the public have been responsible for such movements as have taken place. Professional speculative sentiment is undoubtedly mixed but the traders have no leaders either for a bull or a bear campaign. The rank and file of the speculators who haunt brokers' offices are a rather weary and disgruntled lot. The opinion of nine out of 10 of them appears to be that the enormous capital stocks of recent months has checked market activity. The reception accorded the Erie bond issue illustrates the present public temper toward increases of capitalization.

Wall street attributes the recent heavy increases in bank loans at a time of stock market dullness entirely to borrowing by railroad corporations. In this Wall street is not far astray, for the demands of the railroads are simply enormous.

Erie was not an active feature of the day. The common stock opened fractionally higher and advanced, but lost all of its improvement before the close. The first and second preferred stocks eased off fractionally. The new convertible bonds were reported as active on the curb around 90. Reports were circulated that Europe was an active buyer of the issue but less attention was paid to this rumor than to the heavy price which the road paid for its money. The syndicate, according to one of the news bureaus, gets the bonds at 82 or, in other words, receives $8,200,000 for the $10,000,000 bonds to be issued. The bonds at par are exchangeable after April 1, 1905, into $20,000,000 of common stock at 50. If the syndicate really gets the bonds at 82, after the conversion is made the company receives the equivalent of $41 a share for the common stock then issued, and in the meantime pays interest for two years on the convertible bonds at 4 per cent per annum, which would further reduce the net proceeds for the stock after conversion at the earliest date to $37 a share.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending February 14, 1903, were 35,609 shares stock, $11,000 bonds, 10-20 rights and 25 receipts. The business was distributed as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	C'g's
255 Ally. Val. pfd.	30	30	30	0
25 Amal. Copper	70	70	70	+10
1080 Brewing	32	*31	*31	—½
150 Do pfd	47¾	*46⅞	*46⅞	+¼
161 Cons. Ice	11¼	11¼	11¼	—¼
170 Do pfd	38	37	37	—¼
2090 Crucible Steel	20½	20	20¼	—⅜
1847 Do pfd	85½	85	85⅝	0
4252 Fire Proof	32	†29¼	32	+1⅞
989 Do pfd	39⅛	†38⅛	38⅞	—⅛
660 Harb. W. R.	17	16	17	....
720 Do pfd	†73½	73	73	....
2381 M. L. & H.	91½	85	90	+4½
50 Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
15 Nat. Glass	6	6	6	—9½
348 Phila. Co.	47½	47	†47½	+2
350 Do pfd	49½	49	49½	+⅛
7324 Pgh. Coal	30	28½	29⅛	+⅝
1577 Do pfd	92½	†90	†91¾	+1¼
228 P. Pl. Glass	140½	140	140½	+5½
8 Pleas. Val. Tr.	25½	25½	25½	—¼
1561 River Coal	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	0
391 Do pfd	40	39⅛	†39⅞	—⅛
255 So. Side Gas	5	5	5	0
50 S. U. Cable	200	200	200	—10
200 Union Storage	35	35	35	0
768 U. S. Steel	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅝
696 Do pfd	89½	88	88	—1½
38 W. Airbrake	173½	173½	173½	—½
115 W. Elec. 1sts	108½	106	108	+¾
1966 Do 2ds	108⅝	106	108½	+2
582 Wheeling Gas	†80	73	73	+8
1457 Win. Glass	55⅛	53⅞	53⅞	—1⅛
367 Do pfd	90	89⅛	89⅞	—⅛
30 Ally. N. B.	†150	150	150	+20
130 Amer. Trust	280	265	265	—15
20 Colon. Trust	575	575	575	0
448 C. R. E. & T.	257½	253½	256¼	+4
60 Diam. N. B.	442	442	442	0
55 Diam. S. B.	225	223	223	—3
20 D. S. F. & T.	290	290	290	0
60 Federal N. B.	147	146⅞	146⅞	—1¼
60 G. A. S. & T.	162½	162½	162½	+½
90 Iron C. Trust	140	135	137	—3
14 M. & M. N. B.	140	135½	140	+5
369 Mer. S. & T.	†67	64	66	+2
55 N. B. of W. Pa	195	195	195	0
165 Nor. Am. Sav.	126	124½	126	+3¼
52 Penna. Trust	320	315	315	+5
202 R. E. Trust	310	304	305	+14¼
60 Repub. N. B.	115	115	115	0
556 Safe D. & T.	149½	139	148½	+9½
12 Third N. B.	180	180	180	—5
3 Union Trust	‡2050	2050	2050	+400
20 U. S. Nat. B.	141¾	141¾	141¾	+¾
35609				
BONDS.				
$2,000 Birm. Tr. 5s	115	115	115	0
3,000 Brewing 6s	112¼	112	112¼	+¼
2,000 P. M'K. & C. 5s	99	99	99	+½
4,000 Riv. Coal 6s	115	115	115	0
$11,000				
RIGHTS.				
10-20 Mon. Water	39	39	39	0
RECEIPTS.				
25 Fid. T. & T.	127½	127½	127½	—2½

*Ex-dividend. †Less than 10 shares. ‡New high mark.

CASH RESERVE.

Twenty Banks Belonging to New York Clearing House Association Lack Legal Reserve.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The percentage reserves of the individual banks of the New York clearing house, as compiled from last week's averages follow:

Banks.	Pct. Res.	Banks.	Pct. Res.
B. N. Y. N. B. A.	25.3	Corn Exchange	26.3
Manhattan Co.	25.8	Oriental	24.6
Merchants Nat.	26.1	Imp. & Trad Nat	25.6
Mechanics Nat.	22.7	National Park	30.2
America	24.2	East River Nat.	26.0
Phoenix National	25.8	Fourth National	25.0
National City	25.5	Central National	23.9
Chemical National	26.8	Second National	25.6
Merch. Ex. Nat.	25.1	First National	31.8
Gallatin National	25.7	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	25.5
Nat. Bu. & D.	24.8	Bowery	25.0
Mech. & Traders	19.8	N. Y. County Nat.	25.9
Greenwich	26.1	German American	24.2
Leather Mfg Nat	18.3	Chase National	26.8
Seventh National	25.8	Fifth Avenue	25.3
Am. Ex. National	27.6	German Exchange	32.2
Nat. Bk. Com'ce	25.1	Germania	29.9
Nat. Broadway	22.7	Lincoln National	21.8
Mercantile Nat	25.7	Garfield National	25.6
Pacific	15.8	Fifth National	26.3
Chatham Nat	23.7	Metropolis	25.7
Peoples	25.2	West Side	25.5
N. Bk. N. A.	22.9	Seaboard National	26.4
Hanover National	25.7	First N., Brook'n	26.0
Irving National	23.7	Liberty National	25.8
Nat. Citizens	25.4	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	27.2
Nassau	21.7	N. Am. National	25.0
Market & Fulton	27.2	Astor National	24.8
N. Shoe & Leath.	24.6	W. N. B. of U. S.	29.8

WALL STREET BUSINESS CLOSE TO STAGNATION

Practically Nothing Doing in Trades Up to Last Half Hour.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Trading approached the level of stagnation in the stock market today. It was not until the last half hour of the session that the first sale in either Sugar or Manhattan was recorded. Up to that time there had been only one or two transactions in United States Steel. The movement of prices in such a market can have little significance unless of a negative character.

The selling pressure which was notable yesterday was relaxed today, and there was even some evidence of support here and there, especially in the Gould group, in which Wabash preferred was lifted nearly a point. General Electric rose further on alleged expectations of benefits to stockholders to accrue from the purchase of the Stanley Electric Company, perhaps by new stock subscription rights. American Smelting advanced an additional 1⅜, with intimations that the improvement in the silver market was to the advantage of the company. The signing of the protocols for the submission of the Venezuelan dispute to The Hague arbitration court was cited as a reason for some of the buying. The liquidation of the Erie stocks seemed to be checked, and there were dealings in the new convertible bonds on the curb, "when and as issued," at 90, as compared with the proposed issue price to stockholders at 87½.

Prices receded a fraction on the appearance of the bank statement, but the market steadied again. The loan increase of $11,274,800 is not excessive compared with other years in the corresponding week. It is believed that some of the borrowing has been for the purpose of repaying foreign obligations, which can now be done to advantage. The surplus of $15,529,675 compares with $13,560,850 at this time last year, and $12,852,450 two years ago.

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Developments in the lower southwest fields during last week were much on the routine order and failed to bring to light any new discoveries of more than passing interest. Operators are still keeping up the search for new pools, but are not meeting with the success that should come of the earnest effort. With spring approaching operators are anxious to put the drill in motion, provided they have some assurance of securing profitable producers. The deep sand districts are supplying about three-fourths of the new production, but that territory is all under lease to a few of the larger operating companies and the three districts, Folsom and the Pine Grove extension in Wetzel and Salem, in Harrison county, will continue for many months to lead in development work. During the week several good producers were completed in the Folsom district and the Pine Grove extension. In the first-named the South Penn Oil Company's No. 1 on the S. P. Starkey farm headed the list with a production of 225 barrels a day. In the Pine Grove extension the same company's No. 1 on the A. T. Morris farm was completed and is good for 160 barrels a day.

On the east side of the Folsom district, in Wetzel county, the Delmar Oil Company has completed and shot its test well on the B. F. Robinson farm and has a 25-barrel producer in the Gordon sand.

In the Salem district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed and shot its test on the R. G. Davis farm and has a 10-barrel producer in the Gordon formation.

In the Folsom district, the same company's No. 1 on the S. P. Starkey farm has increased its production from 200 to 225 barrels a day.

In the Beafs Mills district, Lewis county, the South Penn has shot its No. 1 on the Griggs farm and increased its production to 50 barrels a day.

In the Cairo district, Ritchie county, the Camp Run Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the J. Hupp farm through the salt and Big Injun sands and found no oil in either.

In the Elm run district, in the same county, the Southern Oil Company has drilled its second test on the S. Dotson farm through the salt sand and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper.

In the same district the Salina Oil Company is drilling a second test on the Rachel Ayers farm.

In McFarlan district the South Penn Oil Company is drilling a test on the W. M. Dawson farm.

In Center district, Wetzel county, midway between Knob Fork and Rocky run, the Philadelphia Company has made locations for test wells on the Isaac Kirkpatrick, Samuel Kirkpatrick and John Schlabohun farms. There is a possibility that oil may be found at one or more of these locations.

The various gas companies holding leases in West Virginia are doing considerable test work and promise to increase in activity. Since the gas companies drill through all sands, a test for gas is also a test for oil as well, and it would not be a surprise if some new pools are discovered. In the past 10 or 12 years the gas companies have found some good oil fields. It was the Royal Gas Company that opened up the McDonald field in the early part of 1890.

On Bunnells run, Clay district, Ritchie county, and four miles southwest of Pennsboro, the McKelvey Oil Company has completed its No. 4 on the T. J. McDongal farm and has a show for a good producer. The first test on this farm was completed about eight years ago and is still producing some oil.

On Hushers run, Clay district, the Carter Oil Company has drilled its test on the Neptune farm through all sands above the Gordon, and developed neither oil nor gas. They are now drilling to the lower sands.

On Goose run, Clay district, Murphy Bros. have drilled a test on the William S. Elder farm through the Big Injun and are reported having a duster in that sand. They will drill to the lower sands.

Two and a half miles southwest of Ellenboro on Lost run, and north of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a local company, after fishing for some time at a test on the E. E. Cokely farm, has drilled into the Big Injun and has no show for a producer.

On Fawn run, a branch of Laurel creek, Sherman district, and one mile west of White Pine postoffice, Calhoun county, Godfrey L. Cabott of Boston, and owner of the carbon factory at Grantsville, has the rig up for a test on the Michael Knight farm. Some few years ago the South Penn Oil Company completed a duster on the M. L. Camden farm, located 1,600 feet northeast of the Knight farm location.

In the Pine Grove extension in Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Company is drilling in the stray at its test on the Mary Moore farm and has a show for a producer.

On the west side of the extension, the Jupitor Oil Company is drilling in the stray at its test well on the T. J. Melott farm.

On the east side of the Folsom district, the South Penn has drilled its test on the Z. M. Price farm into the stray above the Gordon and has some oil in the hole. It will make a producer.

Southeast of the Monroe field in Monroe county, O., Goldstein & Co. have completed their test on the Bauman heirs' farm and have a show for a natural producer, good for 25 barrels a day in the Keener sand. The location of this test is about 2,000 feet southwest of the Unity Oil Company's No. 2 on the F. F. Cooper farm. The first well on the Cooper farm came in a gasser, the second a good oil producer and the last two dusters. The Unity Company had about concluded that an extension to the pool was a minus quantity, but now that a fair producer has been drilled on the adjoining farm to the southeast, it looks favorable for an extension in that direction.

In the Wolf Creek district, Washington county, A. A. Cameron has drilled his No. 5 on the Amanda Graham farm into the shallow sand and has a show for a 150-barrel producer.

In the same district the Avalon Oil Company has completed No. 4 on the Dallas Devore farm and has a 5-barrel pumper.

Charles S. Cameron has drilled his No. 6 on the R. H. Milligan farm through the sand and has a duster.

Southeast of Rinards Mills, J. M. Guffey & Co. have completed No. 3 on the Semmler heirs' farm and have a show for a 5-barrel pumper in the Big Injun sand.

Worthington & Co. have made the location for a test on the Halstein farm. The Bullion Oil Company is drilling a test on the Adamson farm.

Stewart & Newman are ready to start drilling at No. 4 on the Levi Soles farm, and Sutton & Co. are starting a test on the J. M. Yester farm.

SHIPMENTS AND RUNS.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields, up to and including February 13:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
February 13	64,980	February 12	91,226
Previously	874,859	Previously	714,812
Total	939,840	Total	806,038
Average	72,295	Average	67,170

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
February 13	80,278	February 12	67,626
Previously	690,381	Previously	505,138
Total	771,659	Total	572,764
Average	59,352	Average	47,730

The Oil Market.

Following are the Standard credit balance prices for the various fields: Pennsylvania, $1 50; Tiona, $1 60; Corning, $1 30; New Castle, $1 37; North Lima, $1 11; South Lima, $1 06; Indiana, $1 06; White House, $1 20; Somerset, 95c; Lacy, 95c; Barbourville light, 95c; Barbourville heavy, 55c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company also quote $1 50 for Pennsylvania crude.

OIL CITY, PA., Feb. 14.—Credit balances, $1 50; certificates, no sales; shipments, 64,980 barrels; average, 72,295 barrels; runs, 91,227 barrels; average, 75,337 barrels.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The market for coffee futures opened quiet, with prices five points lower, following a bearish ruling of European cables, full Brazilian port receipts and heavy clearances for the United States. Trade was very quiet for the first hour, and prices without change. The light Santos receipts, reports of heavy warehouse deliveries and a better spot demand brought on a rally, with investors, shorts and the bull leaders fair buyers. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to five points higher. Sales amounted to 10,750 bags, including March at 4.65c; May, 4.75@4.80c; July, 4.90@4.95c; September, 5.10@5.15c; November, 5.20c; December, 5.35c; January, 5.40c. Sugar, raw firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.25c; No. 7, 4.20c; No. 8, 4.15c; No. 9, 4.10c; No. 10, 4.05c; No. 11, 4.00c; No. 12, 3.95c; No. 13, 3.90c; No. 14, 3.85c; confectioners' A, 4.50c; mould A, 4.90c; cut loaf, 5.25c; crushed, 5.25c; powdered, 4.75c; granulated, 4.65c; cubes, 4.90c.

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PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

There will be surprises in the stock market during the week. Our latest current weekly is highly interesting. It calls attention to important deals, some of which are bearish. If you are interested in speculation or investments you should have a copy. It's free. We buy and sell securities in all the principal markets and quote daily prices in London of Puts and Calls on international stocks, good 30, 60 and 90 days.

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308-312 WOOD STREET BOUGHT FOR $350,000

Oakdale Coal Land Sells for $198,000--Realty Puzzle In Sharpsburg--Lot Plan Changes Hands for $60,000--Many Small Deals Reported.

Another coveted Wood street site has been taken out of the market for a consideration approximating $350,000. The property is the E. M. Ferguson holdings at Nos. 308-312, the sale of which was currently reported yesterday. It was learned that the seller in the deal was represented by C. G. Paul and the buyers by the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company. Neither agent would disclose the purchaser or give any intimation of what disposition would be made of the property. The purchase includes three brick blocks standing on a lot 64x84 feet. No. 308 is occupied by Alexander Baker & Co., stationers, and No. 310 by the Steiner & Voegtly hardware store. Both are four-story buildings. No. 312, a three-story brick block, is tenanted by the McCandless & Gordon Company, men's furnishers. At the price quoted, $350,000, which is known to have been the asking price, the property brought $5,469 a front foot, or $65 10 a square foot. It adjoins the Holmes bank property and runs back to the Dallmeyer building, bought a few months ago by the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company.

COAL LAND SOLD FOR $198,000.

The deeds have been signed in one of the best sales of coal land reported near Pittsburgh for some time. The sale is credited to Gault & Giffen and the consideration was $198,000. It includes three properties at Oakdale, known as the Walker, Gormley and Wittengeld holdings, a total of about 500 acres of coal. The vein is the regular Pittsburgh vein of drift coal, six feet thick. Title to the property is taken by R. B. McIntosh, who is understood to represent a syndicate of Pittsburgh capitalists. The new owners will spend about $50,000 in opening up the coal and running a switch to the Panhandle, a short distance away. In the sale was also included the surface land of the Wittengeld farm, 130 acres, which is to be plotted and put on the market in the spring by the Oakdale Land Company. At least 50 miners' houses will be built and other improvements made to make the new plan a desirable suburb of Oakdale. The strip of coal bought controls a plot of about 1,100 acres, which is likely to be acquired soon.

SOMETHING DOING IN SHARPSBURG.

Residents of Sharpsburg are considerably excited over the movements of real estate dealers there the past week. The entire block of property lying between Main street and the Allegheny river, and extending from Thirteenth street to Twenty-fifth street, has been optioned or sought after since Tuesday. Most of the options have been taken by Sharpsburg real estate brokers, although a few deals have been made between private individuals. The strip wanted has a width varying from 500 to 700. Along Main street it is built up with about 60 houses, worth on an average at least $3,000 each. One of the best properties in the row is the old Heinz homestead. The rear of the property is flat and is subject to overflow twice a year. It is used almost entirely for truck farming. The highest price reported paid for any property was $22,500 for a plot of four acres. Another plot was optioned for $20,000, and several properties have been secured for prices ranging from $10,000 to $15,000. Rumors are rife of a big steel mill to be located on the site, but on account of its location it is thought more likely that the intending purchaser is the West Penn railroad, which is badly in need of yard room at this point.

LOT PLAN BOUGHT FOR $60,000.

Through the Keystone Realty Company, E. C. Burkhardt has resold the Hamilton E. Morton property in Mifflin township to a land company composed of Pittsburgh and McKeesport real estate men. The price was $60,000. Mr. Burkhardt bought the farm in December. It consists of a tract of land having a frontage of 1,500 feet on the Second avenue car line and about 2,000 feet on the Washington pike. The property adjoins the borough line of Dravosburg and is located 1.5 miles west of McKeesport. It is bordered by the holdings of J. C. Risher, S. F. Fladung and R. B. Neal. The new company will at once plot the ground, lay out streets, grade and put in sewers and sidewalks, preparatory to putting it on the market in April. The Keystone Realty Company will handle the plan and superintend the erection of 10 brick houses to cost $3,000 each.

Charles J. Pedder & Co. have closed the sale of two of the D. R. Torrance houses in Euclid avenue, Nineteenth ward, for $9,100 each. They are known as Nos. 1126 and 1131 and stand on lots 32x120 feet. The former house was bought by William E. Dubarry and the latter by Charles Igel, both of whom bought for homes. The residences are new buff brick houses, finished in hardwood and containing nine rooms each.

TWO GOOD RESIDENCE SALES.

The Thomas S. Aiken property on the east side of Ellsworth avenue, near St. James street, Twentieth ward, has been sold by Ellen McCargo to Theodore Johnson for $24,500. The lot measures 24x95x180 feet and has erected upon it a modern brick residence of 12 rooms.

J. C. Adams has purchased from John Ritz one of the Robert F. Thuma houses at the northeast corner of Black and Chislett streets, Nineteenth ward, for $13,000. The lot has a frontage of 36 feet by a depth of 156.5 feet. The purchase was made for a home.

The deeds were registered yesterday in the sale by James D. Callery to the City Trust Company of three lots of property valued at $38,480. One of them is a plot of 232x108 feet on the south side of Second avenue and adjoining the property of the Second Avenue Traction Company in the Twenty-third ward. It was bought for $15,000. Another property, 135x152 feet, known as the Richard G. Wood holdings, extends from the land of the Schenley Park and Highlands Railroad Company, in the Twenty-second ward, to low water mark of the Monongahela river. The price of this and three parcels of property in McKeesport was $15,077. The McKeesport plots are, 128x132 feet on the north side of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad; 80x103 feet on the west side of the township road extending to Mary street, Tenth ward; 83x77 feet at the northeast corner of Erie street and West Fifth avenue, and 89x105 feet at the intersection of Rebecca street and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. A third property, 139x318 feet, on the north side of Second avenue, adjoining the land of W. V. Callery, Twenty-third ward, was bought for $8,403.

A LULL TILL AFTER ELECTION.

Politics is given as the reason for the dullness that has pervaded the real estate market several days of last week. With their interest centered chiefly on a new city ruler, brokers found it hard to get investors together long enough to present properties or to close deals. In spite of this fact, a number of deals were put through that are important as in the effect that they will have upon the section where the properties are located. Chief of these was the sale of the Ferguson holdings at Nos. 308-312 Wood street for $350,000 through the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company. This property has long been looked upon as a likely seller, and it is generally understood that it will now be replaced by a modern building within a year or two. Gault & Giffen's sale of three coal properties at Oakdale for $198,000 will result in opening up a large tract of coal and in a considerable addition to the town itself. In Allegheny the purchase by the Walker Place Land Company, through George T. McDonald, of the old Walker homestead, at the corner of California and Termon avenues, means a transformation of that district, as the new owners propose to lay out the property in fine building sites and erect a number of high-class houses themselves. Downtown the United States National bank will make extensive improvements to the Sauer property at No. 503 Market street, which they bought from P. J. McNulty through Liggett & Goehring for $125,000.

MORE REPRESENTATIVE DEALS.

Other deals of importance were as follows: The Real Estate Trust Company for Dr. J. O. Flowers to a local capitalist, No. 437 Penn avenue for $85,000; W. J. White for Charles Drumm to Eugene M. O'Neill, property at the southwest corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street for $35,000; Mary Blackinger, C. L. Glasser and Mrs. Mary Papper to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, three properties in Carson street, near South Twenty-fifty street, for $47,500; Samuel W. Black & Co. for Mrs. Margaret W. Smith to a Pittsburgh manufacturer, a residence at the northeast corner of Fifth and Denniston avenues for $24,000; the Prudential Trust Company to H. D. O'Neill, property at the southwest corner of Irwin avenue and Murdoch street for $22,500; the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company for James Martin to Jacob Tannenbaum, property at the southwest corner of Wylie avenue and Congress street for $20,000; Barr Bros. & Co. to Clara A. Bowman, eight brick houses in Frankstown avenue for $19,400.

At the city hall the records showed a total of 157 deeds registered in the week of five days amounting to $1,619,400. This is an average daily business of $323,880, which, being made up largely of small sales, is evidence of a steady stream of home buyers.

GOING TO CHICAGO FOR LUMBER.

There is a noticeable tendency in builders to believe that the limit of high price has been reached for the present. Lumber, it is true, is on the rise, but contractors say that a figure of $20 per 1,000 feet for hemlock lumber cannot be sustained in this market, and several of them will go to Chicago this week to arrange for the purchase of a considerable quantity of lumber there at, it is said, a much lower figure, including the freight, than it can be bought for here. Brick are $1 per thousand lower than a year ago, and with a number of new plants operating there is no apparent tendency to raise prices. Cement is also considerably lower and the supply in sight is larger than last winter. Stone work is being figured at about the same rate as a year ago. Just now the labor problem is the one most interesting to prospective builders. If the present rates of labor are maintained at the spring conference, or a slight drop is made, it will result in an enormous amount of building being started in April. If, on the other hand, labor unions show a disposition to advance wages beyond the present figure, which is admitted by contractors and capitalists to be all that the market will stand, it will lead to a curtailing of building operations similar to that of last year, which was, in the opinion of many labor leaders, a misfortune to workmen themselves.

THE "HILL" DISTRICT BOOMING.

That properties in the Hill district are moving perhaps more rapidly than in any other part of the city is evidenced by the two good sales of Wylie avenue property referred to elsewhere and by the following list of eight deals made by the Aronson Realty Company the past week. For Henry Soost they sold to Mrs. Rebecca Sacks an 11-room brick house, lot 14.5x61 feet, in Elm street, for $7,000; for Jacob Tannebaum to M. Schmidt, the Leondi club building on lot 21x65 feet, in Fulton street, near Wylie avenue, for $7,000; for Sarah Stein to Joseph Pitler, an eight-room house, lot 24x98 feet, at No. 1607 Colwell street, for $4,600; for S. Goldberg to Isadore Seigle, No. 142 Crawford street, an eight-room house, for $3,400; for P. Wolf to Gussipa Famila, a six-room house in Hazel street, for $4,300; for Joseph Leichenstein to Isaac Goldfarb, No. 15 Scott street, an improved lot 20x100 feet, for $4,500; for Attorney John D. Hern to B. Krakover, No. 626 and 628 Kirkpatrick street, an eight-room brick house, for $8,500; for Mrs. Luella Green to Philip Wolf, an improved lot, 22x120 feet, in Center avenue, for $4,500.

The Real Estate and Trust Company of Allegheny has applied for a charter with the following incorporators: John M. Dunn, H. W. Datkins, Charles Dunbar, J. T. Textor and Morgan D. Hill. The company will have a capital of $200,000 and will take over the business of the Allegheny Real Estate Company. The location and directorate have not been announced.

ACTIVE BUYING IN BELMAR PLACE.

The Beechwood Improvement Company, Limited, is preparing to enter upon an unusually active campaign in its Belmar place, East End, where it has wrought a very marked change in two years. Last year over 200 houses were built by the company and about 250 are now in course of erection. The streets are all being paved with asphalt and stone sidewalks are laid. The following sales have been made during the last few days: For the Peoples Building Company to Rebecca Finley a house in Idlewild street, for $4,800 and for J. L. Tritschler to Laura Gibson a house in the same street, for $4,750. The company also sold these lots: Nos. 639 and 640 to L. Alberts, for $2,976, and No. 756, to the same party, for $1,100; No. 775 to J. C. Alberts for $1,100; No. 486 to Elizabeth Gibson, for $1,200.

The Bellevue Improvement Company, for which a charter has been applied, is being organized to take title to the property recently bought for the Bellevue club. It is known as the Schatz residence, a 12-room brick house, and three acres of ground, situated on the south side of Lincoln avenue, below Sherman avenue. The residence is being remodeled and fitted up for the club to move into on March 15.

Architect C. M. Robinson is taking bids on the Friendship Presbyterian church chapel and six houses, for Mrs. Charlotte Sparks.

Dr. Jane Blanchard will build a $10,000 residence on a site of four acres, in Ross township, which she bought yesterday through W. C. Butterfield & Co. of Allegheny, for $4,000.

W. W. Elderkin and C. F. Stanton have formed a copartnership and are open for business in the offices at No. 432 Fourth avenue. The firm name is the Elderkin-Stanton Company. They will transact a general real estate, mortgage and insurance business. Both men are well-known realty operators, having handled considerable city property and being largely interested in a number of large and successful lot plans.

Ella street: D. Behen & Son sold for J. L. Koethen to Emma F. Swartzwelder five brick and frame houses on lot, 42x137 feet, in Ella street, Sixteenth ward, for $4,500; for Rebecca M. Arbuthnot to Mary E. Behen, four brick houses on lot, 60x105 feet, in Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward, for $5,610; for August Boid to W. Sangl, an improved lot, 20x20 feet, at No. 225 Taylor street, Sixteenth ward, for $4,000; for Anton Gruber to Nicholas Malich, two frame houses, lot 25x120 feet, at No. 4806 Garrison street, Seventeenth ward, for $2,500; for J. G. Duff to G. H. Wind, a five-room frame house, lot 20x100 feet, at No. 4210 Geneva street, same ward, for $2,450; for Mrs. W. F. Self to Samuel B. Manchester, an improved lot, 20x100 feet, at No. 5118 Dearborn street, Nineteenth ward, for $3,200; for D. H. Wolfe, an improved lot, 20x150 feet, in Blackadore avenue, Thirty-seventh ward, for $2,200.

Bedford avenue: W. J. White sold for D. G. Deely to John P. Grant No. 2830 Bedford avenue, a two-story frame house, lot 54x149 feet, for $5,900. He also sold for F. C. Hodkinson to Jacob Sloan, a three-story brick house, lot 22.5x66.5 feet, at No. 8 Clarke street extension, for $3,500.

THE CONSOLIDATED'S OPERATIONS.

The Consolidated Real Estate Company announce the following sales: Through the Lawrenceville branch P. M. Leahy sold for James J. Leahy and Snowden G. Lennox to Michael Whalen, Nos. 2010 and 2012 Penn avenue, four frame dwellings on lot 24x100 feet, for $12,000. Through the Oakland branch M. J. Ehrenfeld sold for W. W. Freil to Morris Jacobson No. 1802 Locust street, a 10-brick house for $6,075. Meighan & Shannon of the Allegheny branch sold to S. S. Lennox and J. J. Leahy two frame houses on lot 35x47 feet at the corner of Martin and Corey streets, Allegheny, for $3,500. H. J. Klein of the Beaver avenue branch sold to the same parties a nine-room frame house on lot 32x69 feet at the corner of Beaver avenue and Stewart street, Allegheny, for $8,500.

Allegheny: W. J. Tener & Co. sold for George T. Oliver, executor to Frank J. Fox, an improved property, 75x110 feet, in the north side of West Robinson street, First ward, Allegheny, for $7,500. The purchaser intends to raze the houses on the lot and build a small manufacturing plant.

Lawrenceville: Hartman & Schauer sold for H. Hartman to Robert Boyd two eight-room brick houses, lots 25x50 each, in the west side of Fortieth street, near Willow street, Eighteenth ward, for $3,000.

BOUGHT IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

Craig street: James H. Thompson sold for Anna N. Davidson to James F. McMorris, a frame house, lot 75x215, in the west side of Craig street, near Atlantic avenue, Thirteenth ward, for $9,700.

Etna: Seiel Bros. sold for John Wiseman to Jacob Blatt an improved lot, 88x110 feet, in Ganster street, Etna, for $3,500; for James M. Henderson to August Stilz an improved lot, 25x130 feet, at the corner of Grant and Weible streets, Etna, for $2,500; for Vaught, Phillips & Co. to Edward W. Houggy an improved lot, 20x100 feet, in Wilson street, Etna, for $2,000; for Peter Prager to A. N. Chalfant lots Nos. 30 and 31 in the Prager plan in Sharpsburg for $1,200.

Allegheny: The Allegheny Real Estate Company sold for Mary J. Orr to James Braithwait an improved lot, 20x110 feet, in the west side of Compromise street, near Henderson street, Allegheny, for $2,000.

Heberton avenue: Beatty & Jones sold for Charles G. Mitchell to a well known newspaper man a 10-room brick house in Heberton avenue, East End, for $7,500.

Valencia: A. C. McComb & Co. sold for J. D. Magee to a business man of Valencia a farm of 67 acres near that town for $8,500. The purchaser has given the property to the Kingsley House association for a summer home. The same brokers sold for J. H. Fisher of the Shepherd Manufacturing Company to E. A. and J. F. Procicus an improved property in Montooth borough, taking in exchange a farm of 190 acres in Jefferson county, Pa., the total consideration being $11,000.

A SUBURBAN PURCHASE.

Avalon: E. A. Hess & Co. sold for I. M. Woodward of Atwater, O., No. 212 Harrison avenue, Avalon, a seven-room house, lot 35x105 feet, for $4,200.

Penn avenue: John Frazier sold to C. K. Hill an improved lot, 24x100 feet, in the north side of Penn avenue, near Twenty-third street, Twelfth ward, for $6,000.

Clark street: F. C. Hodkinson sold to Jacob Sloan an improved lot, 60x152 feet, in Clark street, Eleventh ward, for $3,500.

Federal street: H. Rosenthal sold C. H. Adelman an improved lot, 20x96 feet, in the southwest side of Federal street, near Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, for $9,500.

Climax street: Margaret Joos sold to Frank Stein an improved lot, 25x125 feet, in the north side of Climax street, Thirty-first ward, for $2,250.

Wickliffe street: S. J. Taylor sold to Frank Mingler a lot, 20x100 feet, in the north side of Wickliffe street, Eighteenth ward, for $1,250.

Belmar place: The Pittsburgh Trust Company sold to William A. Wingenroth two lots, 26x100 feet each, in the south side of Idlewild street, Twenty-first ward, for $2,392, and to Emma H. Schaffer a lot 27x100 feet in the south side of the same street for $1,242.

Lehigh street: George H. Shickler sold to Elvin E. Scott an improved lot, 30x120 feet, in the east side of Lehigh avenue, near Alder street, Twentieth ward, for $5,200.

SMALL RESIDENCES IN DEMAND.

Bedford avenue: Daniel G. Seely sold to John P. Grant an improved lot, 58x139 feet, in the south side of Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward, for $5,900.

Mayflower street: B. J. Foley sold to Israel Farley a lot 24x100 feet in the south side of Mayflower street, near Park avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $3,500.

Negley avenue: A. Z. Byers & Co. sold for Kate P. Downing to M. R. Cooke a lot 57x105 feet in the east side of Negley avenue, near Margaretta street, Nineteenth ward, for $5,000.

Penn avenue: The Union Realty Company sold for Nancy Elkins to Isaac Sachs an improved lot, 24x100 feet, in the north side of Penn avenue, near Twenty-second street, Twelfth ward, for $5,750.

Bedford avenue: George Schmidt & Son sold for Theodore Seardamalia to L. Sands an improved lot, 16x47 feet, in Bedford avenue, near Fulton street, for $2,500.

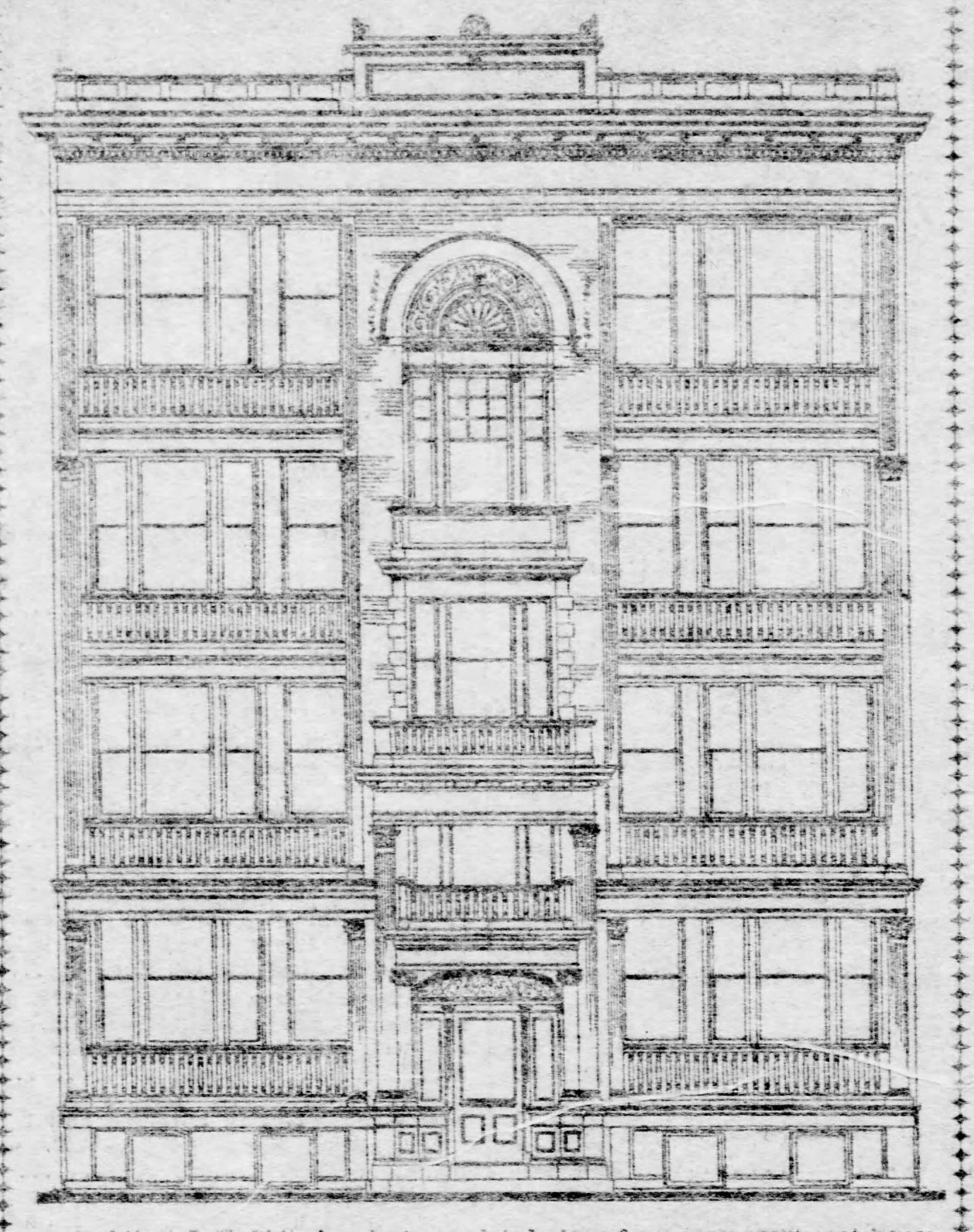
The Pittsburgh bureau of building inspection issued the following permits yesterday: George Wittmer, Jr., frame dwelling, Race street, Twenty-first ward, $3,500; Henry Dorfshafter, brick veneered dwelling, Gross street, Twentieth ward, $3,000; Pat McMahon, frame dwelling, Belmont street, Twenty-first ward, $1,200; Joseph Miller, frame dwelling, 24 Carver street, Twenty-first ward, $1,200.

SALES OF LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY.

Lawrenceville: L. J. Frazier sold for Mrs. Kate McClafferty, executrix of the Sarah Conley estate, to Margaret Cahill a lot 24x110 feet on the west side of Forty-sixth street, Seventeenth ward, improved with a two-story frame house, for $2,000, for A. Johnston to Jamima Taylor a lot 20x100 feet on the north side of Holmes street, Eighteenth ward, improved with a two-story frame house, for $2,000; for Robert D. Campbell to David R. Donald lot No. 368 in Garrison's plan, Eighteenth ward, 24x100 feet on the south side of Witherspoon street, improved with a two-story frame house, for $3,000; for F. P. Livingstone to Joseph Kowalsky a lot 26x100 feet on the northeast corner of Forty-sixth and Plummer streets, Seventeenth ward, improved with four modern two-story brick houses, for $8,000; for Frank S. Verner to Nancy Lemmon 32x100 feet on the west side of Forty-sixth street, below Butler street, Seventeenth ward, improved with two two-story brick houses, for $5,000; for George A. Jelly to D. F. Driscoll a lot 25x100 feet on the east side of Main street, Seventeenth ward, improved with a two-story and mansard brick house, for $5,000; for James L. Brennan a lot 48x100 feet on the southwest corner of Mifflin and Fortieth streets, Sixteenth ward, to William Grupp, improved with a three-story brick dwelling, for $4,500; for M. H. Hager to Dr. Charles J. Stein 44x130 feet on the east side of Rebecca street, Nineteenth ward, for $1,500; for Rachael Leitz, executrix of the Greulich estate, to Andrew Kalchthaler 54x110 feet on the west side of Thirty-ninth street, below Butler street, Fifteenth ward, improved with three two-story brick houses, for $8,500; for W. H. Handlond to Frank Kalchter 48x100 feet on the north side of Plummer street, improved with three two-story brick houses, for $6,000.

Butler county: James A. Cooper & Co. sold for David Brode to George S. Frey a farm of 65 acres in Winfield township, Butler county, Pa., for $3,500; for Mrs. Ella Fullerton to Frances Luse, a farm of 70 acres in Plum township, Crawford county, Pa., for $6,000.

THE M'CONEGLY APARTMENTS TO BE BUILT IN THE EAST END



Architect J. E. Obitz has just completed plans for a cozy apartment house to be erected at the northeast corner of Meade street and Lexington avenue, East End. The building will belong to M. E. F. McConegly and will cost $35,000. The four floors will each have two flats of six rooms each, heated by steam and provided with a laundry. Work on the building will begin March 1, and it is expected to be completed by July 1.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending February 14:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
Nos. 308 and 312 Wood street	64x 84	Four-story-bricks	$5,469	$65 10
No. 503 Market street	15x 85	Four-story bricks	8,333	98 04
No. 437 Penn avenue	23x 60	Three-story bricks	3,696	23 09
Wylie ave. and Washington st.	47x100	Five brick houses	745	7 45
Wylie ave. and Congress st.	22x 90	Three-story brick	909	10 10
Fifth and Denniston avenues	80x120	Brick house	300	.....
Irwin avenue	69x152	Brick house	326	.....
Frankstown avenue	161x133	Eight brick houses	140	.....
Ellsworth avenue	95x189	Brick house	258	.....

Transfers Recorded.

Henderson Jas M to August J Stily, Jan 28, '03, Etna, 25x133, Grant ave	$ 2,500
Opperman Sophia M to Cath M Opperman, Feb 7, '03, Baldwin twp, 30x150, Birmingham ave	4,800
Quinn Michael to Jno Britt, Oct 18, '02, Mifflin twp, 30x110, Mary st	100
Johnson Wm to Jno Hays, Nov 20, '02, Bellevue, 50x150, Bayne ave	2,000
Morgenstern Jacob to Fredk Morgenstern, Feb 9, '03, Stowe twp, 51x150	——
Birney Mary Ann to Jas P McKelvy, Jan 16, '03, Glenfield, lot	3,500
Bauman Sarah to Harry M Arnold, Jan 30, '03, 23d wd, Pgh, 34x30, Demarsh st	2,500
Zeigler Chas W et ux to Alvin M Hutchinson, Dec 24, '02, Swissvale, 25x115, Melrose st	2,000
Alta Land Co to Jno J Holland, Nov 5, '01, 35th wd, Pgh, 40x121, Oneida st	600
Hair Jas W et ux to Wm Schurr, Jan 12, '03, 35th wd, Pgh, 22x130, Plymouth st	1,450
Rick Wm L et ux to Mary A Beck, Feb 13, '03, Sharpsburg, 26x100, Eighth st	3,234
Attenbrough Emma to Albert C Daschbach, Jan 12, '03, Robinson twp, 50x125, Princeton ave	500
Grace Henry H et ux to J S McMichael, Feb 2, '03, Oakdale boro, 52x200, Western ave	2,300
Beatty Lee C et al to Jas Bonar, Jan 30, '03, 7th wd, Pgh, Fortieth st	5,500
Tennant Alex W to Clinton M Stubbens, Feb 1, '03, 37th wd, Pgh, 30x142, Wood st	4,650
Heinle Wm F et al to Maria Homey, Jan '28, '03, Harrison twp, 2 lots, Chestnut st	1,000
Bussell James A Jr to Jno Rinard, Feb 6, '03, N Braddock boro, 72x100, Cliff st	604
Canfield W B et ux to Frank L Smith, Dec 18, '02, Swissvale boro, 75x110	1,650

Mortgages Recorded.

Horney Maria to H Coll, Jan 28, '03	$ 600
*Craig Wesley I to A Williamson, Feb 14, '03	3,000
Rinard John et al to E W Grubb, Feb 12, '03	2,400
Sloan Jacob to F C Hodkinson, Feb 5, '03	500
Opperman Fred A to S M Opperman, Feb 7, '03	1,000
Homer Samuel J to B C Aiken tr, Feb 14, '03	1,300
Haag John P to Eagle B & L A, Jan 31, '03	2,000
Murphy John F to Fair Haven B & L A, Feb 14, '03	3,100
Pyers Michael to West End B & L A, Feb 11, '03	1,800
*Kenurich Frederick to E Pgh Impt Co, Jan 2, '03	395
Stahl John E to same, Jan 15, '03	3,273
McKeag John L to same, Jan 15, '03	720
Edward E Rieck Co to German Sav & Dep bank, Feb 11, '03	25,000
Huss Anna to same, Feb 7, '03	[illegible]
Stenger George to Birmingham Fire Ins Co, Feb 12, '03	5,000
Henry Thomas M to Fidelity T & Tr Co, Feb 11, '03	3,200
Longabaugh Wm T to W Seitz, Feb 12, '03	1,000
Flynn Edward to A M Taylor, Jan 29, '03	4,200
Young Lucinda R to A Holmes, Feb 1, '03	1,650
Haffner Angel to J C Swindell, Feb 14, '03	2,000
Wahl Damian to Riceville B & L A, Feb 14, '03	10,000
*Roebuck Andrew J to J G Dunbar, Feb 13, '03	250

*Purchase money.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 20@21c; fancy creamery, 26@27c; fancy ladle, 18@19c; fancy roll, 17@18c; good roll, 16@17c; store packed, 15@17c. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 16@16c. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 14@14¼c; medium, 14@14⅜c; small, 14¼@14½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Butter firm; creameries, 18@25½c; dairies, 15@23c. Eggs steady at mark; cases included, 14½@14½c. Cheese steady; 12½@12¾c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Butter quiet; extra creamery, 26c; do factory, 13@17c; creamery, common to choice, 18@25c; held creamery, 18@25c; state dairy, 15@24c; renovated, 13@18c. Cheese firm; state full creams, fancy, small colored, fall made, 14¾c; late made, 13¾@14c; small white, fall made, 14¼c; late made, 13¾c; large colored, fall made, 14¼c; late made, 13¾c; large white, fall made, 14¼c; late made, 13½c. Eggs firm; state and Pennsylvania average best, 17c; southern, 15½c; western fancy, 16c; refrigerated, 8@12c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Butter steady; fair demand; extra western creamery, 27c; nearby prints, 28c. Eggs firm; good demand; fresh nearby and western, 16c at the mark; do southwestern, 15@16c; do southern, 15c. Cheese steady; New York full creams, prime, small, 14@14½c; do fair to good, small, 13½@13¾c; do prime, large, 14c; do fair to good, large, 13½@13¾c.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week (five business days) shows: Loans, $936,283,400, increase $11,274,800; deposits, $952,310,100, increase $12,130,000; circulation, $43,738,900, decrease $468,800; legal tenders, $71,802,800, decrease $3,772,100; specie, $181,805,400, increase $3,788,600; reserve, $253,607,200, increase $16,300; reserve required, $238,077,525, increase $3,032,500; surplus, $15,529,675, decrease $3,016,000; ex-United States deposits, $25,537,700, decrease $3,009,975.

WHEAT PRICES HIGHER CORN AND OATS LOWER

Dullness Pervades All Pits in Chicago and Fluctuations Are Narrow.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—There was only a scalping market in wheat, and the volume of trading was light. Offerings were not heavy at any time, and the demand only fair, shorts taking the most of the offerings. The early market was firm on better cables than anticipated, taking into consideration the decline here yesterday, and May opened higher. A decline followed, due chiefly to the poor showing in the cash market and the lack of any foreign demand. Fluctuations were narrow throughout the day, and covering by shorts on the breaks prevented any serious decline, and the close was steady. Primary receipts were 624,000 bushels, against 190,100 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 391 cars, which, with local receipts of 38 cars, two of contract grade, made total receipts for the three points of 429 cars, against 434 cars last week and 441 cars a year ago.

Corn was easier under heavy liquidation by longs. Seasonable weather for the movement and the expectation of larger receipts made the sentiment bearish, and there was general selling by commission houses, led by some of those which recently were active on the bull side. The opening was firm on cables, but the market soon weakened on lack of any material support, and ruled easy throughout the day. Local receipts were 537 cars, with none of contract grade.

Selling pressure was again in evidence in the oats pit, and there was considerable liquidation by the leading bull interests. The liberal quantities of standard oats being turned out of private warehouses was largely responsible for the anxiety to take profits. Lower prices ruled throughout the day, and the close was easy. Local receipts were 282 cars.

A small run of hogs and higher prices at the yards caused firmness in provisions at the start, and good buying by commission houses, and covering of May ribs by shorts added to the advance. Offerings were light and came mainly from locals. The close was strong.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 360 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 44,000 head.

The leading futures reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, No. 209 Sixth street, are as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest'day's Close.
WHEAT No. 2					
Feb.	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
May	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77⅝	77½
July	74¼	74¼	74	74¼	74
CORN No. 2.					
Feb.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜
May	45⅝	45⅝	44⅞	45	45¼
July	43⅝	43½	43¼	43½	43⅜
OATS No. 2.					
Feb.	....	....	....	34½	34½
May	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
May	33⅛	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33½
MESS PORK.					
May	17 05	17 20	17 05	17 12½	17 00
July	16 47½	16 52½	16 47½	16 52½	16 37½
LARD.					
Feb.	9 60	9 60	9 60	9 60	9 55
May	9 50	9 55	9 50	9 55	9 47½
July	9 30	9 35	9 30	9 35	9 25
SHORT RIBS.					
May	9 37½	9 47½	9 37½	9 47½	9 32½
July	9 17½	9 22½	9 17½	9 22½	9 12½
Sept.	9 12½	9 15	9 12½	9 15	9 10

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter patents, $3 60@3 70; straights, $3 30@3 40; spring patents, $3 90@3 60; straights, $3 10@3 40; bakers', $2 45@2 90; No. 2 spring wheat, 77@78c; No. 3, 66@78c; No. 2 red, 71¼@74½c; No. 2 corn, 43½c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 34½c, No. 3 white, 35@36c; No. 2 rye, 48¾@49c; good feeding barley, 43@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 14; No. 1 northwestern, $1 19; prime timothy seed, $3 60; mess pork, $17 12½@17 25; lard, $9 60@9 65; short ribs sides (loose), $9 20@9 40; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $8 12½@8 25; short clear sides (boxed), $9 62½@9 75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 30; clover, contract grade, $11 60.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	27,200	19,100
Wheat, bu	36,100	20,000
Corn, bu	373,600	138,300
Oats, bu	327,700	138,300
Rye, bu	2,900	......
Barley, bu	59,400	10,700

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Flour—Receipts, 31,637 barrels; exports, 18,611 barrels; dull and unchanged; winter patents, $3 65@4 00; winter straights, $3 50@3 65; Minnesota, $4 10@4 30; winter extras, $2 80@3 10; Minnesota bakers', $3 25@3 45; winter low grades, $2 60@2 90. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3 00@3 35; choice to fancy, $3 40@3 55. Buckwheat flour dull at $1 90@2 25 spot and to arrive. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western, $1 19; city, $1 16; brandywine, $3 40@3 55. Rye firmer; No. 2 western, 61½c f. o. b. afloat; state, 56@57½c c. i. f. New York. Barley dull; feeding, 47c c. i. f. New York; malting, 51@61c c. i. f. Buffalo.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 38,000 bushels; exports, 8,743 bushels; spot firmer; No. 2 red, 81¾c elevator; No. 2 red, 82⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 89¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 90c f. o. b. afloat; options displayed moderate activity and steadiness during the forenoon, sustained by higher French cables, cold weather west and rains in the Argentines; the close was firm at ¼@⅜c net advance; March closed 83⅛c; May, 81 3-16@81⅝c; closed 81¼c; July, 78 7-16@78⅝c; closed 78⅝c; September, 76 13-16@76⅞c; closed 76⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 144,000 bushels; exports, 314,959 bushels; sales, 100,000 bushels; futures, 32,000 bushels; spot weak; No. 2, 60c elevator and 53⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 white, 57c; options while quiet were fairly steady today on higher cables, cloudy weather west, the wheat steadiness and further poor grading; the late corn market was weaker through heaviness in cash corn and closed rather weak at ¼@1¼c net decline; March, 55⅜@56¼c; closed 55¾c; May, 51⅜@51⅝c, closed 51⅝c; July, 49¾@49 1-16c; closed 49⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 99,000 bushels; exports, 17,269 bushels; spot dull; No. 2, 43½c; standard white, 44c; No. 3, 43½c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 43½c; track mixed western, nominal; track white, 43@48c; options quiet and barely steady under realizing.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.—Wheat dull, steady; cash, 77½c; May, 80½c; July, 76¼c. Corn dull, steady; February, 46c; May, 45¼c. Oats dull, firm; February, 38c; May, 37⅝c. Rye, No. 2, 53½c. Cloverseed dull, steady; February, $7 00; March, $7 05. Prime timothy, $1 85. Prime alsike, $8 00.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Wheat, No. 2 red cash, 71½c; May, 73½@73⅝c; July, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 71½@74c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 41⅝@41¾c; July, 41c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 36c; May, 36⅝c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Wheat steady; No. 1 northern, 79½@80c; No. 2 northern, 78@79c; May, 77¾c bid. Rye steady; No. 1, 51@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 64c, sample, 45@53c. Corn, May, 45c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and February, 79¼@79⅜c. Corn easier; spot and February, 53@53½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 43c.

DULUTH, Feb. 14.—Wheat, cash No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 northern, 76¼c; No. 2 northern, 74½c; May, 77⅛@77¼c; July, 77c. Oats, May 35c.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Consolidated Troup Mining Company has declared a regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent for February.

Articles of incorporation of the Penmont Gold Mining Company have been filed at Missoula, Mont. Back of the company are E. A. Clark and F. C. and W. H. Vonstorck of Scranton, Pa., and L. J. Knapp and T. S. Letterman. The capital is placed at $300,000. The company proposes to operate certain placer ground on Nine Mile creek, as well as the Lolo quartz property, near Missoula. The property has for several years been exploited, and is considered valuable.

D. R. Oliver of San Francisco, president of the Zubiate Mining Company of Sonora, Mexico, is visiting the mine. A 40-stamp mill is about to replace the one burned last year.

The short fuel supply at the United Verde smelter at Jerome is still causing the management much worry. Ever since the fire at the property was extinguished a month ago only two blast furnaces have been in operation.

Another big body of rich ore has been opened in the lower workings of the Tennessee property at Chloride. The ore sparkles with native silver and the superintendent states that it is by far the richest that has been found in the mine. The vein is in the northeast drift of the 400-foot level. Other workings in the property are furnishing an ample quota of ore to keep the 100-ton mill running full blast.

The Caroline Mining Company has resumed work on the Revenue at Ouray with an increased force. The mine had been shut down for three weeks to give the London Venture corporation experts a chance to exploit the property, and upon their report will hinge the contemplated purchase of the property. It will probably be a month before any particulars are known, as the parties interested will give out no information. The purchase price is estimated by well informed men to range somewhere near $5,000,000.

Moye Wicks and C. E. Delns of Austin, Texas, representing a syndicate of capitalists of that city, have just consummated a deal for the purchase of the famous Sierra Rica mine, 30 miles from Presidio.

The 100-ton smelting plant owned by the Boston and Seven Devils Copper Company, and located eight miles above Weiser, Idaho, has been sold under execution issued by the United States federal court. The Stearns-Rogers Manufacturing Company of Denver was the purchaser, having a claim against the plant for $24,000 for machinery furnished. The building, machinery and grounds on which the smelter is located were bought in by Stearns & Rogers through their representative for $19,500.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Prices for the various metals upheld by light demand; no changes reported. Copper quiet and easy; offerings in excess of consumers' requirements, but no quotable change. Standard, $12 00 nominal; Lake, $12 75@12 90; electrolytic, $12 65@12 75; casting, $12 35@12 60. Tin firm, folowing yesterday's English advance. Spot quoted $29 60@29 75. Lead quiet and steady; spot, $4 12½. Spelter firm; supplies light; quoted $5 00@5 05. Iron firm nominally; unchanged.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

Allouez	6¼	Montreal Boston	2
Adventure	15	Osceola	76
Arcadian	5½	Old Dominion	22
Atlantic	13½	Parrot	33½
Black Diamond	4	Phoenix	7⅝
Bingham	37½	Quincy	123
Calumet & Ariz.	112	Range Cons	73¼
Calumet & Hecla	525	Rhode Island	3½
Centennial	30¼	Tamarack	180
Calumet & Pgh.	77½	U. S. Mining	26¼
Franklin	13	Victoria	8¼
L. S. & P. Dev.	75	Wolverine	69⅛
Mass	19¼	Winona	9½
Mohawk	57		

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.25	Little Chief	.09
Alice	.28	Ontario	6.00
Breece	.50	Ophir	2.45
Brunswick Con.	.06	Phoenix	.08
Comstock Tunnel	.09	Potosi	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.35	Savage	.49
Horn Silver	1.30	Sierra Nevada	1.10
Iron Silver	.85	Small Hopes	.30
Leadville Con	.03	Standard	3.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903.

Cattle—The supply was light and the market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $5 15@5 25; prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, $4 90@5 10; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 00@4 85; fair, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, $4 30@4 60; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $3 90@4 25; heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs, $3 25@4 40; bulls and cows, $1 75@4 25; fresh cows and springers, $20@58.

Sheep—Supply fair, market strong; best wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 80@5 10; mixed, 85 to 95 lbs, $4 50@4 85; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 40; culls and common, $2 00@3 00; choice lambs, $6 50@6 65; fair to good, $6 00@6 40; common, $4 00@5 00; veal calves, $8 50@9 00; heavy and thin, $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts light, 8 double decks on sale; market active and higher; prime heavy hogs, $7 30; mediums, $7 30; heavy Yorkers, $7 25@7 30; light Yorkers, $7 05@7 10; pigs, $6 90@7 00; roughs, $5 50.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head natives, 200 head Texans; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $4 40@5 25; fair to good, $2 00@4 36; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 45; western fed steers, $2 75@5 00; Texas and Indian steers, $3 00@4 00; Texas cows, $2 50@3 005; native cows, $2 00@3 75; native heifers, $2 00@3 75; canners, $1 00@2 00; bulls, $2 25@3 30; calves, $2 50@6 00; receipts for the week, 32,000 head cattle, 1,000 head calves. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; strong to 10c higher, top, $7 07½; bulk of sales, $6 80@6 96, heavy, $6 85@7 07½; mixed packers, $6 70@7 00; light, $4 60@6 85; Yorkers, $6 77½@6 85; pigs, $5 50@6 45; receipts for the week, 38,200 head. Sheep—Receipts, none; unchanged; native lambs, $4 00@5 10; western lambs, $3 85@3 05; fed ewes, $3 00@5 10; native wethers, $3 50@4 85; western wethers, $3 00@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Beeves—Receipts, 724 head, mainly consigned; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales, 7@9c per lb; cables last received quoted American steers at 12¼@13¼c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 5¾@5⅝c per lb; reported exports for today, beef, partly estimated, 1,574 head beeves, 80 head sheep, 8,798 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 53 head; all market; a few veals sold at $7 00@9 50; a car of western veals at $4 25; city dressed veals, 11@14c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,263 head; common and medium sheep quiet, steady; top grades firm; lambs quiet and steady; one car of stock unsold; sheep sold at $3 25@4 85; a few export wethers at $5 25; reported sales of lambs at $6 00@6 50, culls at $3 50; dressed mutton, 6½@9c; dressed lambs, 8½@11c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,673 head; about steady; a deck of Pennsylvania hogs sold at $7 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; nominal; good to prime steers, $4 40@5 50; poor to medium, $3 00@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 50; cows, $1 40@4 40; heifers, $2 50@4 50; canners, $1 40@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 25; calves, $3 50@8 00; Texas fed steers, $3 50@4 25. Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000 head; tomorrow, 38,000 head; left over, 4,500 head; strong to 10c higher; mixed and butchers', $6 70@7 10; good to choice heavy, $7 10@7 25; rough heavy, $6 70@7 00; light, $6 45@6 70; bulk of sales, $6 70@7 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 75@5 35; fair to choice mixed, $3 50@4 75; western lambs, $4 75@6 50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; slow; general feeling easier. Veals—Receipts blank; tops, $9 25@9 75; common to good, $4 50@9 00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; active, strong; 5c higher; heavy, $7 25@7 30; a few at $7 35; mixed, $7 20@7 25; Yorkers, $7 15@725; pigs, $7 05@7 10, mostly $7 05; roughs, $6 25@6 40; stags, $5 25@5 75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,100 head; sheep steady; lambs 10c lower; top lambs, $6 65@6 75; culls to good, $4 25@6 60; yearlings, $5 25@5 75; ewes, $4 60@4 75; mixed sheep, tops, $4 50@4 75; culls to good, $2 25@4 40.

THE MONEY MARKET.

While the statement of the national banks of Pittsburgh the past week showed that they were still about $500,000 below the 25 per cent reserve line, there was no change in the tone of the local money market. Call loans were quoted at 5@5½ per cent and time loans at 5@6 per cent, and offerings were liberal at the outside figures. The subjoined clearing house comparisons cover five days only, Thursday having been a legal holiday.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Saturday	$ 9,683,862 78	$1,525,708 64
For the week	40,991,516 56	7,087,164 98
Previous week	46,531,411 22	8,079,732 58

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
February 14, 1903	$40,991,516 56
February 15, 1902	34,118,983 06
February 16, 1901	37,755,339 18
February 17, 1900	25,470,611 45
February 18, 1899	39,041,865 06
Total to date—	
1903	$282,063,619 77
1902	275,925,089 76
1901	256,867,713 81
1900	200,883,721 90
1899	191,349,454 21

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Exchanges, $263,807,327; balances, $14,033,345.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Exchanges, $25,920,049; balances, $2,284,808. Money, 4@5 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Clearings, $22,698,571; balances, $3,930,079. Money, 4½@5 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Clearings, $4,104,313; balances, $958,127. Money, 5 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Clearings, $2,491,250. Money, 4@6 per cent; New York exchange, 25c discount.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Clearings, $32,057,902; balances, $2,200,104. Posted exchange, $4 85@4 88; New York exchange par.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Clearings, $5,509,172; balances, $765,637. Money steady, 5@6 per cent; New York exchange, 25c premium.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 65c. Rosin firm at $1 90. Crude turpentine firm at $2 40@4 00. Tar firm at $1 65.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 14.—Turpentine firm at 65c. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, D, E, F, $1 95; G, $2 05; H, $2 40; I, $2 85; K, $3 20; M, $3 40; N, $3 60; W G, $3 85; W W, $4 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—Turpentine firm at 64½c. Rosin firm.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Total imports of merchandise and drygoods at the port of New York for this week are valued at $12,717,978. Total imports of specie at the port of New York for this week were $474 silver and $9,765 gold. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for this week were $983,593 silver and $10,000 gold.

Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The demand for cotton goods is well sustained and business keeps supplies generally cleaned up. Tone strong and prices still tend against buyers. Print cloths quiet but very firm. Cotton yarns in better demand and advancing. No change in worsted woolen linen or jute yarns.

MOVEMENTS IN TRADE.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 14.—Francis R. Beal, a furniture manufacturer at Northville, Mich., today filed in the federal court here a bankruptcy petition, claiming to be in debt $70,306, with assets of $21,440.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—It can be authoritatively stated that there is no foundation for the reports from London that the Canadian Pacific railway has acquired the fleet of the Elder Dempster Steamship Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A petition has been filed in the supreme court by B. M. Baumgardner, who says he possesses $6,000 worth of stock in the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., proprietors of a big department store. The petitioner asks the court to dissolve the charter of that concern and wants the business wound up, a receiver appointed and asks for an injunction to restrain the collection of its accounts.

ONE CARRIE NATION DISCIPLE ACTIVE

TOPEKA, KAS., Feb. 14.—Plate glass window fronts of four of the finest Kansas avenue saloons and of two drug stores were smashed to bits early this morning with an axe in the hands of Miss Blanche Boise, a disciple of Mrs. Nation. Miss Boise achieved notoriety some months ago by horsewhipping Mayor Parker and was in several raids in times past with Mrs. Nation.

Mr. Haymaker's election is a guarantee of clean government. Vote right.

A vote for Hays is a vote to put the Bigelow personal payroll on the payrolls of the city.

FINANCIAL.

I WILL BUY

200 Geo. A. Treadwell.
500 Oregon Monarch.
1,000 Ethel Copper.
5,000 Great Western Gold California.
500 Black Diamond Anthracite Coal.
500 Black Diamond Copper.
500 Majestic Copper.
2,000 Viznaga.
1,000 Mine LaMotte Lead and Smelting.
1,000 British American Dredging.
1,000 Weepah Gold.
1,000 Tonapah Traction.

I WILL SELL

100 McKinley Mining and Smelting.
1,000 Standard Lead and Zinc.
1,000 Tasmania Copper.
1,000 Willow Creek Mining.
100 De Forest Wireless.
100 Old Terrible Mining.
100 Marconi Wireless.
500 Horseshoe Mining.
1,000 Oro Hondo Mining.
100 California Nevada.
100 Columbus Consolidated.
500 Black Diamond Anthracite Coal.
100 Geo. A. Treadwell.
100 Black Warrior Copper.
1,000 Cracker Oregon.
1,000 Turnagain Arm Mining Co.
1,000 United Tonapah.
1,000 Tonopah Traction.
500 Tonapah and Salt Lake.
1,000 Colonial Copper.
500 Majestic Copper.
100 Cal. King Gold.
500 Hidden Fortune.
500 Black Diamond Copper.
1,000 Parry Sound Copper.
500 Red Boy Consolidated.
1,000 Golconda Consolidated.
1,000 Ventura Oil.
1,000 Ethel Copper.
1,000 Mizpah Extension common.
1,000 British American Dredging.
100 Olalla Copper.
500 Mergenthaler Basket.
And many others. Send for list.

C. F. SESINGER,
Dealer in Unlisted Securities, Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

GAREIS & GOULD,
Importers and Manufacturers of
HIGH CLASS
HARNESS
SADDLERY AND SUPPLIES,
316 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods equal to any in Eastern stores, and prices fully 30 per cent less.

SPECIAL BARGAINS — Imported Brass Coach Harness, really the finest made, will sell this week for $325

Value $375.00.
CARRIAGE ROBES AT REDUCED PRICES.
Bell Telephone Court 3414.

FINANCIAL.

OUR CURRENT WEEKLY
contains a special article upon
Mexican Central
Issued free upon request. Also
"A Glimpse of Wall Street and its Markets"
Jacob Berry & Co.

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange.
Established 1865. 44-46 Broadway, New York.
Philadelphia. Hartford. Boston. Montreal.
Information on financial matters gladly furnished.

ANOTHER BONANZA MINE
Tonopah & Mt. Butler Gold Mining Company,
TONOPAH, NEVADA.

This property, consisting of five full mining properties—owned and officered by the same parties who through this Fiscal Agency developed the Bonanza Mine, the Tonopah & California, from a mere prospect into one of the richest mines in the world inside 80 days, offered for sale 50,000 shares in their nearby property, the Tonopah & Mt. Butler, at 15c through this paper one week ago. These shares were all TAKEN INSIDE 4 DAYS and we now offer 100,000 SHARES AT 20c PER SHARE.

Remember that the ledge in the sister mine is over 40 FEET WIDE AND RAN $1,587 30 PER TON—the RICHEST SINGLE LODE IN THE WORLD. With the same formation, the same people sinking the present shaft on Mount Butler straight for the same ledge, is it not reasonable to believe they will reach it in a few days, and then stock in Tonopah & Mt. Butler will run up the scale like its sister mine, the Tonopah & California to $1 00 PER SHARE AT A SINGLE BOUND.

It reads too much like romance to write of Tonopah. More than $40,000,000 00 of the richest gold ore in the world is on the dump, or in sight. The $1 00 shares of Mizpah Tonopah have sold as high as $22 00—Tonopah & California will sell equally as high, as soon as developed, and the owners of that Bonanza Mine prophesy THAT THEIR NEW PROPERTY, the TONOPAH & MT. BUTLER, WILL PROVE EQUALLY AS RICH. The shaft each day is approaching nearer the gold zone. Do not let this allotment sell before taking action. Do not let another Bonanza slip through your fingers. WRITE OR WIRE for prospectus and subscription blanks.

SANFORD MAKEEVER & CO., Fiscal Agents.
Lewis Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
170 Broadway, New York.
411 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
84 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY
That only a limited amount of the stock of the
Pittsburgh Consolidated M., M. & T. Co.

Remains yet to be sold at the low price of 40 cents per share, as the Company has recently acquired some very valuable producing mines in addition to their Dover and Brighton properties, and this stock therefore must and will sell much higher in the near future. The next advance will be to 50 cents. Don't miss the "Your Golden Opportunity" to make an investment with

Pittsburgh Bankers and Business Men

that you will never have any occasion to regret. Watch this stock and see it advance over 100 per cent during 1903.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR FULL INFORMATION.
1103 Bank for Savings Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIVIDENDS 60% DIVIDENDS
PER ANNUM GUARANTEED BY
California-Nevada Mining Co. On Par Value of Stock When Victor Mill is Completed, Which Will Be April 1st.

The progress of this company has been beyond the most sanguine expectations. Two UNEXPECTED rich strikes have been made in the Victor Mine alone, which shows that the property is much more valuable than claimed in their prospectus. 1% per month on par value paid from sale of high-grade ore until Victor Mill is completed. The Arizona Mill will be finished this month and dividends may be increased next month. Will positively be April 1st.

PRESENT PRICE $1.50 PER SHARE. Write for Prospectus.
W. H. BALDWIN & CO., Financial Agents, Volckert Bldg., Albany, N. Y.
REFERENCE—Commercial Agencies; State Bank & Trust Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; any mining journal of the State or prominent mining men.

NEW YORK,
LOCAL,
CHICAGO.
403-409-410 Peoples Savings Bank Building
Telephone 977 Court.
P. & A. 'Phone 392 Main.
M'ELROY & BOYLE.

JOHN B. BARBOUR, JR.,
BROKER IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
404 TIMES BUILDING.
Member of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

SUMMER TRIPS WILL BE FEWER

Abnormal Freight Business Will Interfere With Excursions.

YEARLY A BIG BUSINESS

Over 200,000 Special Tickets Were Sold Last Season by the Pittsburgh Railroads to Various Parks Within 100 Miles.

Pittsburghers may be denied the valued opportunity to make such frequent trips to nearby parks on the steam railways at low excursion rates this summer. Tied up as the railroads are and expect to continue for some time by an abnormal freight business, with all the passenger engines that can be spared pressed into freight service, there is little opportunity for anything but regular passenger traffic, and the operating departments will try to keep as much of the other as possible off the road.

Nevertheless the business is profitable and the passenger department, ever eager to make its earnings swell to large volume, will fight for the privilege of sending out the maximum number possible, just as was done last summer, which was a record-breaking season. One passenger official, whose work in the city makes him thoroughly familiar with this class of business, estimates the number of Pittsburghers, Alleghenians and residents of this immediate vicinity who took such trips last summer at 200,000. The average ticket for such excursions costs, at the low rates granted, 60 cents. This means, then, that not less than $120,000 was added to the gross income of the passenger departments from this source alone, and there is no wonder that the officials are trying to make arrangements to continue this lucrative income.

THE WELL-KNOWN RESORTS.

"Our passenger business paid out common stock dividends," said one passenger man, on whose line the principal passenger business is the excursions to a well-known park. "We paid our operating expenses and provided for permanent improvements out of the freight income, but without the considerable slice added by these excursion fares there would have been no dividend on the common stock this year."

Pittsburghers are supplied with a number of choice resorts, just far enough away from the city to give all a railroad ride long enough to feel that they are out of the town, with its dust, heat and noise, and yet not so long that the ride itself becomes wearisome. At the end of the journey are parks, made attractive by nature and supplemented with all that art can do for such resorts. The merry-go-round, the toboggan slide, the lake, with opportunity for swimming and rowing, the restaurants, where soft drinks and lunches can be procured, and all the other attractions, not to mention long, shady walks, where endless "spooning" opportunities are afforded, can all be had at nearly all the parks, and the large crowds show that the outings are appreciated.

HEAVY PASSENGER EARNINGS.

Among the better known resorts of this kind near Pittsburgh are Rock Point, near Rochester; Cascade park, near New Castle; Conneaut Lake, on the Bessemer road; Rock Springs, across the Ohio river from East Liverpool; Ohiopyle and Olympia park, on the Baltimore & Ohio, east of Pittsburgh, and finally Idlewild, in the picturesque Ligonier valley, on the Ligonier Valley road, which joins the Pennsylvania railroad at Latrobe. The Lake Erie boasts two fine parks, also, which are being equipped newly this summer. One is Aliquippa, between Pittsburgh and Beaver, and the other on the Lake Shore near Ashtabula Harbor, called Woodlawn Beach. It is reached over the Lake Erie in connection with the Lake Shore.

As to the popularity of these resorts there are varying claims. Olympia park opened last year, and its natural beauty, as well as other attractions, took instant hold upon the people of this city. Nearly every committee that visited the place when looking for a park for their own party to visit chose Olympia at once. So many did this, 35 separate parties being engaged early in the season by George A. Orr, traveling passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, that finally the railroad had to cease booking excursions. The popularity was too great for them. The park is reached also by street cars from McKeesport.

Rock Springs park, opposite East Liverpool, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, has been visited by thousands. One train of 22 cars was sent to it last year through the successful efforts of Raymond B. Jones, city passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh.

Popularity of Idlewild.

Idlewild nearly everybody in Pittsburgh has either visited or plans to visit. Col. Thomas E. Watt, the district passenger agent of the Pennsylvania, has spread its fame far and wide throughout this territory, and long trains from Pittsburgh haul hundreds and thousands to it every summer.

With their new equipment Aliquippa and Woodland Beach both promise to attract even greater numbers this year. As city passenger agent of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie for many years here, E. C. Dunnavant booked many parties for each and established them firmly. His work has been continued by his successor, George H. Thompson, and already applications for the coming season are being made in large numbers.

Conneaut lake has taken an established place as week-end resort as well as a fine place for special excursions. When the United Presbyterian picnic was held there last summer, trains rolled in from half a dozen railroads and there were visitors from four states, although Pittsburgh and its vicinity contributed the majority. The four states represented were Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and West Virginia.

The growth of the week-end business has been particularly interesting. Early Saturday afternoons trains are run out over the Baltimore & Ohio from Allegheny, or the Pittsburgh & Western as the old name was, passing from Butler over the Bessemer, and like trains run from the Union station over the Erie & Pittsburgh to Linesville, where the Bessemer is reached.

Efforts of the Lake Erie.

It is this class of business that the Lake Erie is providing to attract this year to Woodland beach. Its application for rates for week-end excursions to the resort is already granted by the Pittsburgh passenger committee, the same rate, $1.50, for the round trip, being allowed as that to Conneaut lake.

Mention of the Pittsburgh passenger committee recalls the fact that all this business is carefully arranged in January for the coming summer by all the interested railroads. A regular summer excursion book is made up, usually after considerable discussion as to which resort shall be included and what the rates will be. There is little difference this year, the same parks being authorized as last year and the rates remaining the same. It is a different question, however, as to how many of these excursions the lines will run.

Schools of all kinds, Sunday, public and private, secret societies, labor organizations, patriotic organizations, churches, in short associations of all kinds, are those for whom these excursions are run. The railroads insist upon a guarantee of 200 ticket sales before they will promise the equipment and the low rate for the trip. If a large party can be secured there will be a corresponding reduction of the rate per passenger. For instance, if the rate for a party of 200 is 75 cents it would be 60 cents for a party of 1,000.

As to Rates of Tickets.

Sometimes it is the purpose of the promoters of these excursions to have exclusive parties in which case they secure the full number of special tickets printed by the railroad for the occasion and paying the railroad for them, sell the tickets only to such persons as they wish to have accompany the party. Usually, however, a large number is given to the railroad to sell while the committee in charge also makes every effort to dispose of the transportation.

In a normal year, when the fight for passenger business is very strong and each line wishes all it can secure, there is much competition between the various roads and the committees in charge of large excursions have learned to exercise a great deal of skill in obtaining concessions. Nothing more need be said for every one who has been connected with the active management of such matters knows that when a railroad wants a large party badly it is not stopped in its endeavor until every resource has been brought into use. This year, however, there is likely to be comparatively few such fights. The railroad managements have passed down the word that too much business of this kind would be less acceptable than too little, and the result will be that the management of the excursions rather than the railroad agents will be the ones asking favors.

NEW FURNACE WILL START TOMORROW

Additional Stack at Braddock Makes 11 in the Edgar Thompson Group.

Furnace J of the Edgar Thomson group of furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Braddock, will be blown in Monday afternoon. The new furnace is the latest stack to be added to the Edgar Thomson group, and makes a total of 11 furnaces at the plant. Furnace J, like its sister, furnace K, which was put in blast early in January, has a capacity of 500 tons daily and is patterned on different lines from any of the other furnaces owned by the United States Steel Corporation. The furnace is smaller in size than furnaces H and I at the Edgar Thomson group or the new furnaces at the Duquesne and Carrie plants, but the company expects better results and larger tonnage from the two new stacks.

Both the J and K furnaces were built by the workmen of the Carnegie Steel Company, owing to the difficulty experienced by the company in securing furnace builders to erect the furnaces in the time desired. The stacks created new records in the history of furnace building, as they were completed in less than six months. The cost is about $400,000 each.

The new furnace being erected by the Carnegie Steel Company at the Carrie plant in Rankin is fast nearing completion, and it is expected to be blown in early in March. The new stack, when completed, will make a total of five furnaces at the Carrie group. The two original furnaces owned by the Carrie Furnace Company, when purchased by the Carnegie Steel Company, were rebuilt and enlarged and two others were built and are now in blast. The new furnace at the plant is similar in design and construction to the J and K at the Edgar Thomson plant.

TOLD ALL ABOUT COAL.

Prof. Ogden Lectured to Members af Naturalists' Club.

The regular meeting of the Andrew Carnegie Naturalists' club was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room at the Pittsburgh Carnegie institute. Prof. J. G. Ogden of the Fifth Avenue High school gave a lecture on "The Story of Coal." The theory of formation, the mining and uses of coal were carefully and interestingly explained to the boys. The prizes for essays on the different assigned subjects will be awarded next June.

Plans are being formed and money raised for a camp. Only those boys who take an active interest in the club will be given the privileges of the camp. Prof. M. F. Webster and the staff of the Naturalists' club will have charge. The club is composed of boys who attend school in this city.

Chinaman Was Released.

The Rev. E. R. Donehoo, pastor of the West End Presbyterian church, returned from Buffalo yesterday after securing the release of Yee Du, a Chinaman accused of being smuggled into the country via Canada. The Celestial is a son of Yee Wah, of No. 507 Second avenue, and came to this country without taking out the necessary permit. He was arrested on arriving at Buffalo and held until Mr. Donehoo explained the case to the satisfaction of the government officials.

Meetings for Organization.

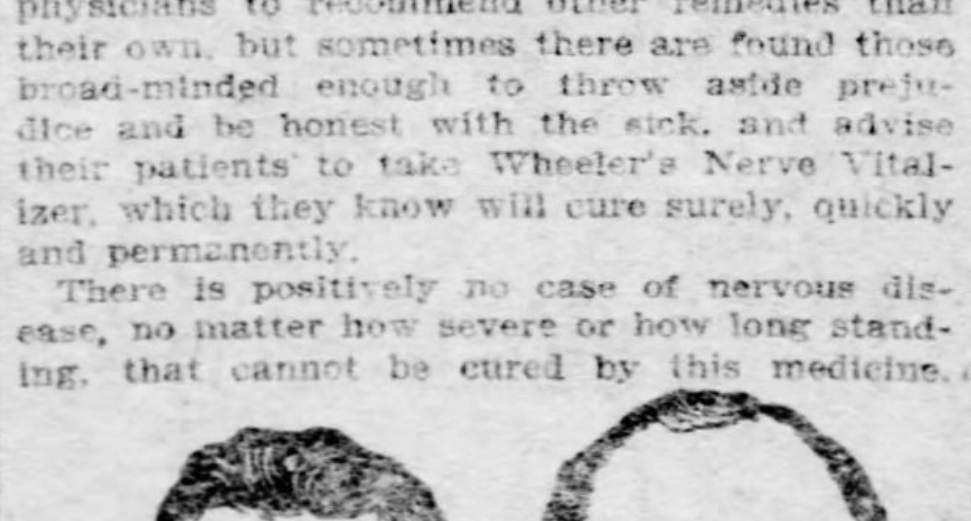
The American Federation of Labor will hold a meeting in Cunningham hall, Wilmerding, tomorrow evening of metal trades mechanics. A similar meeting will be held in Kidd's hall, Turtle Creek, on Tuesday evening, and on Friday evening a meeting is called for Singer hall, East Pittsburgh. A. C. Cattermull, John J. Keegan, general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and others will speak.

Nervous Wrecks

Are Made Well By a New Cure

Those who have been treated by noted nerve specialists write that all treatment failed until they used Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and were cured. It is against the policy of most physicians to recommend other remedies than their own, but sometimes there are found those broad-minded enough to throw aside prejudice and be honest with the sick, and advise their patients to take Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, which they know will cure surely, quickly and permanently.

There is positively no case of nervous disease, no matter how severe or how long standing, that cannot be cured by this medicine.



FRANKLIN SMITH, ANTWERP OHIO. JAMES T. HOOVER, PIONEER OHIO.

The celebrated Dr. DeNike says it has no equal.

"I was troubled with nervous prostration for over 28 years. It came on when I was 14 years old. I was so bad at times I could not attend to anything—sometimes had convulsions. I tried doctors and patent medicines, but got no permanent relief until I got Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. I can say it did me more good than anything I ever used and I am glad to recommend it to anyone troubled with nervousness, even if it is in its worst form." Franklin Smith, Antwerp, Ohio.

"I used Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer by advice of my physician for nervous prostration which I had for over five years. I am sure it has kept me from having fits several times. It has my hearty recommendation for all kinds of nervous diseases." James F. Hoover, Pioneer, Ohio.

"I first gave Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer to one of my patients to aid in sleeping. It proved so much of a success that since then I have often prescribed it with benefit to my patients and gratification to myself." A. R. Smith, M. D., Girard, Pa.

Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is sold at $1 per bottle by the druggists or sent prepaid by the J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., Albion, Mich., who will give free advice to all who write and more proof of its cures.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.

Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN

Suit Cases and Trunks. New Location Near Main Entrance.

Imitation Alligator Suit Cases, steel frame, cloth lined, $2.75 value, special at...... $1.98

Genuine "Caratol" Suit Cases, linen lined, with shirt fold; steel frame, riveted throughout, $5.00 grade, at...... $3.50

Bridle Leather Suit Case, selected stock, steel frame, Holland linen lined; special at...... $5.00

Canvas Covered Trunks, hardwood slats, iron bound, steel hinges, covered tray; $6.00 value, at...... $4.25

Arrivals in Spring Apparel---Winter Wear Sacrificed

Winter goods are being hard pressed by the inrushing spring stocks; we will not pack away any of the heavy weights, hence their only outlet is through deeply slashed prices—and this we do. Furs, heavy and medium weight coats and storm coats can be worn for some time yet and they can be secured here at ridiculously small figures. The advance guard of our Spring apparel army is here and it shows that we have bought to surpass all previous seasons in richness and completeness of display.

Special Offer of Women's Spring Suits. An immense purchase from one of the leading New Work makers of tailored suits for women, misses and girls. Made in right up-to-date styles, including collarless blouses, Norfolks and coat effects. Trimmed with fancy braids, straps, puff sleeves. Oxidized or fancy buttons. Coats silk lined. Postillion backs. Skirts in shapely flare. Materials are Venetian cloth, homespuns, cheviots and fancy mixtures, in blue, brown, gray, castor and black. Perfect in fit and shape. A saving of $3 to $5 is to be gained on every one of these suits. Choice at...... $10 and $12

Tailor-Made Suits. Etamines, broadcloths, Venetians and mixtures in the newest Spring shades. Collarless Russian blouse styles, trimmed with straps and fancy braids. Handkerchief postillions. Puff sleeves and fancy cuffs. Special offerings at...... $20

Tailor-Made Suits. Bolero, Blouse, Louis XIV. or coat styles, in the newest basket weaves, broadcloths, etamines or cheviots, in the new shades of blue, gray, green and brown, as well as black. Also shepherd plaids and fancy mixtures. Handsomely trimmed in fashion's favorite fancies. Lined with best of linings. Elaborately trimmed skirt, demi-train. Special at $25 and...... $30

Women's Skirts. Dress or walking lengths, made of broadcloths, kersey, homespuns or meltons, in plain colors, new stripes and mixtures. Walking skirts with finished or slot seams, dress skirts with silk trimmings. Special at...... $3.98

Women's Skirts. Choice of an immense variety of dress or walking skirts of cheviots, meltons or Venetian cloths, in latest colorings; corded, stitched or trimmed. All the desired sizes, at...... $5.98

Women's Skirts. Dress lengths. Made of melton, cheviots, granite cloth and etamine, in the new shades and black. Circular folds, vertical tucks and silk trimmings. Latest flounce or flared; drop lining or unlined. Special at...... $8.98

Women's Skirts. Dress or walking lengths. Fancy plaids, checks and mixtures. Also broadcloths, granite cloths and etamines in latest colors. Trimmed with circular straps, yokes and fancy stitching. Cut in the newest flare style. Extra attractions at...... $12.00

Women's Coats. Made of broadcloth, cheviots and coverts, with straps and slot seams; silk lined. Perfectly tailored and well fitting. Special offering at...... $7.98

Women's Capes. Kersey cloth, Scotch plaid golfing capes and seal plush. Neatly trimmed and lined. Medium or long lengths. $10 and $12 values. Clearance price...... $5.00

Winter Coats. Box, three-quarter or full length storm coats. Some lined throughout, others half lined. Sold at $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00, for a quick clearance at...... $5.00

Velour and Fancy Winter Coats at 1-3 former prices; $3.98 Fur Scarfs, cluster or boas, now $1.98; $5.00 Fur Scarfs, various styles, to go at $2.98. All Fancy Fur Neck Pieces and Boas at 1-3 former prices. $60 Axsala Seal Fur Coats, now at $30.

Women's Waists. French Flannels, in light blue or white. Tucked back, duchess front, trimmed with plaid taffeta silk. New sleeves and cuffs. Reduced from $2.00 to...... 98c

Women's Wash Waists. Vesting silks, ginghams, madras or oxford cloths, in white, blue, tan, rose or black-and-white. Plain or tucked backs, full fronts, fancy stocks. Special at...... $1.50

Linen Waists. In strictly tailored, white effects. Tucked or plain back, full front, neatly trimmed with pearl buttons. Special at...... $2.98

Silk Waists. Peau de Soie or Taffeta Silks, in all the new Spring shades, also black. Tucked and hemstitched all over. Special...... $2.98

Silk Waists. Crepe de Chine, Louisines and French Taffeta, in black-and-white striped effects. Trimmed with Mexican drawn work. Also light evening waists, trimmed with French knots and tucked. Special...... $4.98

Specials for Women.

The New "Mannish" Kid Gloves. One or two clasp. Usually sell at $1.25, Monday special, per pair...... 80c

Women's Black Cashmere Gloves. Two-clasp. Reduced from 39c to Monday's price, per pair...... 21c

Women's Hose. Fast black or fancy Lisle thread; you have often paid 50c for no better. Monday, per pair...... 25c

Children's Fine Wool Hose. If we asked 25c for them you would pay it in a moment, but we say, per pair...... 19c

Women's Wrist Bags. Morocco, seal or walrus, in all shades. A splendid selection of the latest ideas, priced from $5 down to...... 50c

Pearl buttons, plain or carved, per dozen, 10c to $1.
Pearl Buttons, all colors, 2 dozen on card, for 5c.
Hair Buckles, shell, all sizes, 10c, 15c, 25c.
New Coiffure Shell combs, 15c and 25c.
New Pompadour Combs, shell or amber, each, 19c.

Important Mid-Season Underwear Sale.

Our new third floor section for Women's and Children's Underwear introduces itself with a money-saving sale which offers the balance of our Ribbed Underwear at keenly cut prices. The price slashing knife has done vigorous work, and the result is unheard-of bargains. Another group of special prices on Muslin Underwear make this new section a Mecca for economical buyers.

Women's and Children's Ribbed Underwear, consisting of Union Suits, Vests and Pants; broken lots from our 75c and $1 lines, to go at, per garment...... 25c

Boys' Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers. Natural and camel's hair; sizes 24 to 34; closing out regular 39c goods at...... 21c

Women's Oneita Union Suits. In black only. The regular $1.25 quality to be closed out at...... 50c

Children's Cambric Gowns. Hubbard style, with cluster of tucks on yoke; all sizes. Special at...... 29c

Women's Drawers. Five styles of fine cambric or muslin, umbrella pattern, trimmed with fine torchon lace and hemstitched tucks. All sizes, at...... 19c

Women's Gowns. Chemise style, round neck, with short sleeves. Also high neck and long sleeves, full length. Special at...... 59c

Women's Gowns. Made of fine cambric, with double yoke, tucks and lace insertions; full length, all sizes. Extra value at...... 39c

Petticoats. Umbrella style, with three rows of Valenciennes and Torchon lace insertion and tucks. Also embroidered. Extra wide and special value at...... 89c

Infants' Fine Nainsook Night Slips. Hemstitched neck and sleeves; regular 50c grades. Special at...... 25c

Infants' Long Skirts. Made of Shaker flannel, finished with deep hem and cambric waist. Special at...... 19c

Children's Muslin Drawers, deep hem, tucked, 5c | *Infants' Hand Knit Zephyr Sacques, special, 19c*

New Drapery Section.

(Third Floor.)

Ruffled Curtains. A sweeping offering of all the curtains which we took from the old department that were priced up to 75c, Monday, per pair...... 45c

Ruffled Curtains. Spotted, striped or plain. Values up to $1.50, making room for new stock by selling these at...... 69c

Nottingham Lace Curtains. 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long; just half price, when we say your choice at...... $1.24

Nottingham Lace Curtains. New designs on heavy net, copying the real closely. Reduced from $4.25 to, per pair...... $3.25

Irish Pointe Curtains. Just two and three pairs of a kind; formerly $5.50 and $5.98, reduced to...... $3.98

Tapestry Portieres. Corded edges or heavily fringed. Special Monday at, per pair...... $4.25

Denims, Cretonnes and Bulgarian Cloths. Closing out all values up to 25c, at, per yard...... 9c

Couch Covers, fringed, washable; special, $1.25.
Window Shades, all colors, 39c and 50c grades, 19c.

Early-Season Millinery.

Our new third floor millinery section is making a notable display of hats for early wear. They comprise maline, chiffon, horsehair braids and latest ribbon hats. Dashing styles at tempting prices.

New Straw Hats, trimmed in exclusive effects and might easily bring double our introductory prices of $4.98, $5.98 and up to $12.00.

Chiffon Hats. The very newest Spring ideas, folded artistically as only trained milliners can do it. Choice...... $4.98

Dainty Hats. Made of chiffon-and-braid or plain chiffon; also the new ribbon hat. Hundreds of styles at $2.98.

Chiffon Hats. Trimmed with violets and drapes of the newest veiling. Most attractive values at $2.98.

Horsehair Braid Hats. Including the new crownless shapes. Special at $1.98.

Black Tucked Chiffon Hats. Also braid hats. Made on wire frames in the popular new shapes. Special at 98c.

New Violets, per bunch, 5c, 10c and 25c.
New Grapes and Foliage, per bunch, 75c.

HATS TRIMMED FREE.

Women's Cushion Sole Shoes.

SOCK LINING CUSHION SOLE LEATHER SOLE

Made from the finest grade of French kid, strictly hand sewn, and in appearance as neat as any fine dress shoe. The all-wool cushion forms an elastic pad for the foot to rest on and absorbs dampness and prevents jar. Keeps the foot in perfect condition and affords more protection than the clumsy projection sole.

Come in and we will be glad to show you how the shoe is made.

Endorsed by physicians and chiropodists.

Choice of either kid or patent leather tips, lace or button styles. The most comfortable shoe ever produced at any price. Per pair...... $3.50

Right Clothing---Right Priced.

SPRING TOPCOAT.

Spring Topcoats.

We are ready with a splendid advance array of nobby Spring Topcoats for men. Either short or medium lengths, made of the correct light or dark tan Coverts, Oxfords, or black Thibets, every detail of style and workmanship carefully looked to; priced from...... $10 to $30

Closing Out Winter Suits.

Made of fancy cheviots and mixed cassimeres in stylish effects. Well tailored and finished. $7.50, $8.50 and $10 garments, reduced to...... $6.00

Closing Out Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Suits of fancy cheviots, clay diagonal and black thibets; Overcoats of Oxfords and black rough effects. Sold earlier in the season at $12, $13.50 and $15.00, Monday...... $9.00

Closing Out Winter Suits and Overcoats.

The balance of our $16.50, $18.00 and $20.00 lines. Suits of fancy cheviots and rough plain cheviots. Overcoats in Oxfords, Vicunas and rough effects; also fine kersey. All reduced to Sale Price of...... $12.50

Clearance of Boys' Wear.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS. Blouse suits in fine qualities; coatee suits in latest styles, overcoats of kersey and oxfords, newest patterns. All $7.50, $10 and $12 garments...... $5.00

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS. In Oxford gray and royal blue, red and brown—sizes from 3 to 10—were $5, $6 and $7.50—closing out at...... $3.75

BOYS' SUITS. Odd lots. In two-piece double-breasted blouse, vestee, norfolk and three-piece suits—4 to 8 of a kind—sizes 3 to 8—every suit worth twice the clearance price of...... $3.50

BOYS' KNEE PANTS. Made of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres—patent band and taped seams, sizes 3 to 16, at...... 39c

House Dresses---Kimonos.

Also Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Dressing Sacques. An attractive showing at the very lowest prices. New location on third floor.

HOUSE DRESSES. Splendid percales in light or dark shades, neat figures or stripes. Deep hems, tight waist linings, neatly made. Special at...... 98c

HOUSE DRESSES and Wrappers. Heavy percales in neat colorings. Trimmed with piping, braids and lace. Some flounced. Extra full in width. Special at...... $1.50

KIMONOS. Full length. Made of crepe cloth in red, blue, lavender, pink and black. Trimmed with Persian satin bands. Special offering at...... $1.75

WRAPPERS. Made of fleece lined flannelette in neat patterns. Trimmed and flounced. Extra full in width. $1.50 and $2 values, reduced to...... 98c

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, size 32 only, sold at 98c, $1.50 and $1.98, quick clearance price...... 50c

First Sale of Spring Hats.

The "Princeton" Hat for Men.

The Hat Department inaugurates its first special sale of the season on this nobby hat. It is illustrated here and presents an especially dressy soft hat for young men. Made in two heights of crown and widths of brim in black, steel, pearl or light brown shades. We want to start a run on this hat and offer for Monday and Tuesday only, choice of the "Princeton" hats, which should sell for $2.48, at...... $1.75

Children's Wide Brim Felt Sailor Hats, newest shapes and colors, 38c.

Boys' and Children's Yacht Caps, silk lined, all colors, 38c.

Boys' All-Wool Golf Caps, silk lined, 23c.

Gigantic Clearance Sale Surplus Stocks Housefurnishings and China.

A sale of startling importance and deserving of your immediate attendance. Entire surplus stocks marked at prices that make dollars do double duty. The list below includes only a small part of the many great values offered. Mail orders filled if received before supply is exhausted.

22c for good Floor Brooms, 4 sewed, worth 35 cents.
$1.45 for four tube Gas Radiators—aluminum base—worth $2.48.
$1.98 for open front Gas Heaters, asbestos back; worth $3.00.
69c for Oil Stove Heaters, will heat ordinary size rooms.
$4.69 for genuine "Monarch" open front Heaters, worth $7.
87c for round gas Heaters—Brass Star burner.
$4.77 for genuine "Boss" washer, worth $6.00.
89c for 2 burner Gas Stove—worth $1.50.
85c for family size Food Chopper. Every housekeeper should have one.
59c for copper rim Tea Kettle, made from heavy planished tin.
9c for cast Household Hatchets.
7c for Mincing Knife—double steel blade.
48c for Japanned Bird Cages, worth 75c.
69c for 50-lb Japanned Flour Cans—worth $1.25.
79c for Household Family Scales—correct weight to 25 lbs.
$1.25 for Brass Table Lamps, with 5 ft. mohair tubing.
29c for "Sunbeam" gas lamps—worth 48c.
$1.25 for charcoal and stone Water Filters.
97c for Carpet Sweepers, Bissel make.
89c for curtain Stretcher easel back; worth $1.50.
8c per can for ready mixed paints.
29c for Lamp Bracket complete.
13c for solid brass Hose Cocks.
12c for steel Pancake Griddles, worth 48c.
19c for China Salt Boxes, blue and white decorations worth 30c.
$1.25. for 2 light solid brass Chandeliers; complete with globes; worth $2.50.
$12.98 for $18 English Porcelain Dinner Sets decorations in gold and colors.
$5.00 for decorated Dinner Sets, complete service for 12 persons would be cheap at $8.00.
5c pair for white porcelain cups and Saucers, worth $1.20 doz.
4c each for decorated Porcelain Tea Plates, worth $1 dozen.
95c for decorated Lamps, cast brass base—worth $1.50.
$2.25 for decorated Toilet Sets; large rolled edge basin, worth $3.25.
$3.75 for $5, $6, $7 Parlor and Reception Lamps.

THIRD SECTION.
EIGHT PAGES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Society and Foreign.
Classified Advertising.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15 1903.

PENNSYLVANIANS SAW THE DESOLATION WROUGHT BY THE TERRIBLE VOLCANO

McKeesport and Washington Men Visited Ill-Fated St. Pierre.

SOME APPALLING SIGHTS

Wonderful Force of the Explosion Shown—A Barren District Now Where Once Were Life and Activity.

Dr. A. C. Cope, Dr. E. G. Curry and William Henderson of McKeesport and A. C. Werne of Washington, Pa., have just returned from a most interesting trip to the ruined city of St. Pierre, which was wiped off the map without warning by an eruption of Mt. Pelee. The party formed a portion of a larger company which left New York on January 10 on the steamer Moltke, and were the first tourists to land in the ill-fated city. Their description of the scenes there in connection with the photographs taken by Dr. Cope gives some idea of the completeness of the disaster which overtook the inhabitants.

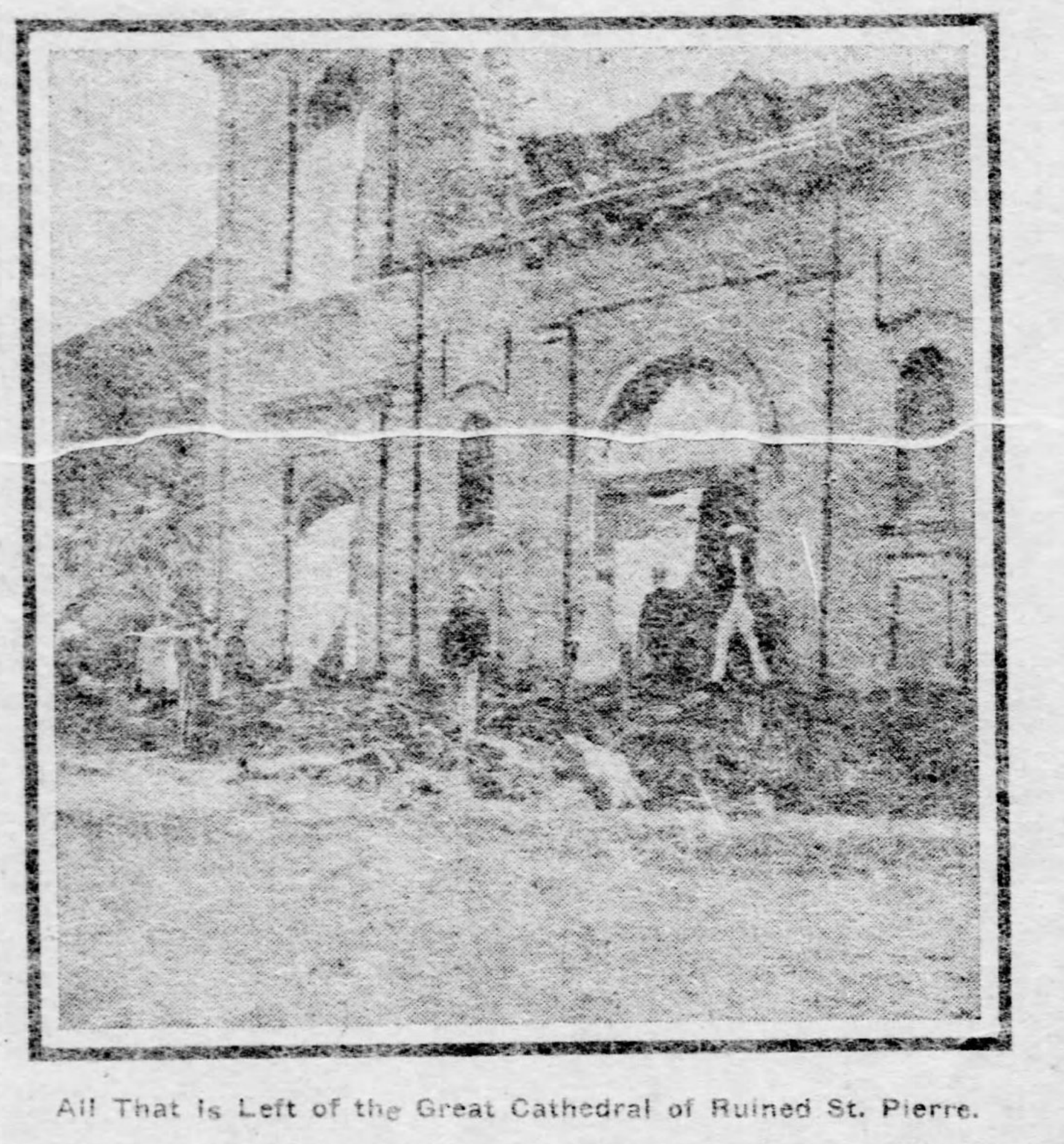
According to Dr. Cope it is utterly impossible to describe the desolation and ruin of St. Pierre as it is. Not a soul now resides where formerly thousands lived, and not a building in the entire city remains as it stood before the mighty wrath of the burning mountain spread itself over the island. Some conception of the force of the explosion may be acquired from the fact that the walls of houses are covered with an inch coating of ashes so hard that it cannot be scraped off.

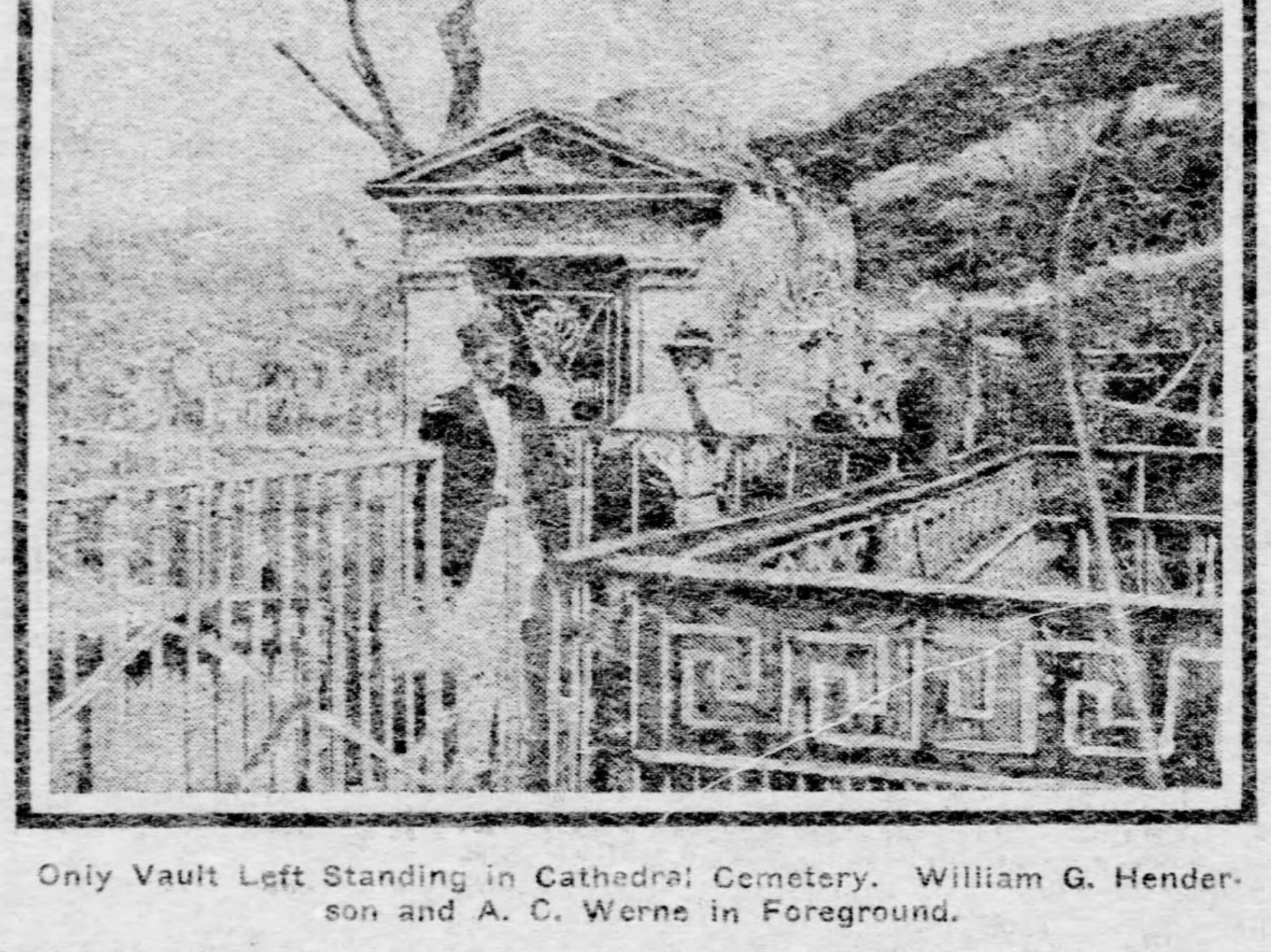
The great cathedral bell, as shown in the illustration, was carried from its fastenings and landed perhaps 500 yards from where it hung. The streets of the city are covered to a depth of two or three feet with mud and ashes from the volcano. There is little or no lava in the deposits. The stench of decaying human flesh still lingers in some of the houses as a reminder of the terrible loss of life from the eruption. One of the most impressive sights is the ruined cathedral that gave shelter to a number of persons until it was almost leveled to the ground.

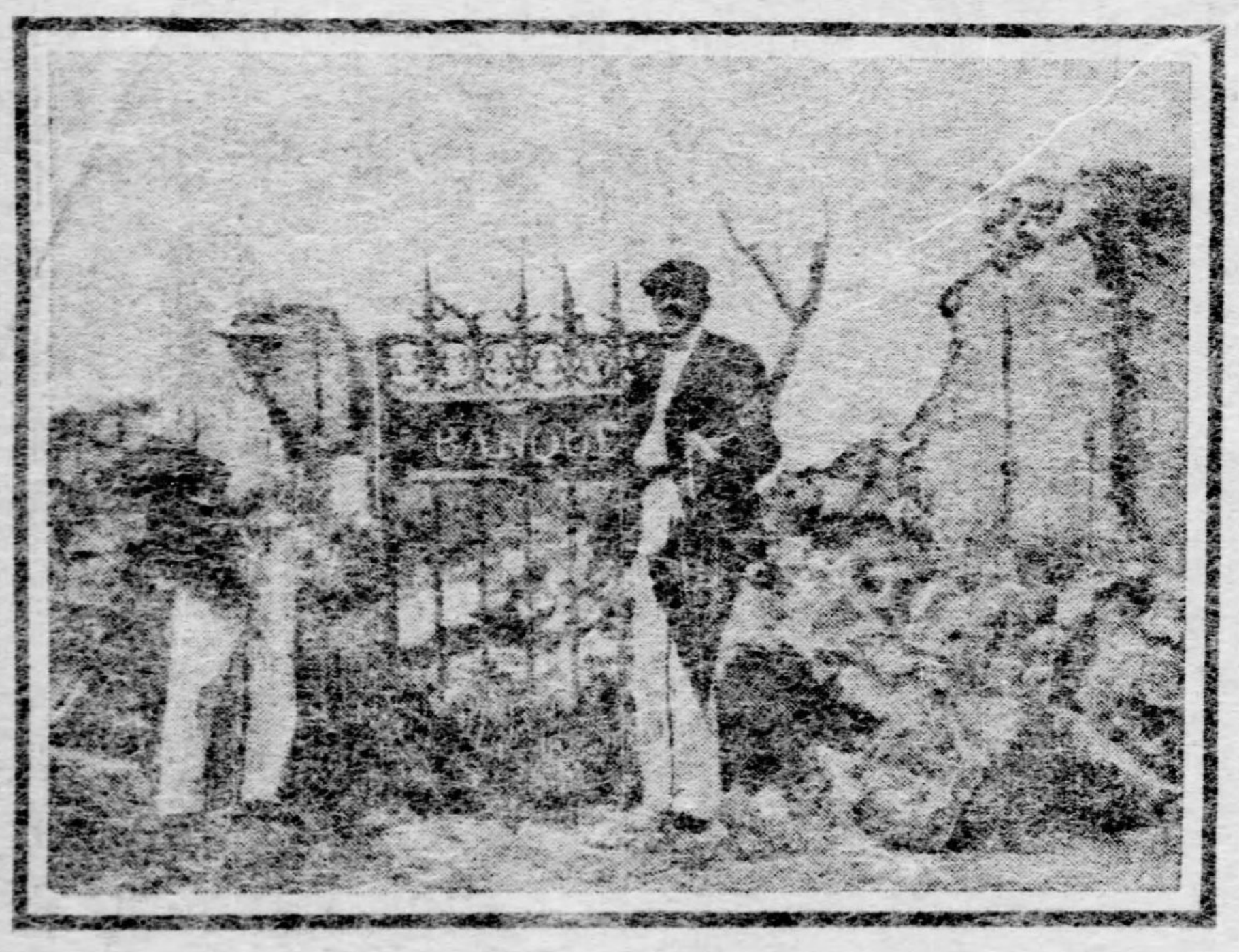
Dr. Cope and his friends brought home many relics of the devastated city, which are highly prized. Some rare china, unbroken but covered with ashes, was taken as souvenirs by the ladies in the party. Many articles of former value are lying in the ruins, burned, broken and twisted out of all semblance of their natural condition, which will no doubt furnish interesting curiosities for the touring parties on the way.

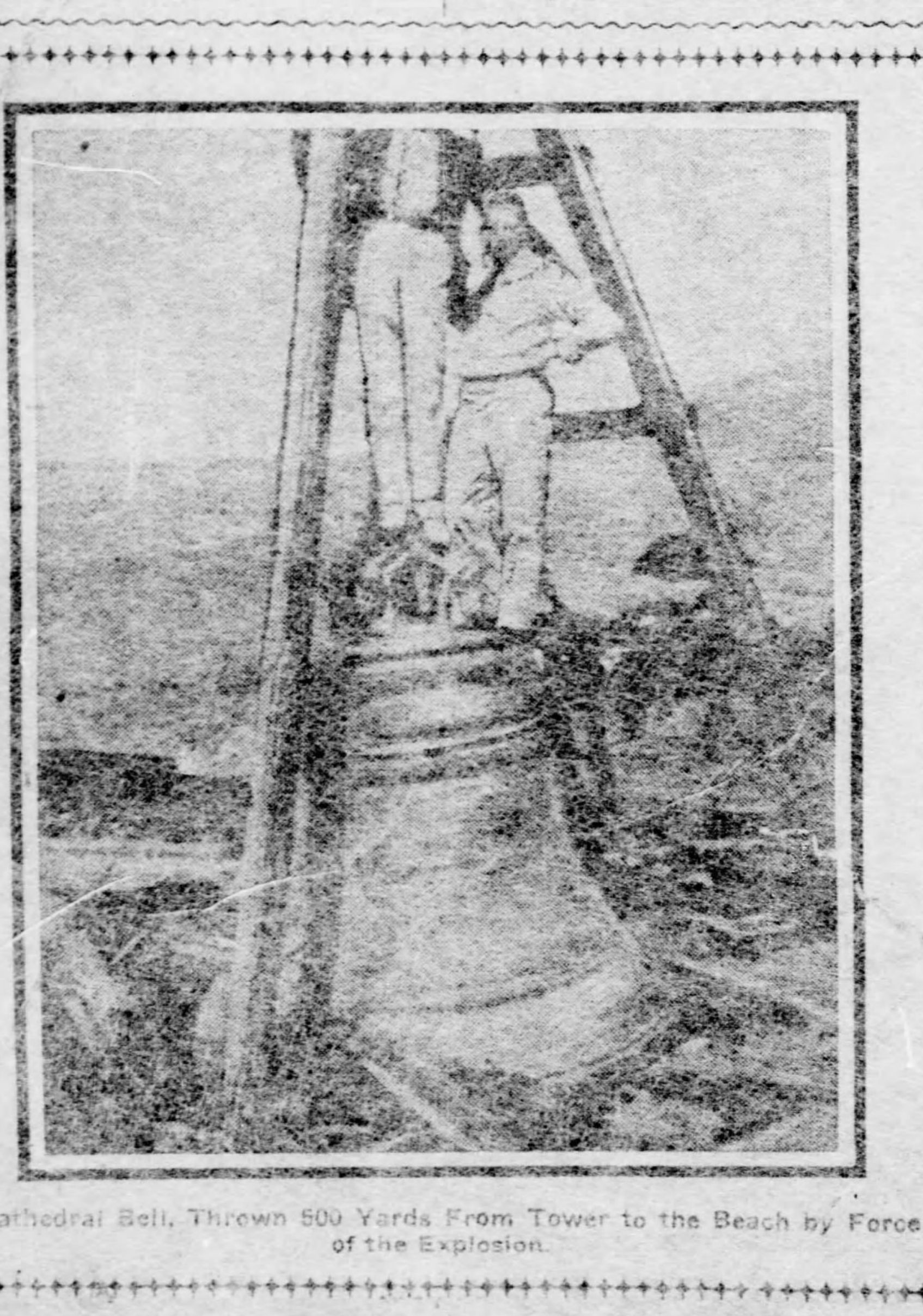
The Pennsylvanians also visited a number of historic places while in the Caribbean sea, among them being Santiago, El Caney and San Juan, Morro castle and Havana. They were honored by being entertained on a German gunboat on the kaiser's birthday. At Kingston, Jamaica, a dance was given in their honor, and at Fort DeFrance they were entertained by the American consul.

Dr. Cope stated that the higher class of the natives are looking forward to the time when they shall be annexed by the Americans, believing this to be the best thing for them.


All That Is Left of the Great Cathedral of Ruined St. Pierre.


Only Vault Left Standing in Cathedral Cemetery. William G. Henderson and A. C. Werne in Foreground.


Entrance to What Was St. Pierre's Largest Banking Institution. Messrs. Henderson and Werne Appear in Picture.


Cathedral Bell, Thrown 500 Yards From Tower to the Beach by Force of the Explosion.

Wilcox's Lecture in West End.

The fourth of the course of lectures, "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. William C. Wilcox, will be given Thursday evening, February 19, in the Thaddeus Stevens school hall, Main street. The subject of the lecture is "The Period of Great Expectations, 1830-1848."

It (the nomination of Hays) is a cap-sheaf of political stupidity and incompetence.—Post, December 29.

FAITHFUL NEGRO FOR FORTY YEARS

Former Slave Laid to Rest and Mourned by Those He Had Served.

A hearse and three carriages on Thursday morning drove into the Allegheny cemetery and proceeded to a solitary grave on the bleak hillside. A walnut casket was lowered into the grave and a brief service was held. There were not more than half a dozen mourners, and no other persons appeared about the lonely spot.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the services and the scarcity of mourners, an interesting story was there unfolded. No relative of the dead stood by the grave, and those who honored his memory came to pay tribute to a life that had been an example of simple faithfulness and duty.

In the casket were the remains of John Dawson, a colored servant who had been employed for 40 years in the family of Mrs. Mary L. Miller of No. 310 South Highland avenue. Mrs. Miller died three years ago and her children had taken care of her servant in his declining years and took charge of the burial.

In the winter of 1862, when Mrs. Miller was residing in Liberty avenue, a colored boy brought her a load of coal. He was a refugee from the south, and had no home. When he had shoveled the fuel into the coal bin, he asked Mrs. Miller for employment, and was engaged soon afterward. He was a strong, stout lad of about 18 years of age. He was devoted to his work in the Miller household and was an example of patient industry.

Honesty was one of John's cardinal virtues. He was a steward of the first order, and was frequently intrusted with large sums of money for use in his marketing trips and in making deposits in banks.

Three years ago, when Miss Margaret Miller went to Atlantic City, John was taken along. It was his first long journey in years, and he enjoyed his sojourn at the seashore, the wonders of the sea being a constant theme of his conversation. Recently the infirmities of age afflicted him and last week he was sent to the West Penn hospital, where he died on Thursday. The burial services were conducted in Samson's chapel in Sixth avenue by the Rev. Dr. R. J. Young, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church.

AUTO. FOLKS ANXIOUS.

Fear Government Will Refuse Sanction of Paris-Madrid Speed Contest.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Apprehension prevails among automobilists as to the possible fate of the projected Paris-Madrid race. Now that the minister of the interior has refused authorization for the chief speed event of the Pau meeting, will the same awful decree fall on the Paris-Madrid project? A request for authorization was sent in three weeks ago and the automobile fraternity will not breathe freely until the answer is known.

In case a permit is withheld the automobile race army, instead of starting at top speed from Paris, will proceed as a caravan to the Spanish frontier and from that point the race will be run to Madrid, as by royal decree all is plain sailing on Spanish territory.

"When the two railroad ordinances were introduced into common council E. M. Bigelow assumed the direction of them and was responsible for introducing the burdensome amendment to the Wabash ordinance, making the crossing to Allegheny an engineering impossibility."—Chamber of Commerce committee report.

LOCAL HOSPITALS AND THEIR NEEDS

Address Before the Twentieth Century Club by Supt. Charles S. Howell.

LACK PROPER SUPPORT

Comparison Made With What Is Done for Like Institutions in Other Cities—Great Need for More Room.

The principal speaker before the Twentieth Century club at its last meeting for a discussion of "Current Events," was Charles S. Howell, superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania hospital medical and surgical department. Superintendent Howell talked most entertainingly about the hospitals of this community, their needs and the support that is extended to them. He spoke in part as follows:

"The hospitals of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and their work, are not matters of information to one per cent of the population of Allegheny county! This statement is based upon two facts: In the first instance the essence of information is substantial expression. The second is based upon an estimated population of 800,000 people in Allegheny county. Pittsburgh and its suburban villages, towns and cities, furnish the greatest number of emergency surgery cases of any city in the world of twice its population. Pittsburgh has not an up-to-date hospital within its walls in which to treat these cases, while its surgeons and specialists will rank with those of any American city.

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS SMALL.

"Pittsburgh people contribute less cash to the maintenance of their hospitals than is contributed by residents of cities of one-tenth of Pittsburgh's population. I am informed that in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a single citizen does more for one hospital in one year and in one donation than do all the contributors of this city and county in all of their contributions for all of the hospitals in the same time. Within the last 18 months the people of Youngstown built and equipped one of the most up-to-date and superbly appointed hospitals in the United States, of themselves, by themselves, and for themselves. Pittsburgh's surgery is the marvel of the surgical world, both in the items of number and variety. Until recently there was not an adequate operating room in the two cities, and today there is not one up to present day perscription.

"The medical exactions of these three great valleys are only slightly fewer than those of surgery, and there is not a prescriptive hygienic and sufficiently ventilated ward in all of the hospitals of this great community.

"There are in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny county, about 17 hospitals, of which nine are non-denominational, viz.: The Western Pennsylvania Medical and Surgical department. Homeopathic, South Side, Pittsburgh Childrens', Pittsburgh General, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Allegheny General, McKeesport and McKees Rocks hospitals. The denominational hospitals are the Passavant and St. John's (Lutheran), Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, St. Margaret's Memorial (Episcopalian), Mercy, St. Francis and the Charity (Roman Catholic). These hospitals, with the exception of St. Francis and Mercy, take in and care for emergency sick and injured exclusively. Mercy and St. Francis each treat many victims of mania-a-potu, and St. Francis receives many insane patients. These are the various provinces of the institutions of the two cities. They are all, with one exception, doing a work level with their respective capacities, and all, with possibly two exceptions, going in debt to do this work. The work is readily, cheerfully and promptly done, and the regret is that the beds are so few while the patients are so plentiful.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

"There is another regret just as acute—the lack of means to properly and satisfactorily do all that the intelligence and willingness of physicians, surgeons, nurses and officers and managers would like to do for the patients. Philanthropists (pardon the word) and state alike stand aloof. With few exceptions the moneyed ones do not respond to repeated representations, and conditions of the years that are gone of poverty, of struggle, of individual effort and of personal privation repeat themselves today. Pittsburgh owes more to her hospitals than the hospitals owe to Pittsburgh. The hospitals, despite depression, denials, defeat from citizens, city and state, have held together to do the work after original intention, and to do it well.

"It takes money to care for the sick and injured. Consult your individual expenditures to your physicians and nurses, and extract therefrom an idea of this cost in a great aggregate like that of a hospital. I repeat and accentuate my statement that a hospital is a business proposition. Money must be available to buy land, to erect buildings, to furnish and equip buildings, to purchase food for patients, as well as medicines, bedclothing, linens, dressings, domestic supplies, utensils, instruments, horses, ambulances and the thousand and one indispensables that will assure only simple comforts and conveniences without a suspicion of luxuries. Nurses, maids, servants, engineers, firemen, electricians, elevator men, plumbers—indeed the payroll of a moderately large hospital will bear comparison in all particulars with that of a large hotel.

DIETS THAT COST MONEY.

"Tea, toast, broth, beef juice, beef tea and junket form not the majority of diets. Beeves, whole and half; lambs, calves, bacon in all of its forms; poultry, flour meal, vegetables, eggs—the menu is almost as large and varied as that of an up-to-date hostelry. These articles of diet, common ad cheap as they formerly were, have attained in price to the dignity of luxuries in the last few years, and are still hanging tenaciously to their recently acquired dignity. You will pardon this injection of paltry detail, but my apology is that the detail will make plain to some not familiar with hospital diets the great cost of subsistence in these institutions.

"I will give you an idea of hospital work as reported from the principal hospitals: In 30 years the medical and surgical department of the West Penn hospital has taken in and treated almost 53,859 patients, more or fewer, at a cost of more than $2,496,829 89. Of this last sum, only about $500,000 has been given by the state, and not 1 cent by the city of Pittsburgh, except in the instance where payment has been made for patients sent by the police or charities departments. Donations from all sources have aggregated about $182,000; 22,944 pay patients have paid about $544,000, and 30,118 have been treated for nothing. There is an endowment of about $265,000, nearly $200,000 of which came from the old sanitary commission, and the remainder, $65,000, in more than 50 years of dribs, here and there.

THE LACK OF ENDOWMENTS.

"The Pennsylvania hospital at Philadelphia has an endowment of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Polyclinic, the German, the Jefferson and others all have adequate endowments, as have also the Presbyterian, the Roosevelt, St. Luke's, the New York, Mt. Sinai, the Women's and numerous others of New York. In Pittsburgh and Allegheny every hospital, with one or two exceptions, goes to the legislature for funds to maintain it, and I really think every one of them is in need of more than it asks. The per capita per diem of the West Penn hospital is about $1 34 per day, which is lower than any other hospital of its size within my knowledge, excepting the Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where contributions of necessaries keep its per capita to the minimum.

"The West Penn in 1900 treated 3,969 patients; in 1901, 3,905, and in 1902, 4,046, as against 4,056 for the Johns Hopkins of Baltimore and 4,700 for the Pennsylvania. All the other hospitals of the other cities mentioned, excepting the Episcopal of Philadelphia treated fewer patients in the year mentioned, and those at a higher per capita. I will not multiply statistics along these lines, and only have given these to show the importance of some of Pittsburgh's institutions and their struggles against great drawbacks and discouragements.

WHAT OTHER HOSPITALS DO.

"Mercy hospital treats from 4,000 to 5,000 patients a year, of all classes. Its per capita is not given. It is fearfully cramped for money, and lacks only the money for expansion, immediate and adequate.

"The Homeopathic has daily more patients offered than it has room to take care of, and were room given its work would be doubled. The same reports come from every hospital in the country, excepting the St. Margaret Memorial, which has never been opened, and from the Pittsburgh General, which is an accessory to the medical college and takes in patients for clinical purposes.

"Pittsburgh does not require additional medical and surgical schools, but it does require additions to its present hospitals, adequate to the increasing daily demands upon them.

"I assume that from a standpoint of economy it is the part of wisdom to increase existing capacity rather than to create new conditions of cost and conjecture. The Homeopathic hospital, in virtue of geographical position, gets the largest proportion of those injured below Washington street and Forbes avenue, and as far west as the Point, as well as a fair sprinkling of patients from other sections. It has a capacity of 125 patients, with a daily average of 107. Scores are turned away monthly because of lack of room.

"The South Side hospital has a capacity of 80 patients, with a daily average of 70, and cannot take in nearly all of the daily offerings.

ALL INSTITUTIONS CROWDED.

"The Passavant hospital has a capacity of 70 beds and is compelled to use cots, and also of necessity declines many patients. The same may be said of her sister hospital, the St. John's General, in Lower Allegheny, which has a daily average of 55 patients, most of which are serious surgical cases.

"Under existing conditions, the Allegheny General has a capacity of 55, with a daily average of 47 patients. It hopes to take care of 300 patients when its new buildings are completed.

"The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital is treating about 400 patients a year. It is doing business in a residence not adapted to its purposes, and this year will begin work in its own building in Fifth avenue, near Jumonville street.

"The Presbyterian hospital, of Allegheny, gets no state aid. It is treating about 55 patients a day and turns away hundreds annually because of lack of room.

"The Pittsburgh Children's hospital treats about 400 children annually, and is very cramped for room.

"Mercy Hospital has a present capacity of about 305 beds, and with completed extensions will soon have a capacity of 360 patients.

"St. Francis hospital has a daily average of 150 patients, of whom about 20 per cent are insane patients.

"The Charity hospital, in its present old building has a capacity of 25 patients. Its new building will accommodate from 250 to 300.

"The West Penn Hospital has 280 beds and usually has in use from 20 to 40 cots all the time. Its daily average of patients in the year ending September 30, 1902 was 246.5 patients.

"It will thus be seen that the capacity of the hospitals of the two cities, the extreme capacity I mean, is about 1,600 patients. This, of course, is not adequate, but with the additions that every one of these hospitals hope to get, there will be plenty of room to take care of estimated increases in the number of patients.

"In the instance of every hospital mentioned, not all of the beds are occupied at one time, because while the wards have been full the private rooms were not always occupied. I do not think there has been an institution in the two cities in the last two years that has not had to use cots in large numbers to take in cases that humanity and decency might exclude.

"I have briefly as possible given the daily work of our hospitals, in order to strengthen my assumption that we need no new hospitals and only require the means to extend the facilities of the old ones. New hospitals are an additional and an unwelcome drain, not only upon individual, but upon state resources. The strain upon the state is becoming biennially more tense, and the day is not far distant when it will refuse to do more for hospitals not under state management absolutely. The strain upon the individual is even more onerous. This individual is a member of either the church or the corporation in whose name the hospital is carried on, and he is asked to contribute early and often. Every one of our present hospitals is in a position to obtain land adjacent to its buildings if it only had the purchase money. Again, large hospitals are more cheaply and more easily managed than small ones, and more especially new ones.

THE ESSENTIAL THING OF TODAY.

The essential thing today is a large interest in these institutions, especially the non-denominational ones, by the women of this community. One or two of them have felt the benefits of their influence and their help, to their infinite advantage. Their influence is needed more particularly in the work of directing, as a principle of practical economics, the attention of the people of Pittsburgh to the necessity of generous contributions, and what is more to the point and purpose, to endowing those helpless hospitals in order that they may not continue as mendicants in the service of mendicants.

"Pittsburgh people and Pittsburgh men of means are notably charitable in everything but the item of hospital support. The straits of these institutions are not, I am sure, matters of information, or they would respond at once, and adequately. Thus far they have done a phenomenal work; but the congestion of population, a population not directly our own in a very large measure, but still a population that gets hurt and sick as did its predecessors, and being hurt and sick must have treatment and care and nursing. The concentration of effort on the part of women's clubs has had a salutary effect in Pittsburgh's municipal, civic and social affairs. In a field like ours, would not the exercise of this influence do much to expand, deepen and make permanent a work that has no limitation to its beneficence but money"

Famous Divorce Case Decided.

DES MOINES, IA., Feb. 14.—The famous Ventura divorce case, involving a kidnapping, was decided finally today. Mrs. Ventura-Conrad being given the custody of her child Lillian. Five years ago Mrs. Ventura secured a divorce from Prof. Louis Ventura, but he was given the child. Mrs. Ventura later married again and kidnapped the child.

Mr. Hays is a Bigelow headquarters worker and belongs to Bigelow.

A DAILY NUISANCE.

A Simple Remedy Which Will Interest Catarrh Sufferers.

In its earlier stages catarrh is more of a nuisance than a menace to the general health, but sooner or later, the disease extends to the throat, bronchial tubes and even to the stomach and intestines.

Catarrh is essentially a disease of the mucous membrane, the local symptoms being a profuse discharge of mucus, stoppage of the nostrils, irritation in throat, causing coughing, sneezing, gagging and frequent clearings of the throat and head.

The usual treatment by local douches, snuffs, salves, etc., often gives temporary relief, but anything like a cure can only be obtained by a treatment which removes the catarrhal taint from the blood and the disappearance of the inflammation from the mucous surfaces.

A new remedy which meets these requirements and which so far has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets act upon the blood and mucous membranes only. They can hardly be called a secret patent medicine as they are composed of such valuable remedies as Blood root, Hydrastin, Red gum and similar cleansing antiseptics, which cure by eliminating from the blood and mucous surfaces the catarrhal poison.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges taken internally, allowing them to dissolve slowly in the mouth; in this way they reach the throat, fauces and the entire alimentary canal.

If desired, they may also be dissolved in water and used as a douche, in addition to the internal use, but it is not at all necessary to use a douche; a few of them dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. However, when there is much stoppage of the nose, a douche made from these tablets will give immediate relief, but the regular daily use internally of these tablets will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche.

Dr. Bement states "that the internal treatment for catarrh is rapidly taking the place of the old plan of douching and local application and further says that probably the best and certainly the safest remedy at present on the market is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as no secret is made of their composition and all the really efficient remedies for catarrh are contained in this tablet."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized packages. Ask your druggist and if he is honest he will tell you there is no safer, more palatable, more efficient and convenient remedy on the market.

Blood Wine Saves Your Lungs

When the delicate lungs have once been stung with disease, they are marked for life and ever after require constant watching. Don't let them become attacked the first time—guard them. Keep off colds and coughs. "Blood Wine" costs but fifty cents a bottle, is pleasant to take, and by its wonderful action on the blood will have the lungs so well nourished that they won't feel the cold. Isn't it better to take that precaution and be safe than to run chances and save fifty cents. "Blood Wine" is the most effective safeguard against disease in the world. John A. Russell, of 134 Newton Steet, Lawrence, Mass., says:

"About a year ago I had a severe attack of grip, and feared that it would run into consumption. I coughed, and had pains in my chest for a long time that nothing would seem to relieve. My druggist told me to take 'Blood Wine' which I did, and, strange as it may seem, I stopped coughing almost as soon as I commenced taking it. I took five bottles and was entirely cured. I am attending Andover College and have induced several students to try it. We now keep it as a safeguard against colds and wouldn't be without it. I can also recommend it for an over-tired brain."

One fifty-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical of the great healing powers of "Blood Wine." Send your name to the Louis Daudelin Co., Worcester, Mass., for a free examination of your blood under the microscope.

JOS. FLEMING & SON, DRUGGISTS.
410 & 412 MARKET ST.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST.
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA

The Kaercher Drug Co.
301 Federal St. Allegheny.

BIG FOUR

Raymond Hat	$3.00
Winfield Hat	$2.50
Byron Hat	$2.00
Nelson Hat	$1.50

Sold—Wholesale—Only By
R. G. GAMBLE CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWENTY-FIVE FREE TOURS OF EUROPE

LASTING FORTY DAYS, ALL EXPENSES PAID

AND OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY

In this advertisement we publish nine rebus pictures, each spelling the name of a city located in the United States. Can you name them correctly? If you can, fill in the slip and send it to us, together with a short, twenty-word article on the city No. 1 named after a famous general. We will give a First Prize of Five Hundred Dollars in Cash to the person whose list is correct and whose article is best in the estimation of the Committee. For the next best answer, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Cash; for the next best answer, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Cash; for the next best answer, One Hundred Dollars in Cash; for the ten next best answers, Twenty-five Dollars each; for the twenty next best answers, Fifteen Dollars each; for the forty next best answers, Ten Dollars each; for the fifty next best answers, Five Dollars each; and everyone naming three or more of these cities correctly will receive a cash prize of One Dollar.

Someone is going to win the money, and it may be you; anyway, it does not cost you any money to try. There is only one easy condition, which will take about one hour of your time, and which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. This rebus is not as easy as it appears, and it will take a great deal of brain work to solve the nine cities correctly. The envelope containing the correct answer has been sealed and deposited with a leading safe deposit company of Boston, and will not be opened until after the close of the contest. This, we believe, is the only honest way of conducting a contest, as everyone will have an equal chance. In the event of a tie, we will request five persons who have answered our advertisement to act as a committee to award the cash pro-rata. They will be invited to come to Boston at our expense and be our guests while in this city. We take this original method of ours of selecting a committee to show our good faith, as we want to treat all in the fairest manner possible. The committee will be selected, solely upon their merits, from among our contestants, and, in addition to their expenses being paid, we will allow each one Five Dollars a day for their time. You may be asked, but not compelled to act as one of the Committee. The committee who decided our last contest was composed of the following named persons:—Fitz James E. Browne, Montreal, Can.; C. D. Baldwin, Cascade, Iowa; Mrs. Francis Little, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. R. Ryan, Houston, Tex.; Fred T. Tremble, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Now in addition to the cash prizes mentioned above, we are going to give to someone who complies with our easy condition, an opportunity to win and secure from us without any labor or expense on their part, one of the following **Twenty-five prizes which will consist of a free trip to Europe lasting forty days; which means every expense paid, first-class, from the time you leave home until you get home.** Below you will find the daily itinerary:

Tuesday, July 21, sail from Boston via S. S. Cunard Line. Wednesday, July 29, due at Queenstown, Ireland. Thursday, July 30, land at Liverpool and take especially reserved cars for Warwick, Hotel "Warwick Arms." Friday, July 31, make a coaching trip to Sholtery and Stratford-on-Avon, returning to Warwick. Saturday, August 1, visit Warwick Castle, the Leicester Hospital and the old church of St. Mary, taking an afternoon train for London, "St. Erwin's Hotell."

Friday, August 7, leave by day express, proceed to Newbourn, cross the Channel to Dieppe and through Normandy reach Paris. Grand Hotel St. James. Thursday, August 13, leave Paris on a morning train for Brussels, Grand Hotel. Saturday, August 15 (Evening) leave Brussels on evening train for Antwerp, one hour distant. Sunday, August 16, in Antwerp, Hotel Central. Monday, August 17, go by the morning train to The Hague and Scheweninzen. Hotel des Indes, The Hague. Thursday, August 20, proceed to Rotterdam and sail by steamship of the Holland-American Line. Saturday, August 29, due in New York.

To give you a slight idea of the places visited, we append the following:

In London, two days' carriage drives and visits paid the Guildhall, the Museum, the Corporation Gallery, St. Paul's and the Crypt, Fleet Street, the Law Courts, Middle Temple Hall, the Temple Church and grave of Oliver Goldsmith, the Embankment, Parliament Buildings, Houses of Lords and Commons, Westminster Abbey, Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, the National Gallery, Piccadilly, St. James and Green Parks, Marlborough House, St. James' Palace, Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, Rotten Row, the Albert Memorial, the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington Museum, the British Museum, Smithfield Market, the Mansion House, Bank of England, the Old Curiosity Shop and Tower of London.

In Paris. There will be carriage drives, two days to visit the Palais de Justice, Ste. Chapelle, the Pantheon, the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, the Luxembourg Gallery, the Tomb of Napoleon and Les Invalides, the Eiffel Towel, the Trocadero, the Place de la Concorde, the Madeleine, the Park Morceau, the Boulevards, the Opera House, the Porte St. Denis, the Column July and Place de la Bastille, Pere-la-Chaise, Notre Dame, the Morgue, the Galleries of the Louvre, the Palais Royal and the Gobelin Tapestry Works. A whole day will be devoted to a trip to St. Cloud, thence to the Park of Versailles and the Great and Little Trianon and to visit the state carriages. From here the party will proceed to the grand Palace at Versailles and devote the afternoon to its treasures of history and art. In Brussels. Drive and visit the Hotel de Ville, the Church of Ste. Gadule, the Palace of Justice and the Wiertz Picture Gallery.

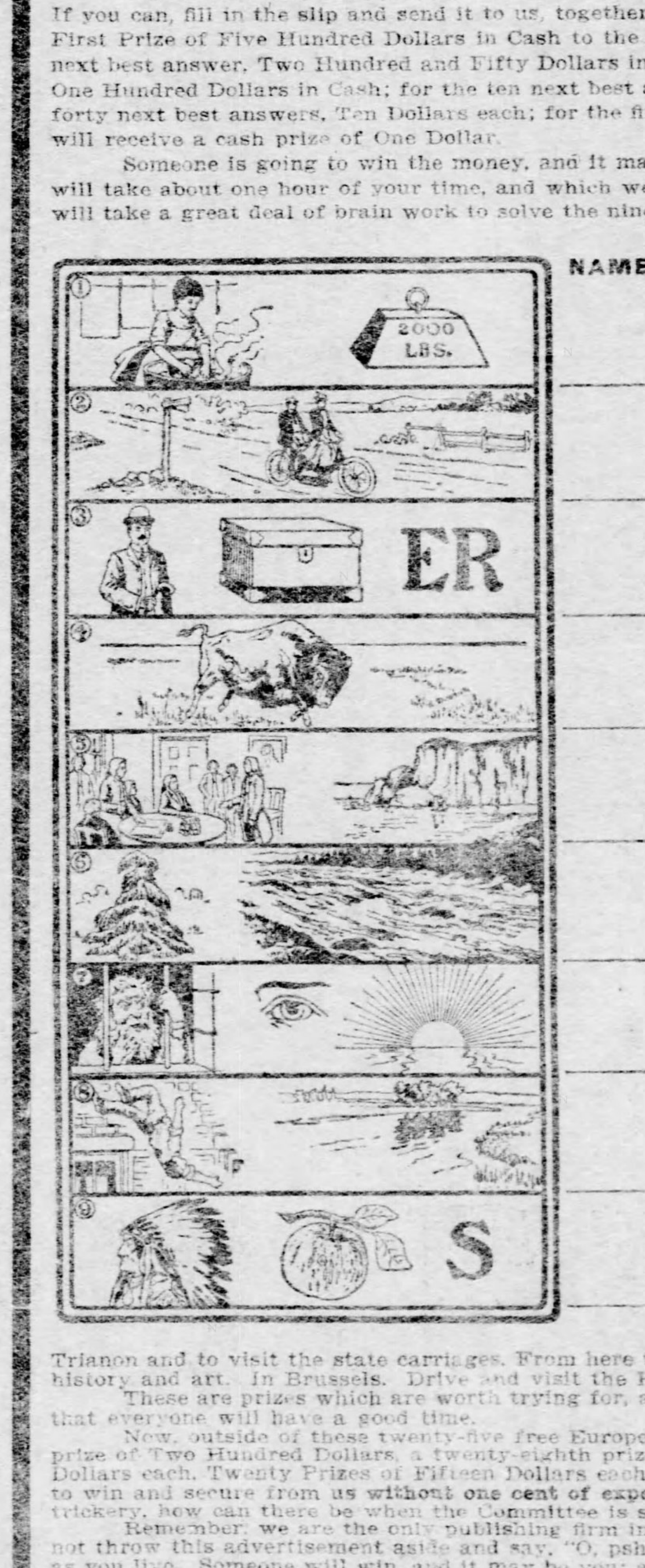
These are prizes which are worth trying for, and only come once in a lifetime. It will be under the auspices of the BROWN BOOK, which means that everyone will have a good time.

Now, outside of these twenty-five free European trips there will be a twenty-sixth prize of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, a twenty-seventh prize of Two Hundred Dollars, a twenty-eighth prize of One Hundred Dollars, and Twenty prizes of Fifty Dollars each, Twenty Prizes of Twenty-Five Dollars each, Twenty Prizes of Fifteen Dollars each, Twenty Prizes of Ten Dollars each and Fifty Prizes of Five Dollars each. You have an opportunity to win and secure from **us without one cent of expense on your part,** any of the above mentioned prizes. There is positively no deception, and as for trickery, how can there be when the Committee is selected from the contestants and you yourself might be chosen to decide who the winners are?

Remember, we are the only publishing firm in the world who have given away the largest cash prizes in contests arranged by a single firm. Do not throw this advertisement aside and say, "O, pshaw! I have answered puzzles before and got nothing for it," for if you do you will regret it as long as you live. Someone will win, and it may be you; anyway, it does not cost you one cent, as we do not want any money from you, and surely the prizes are worth trying for.

Do you, candidly, know of any firm in the world who has made such liberal offers in such a fair manner? Of course, you have no assurance except our word that we are financially able to carry out the promises we have made. If you have the least doubt, look us up. You will find that we have lived up to every promise that we have ever made, and we have thousands of letters from prize winners on file in our office. We are a responsible Company with a paid-up capital of $300,000, composed of well-known business men, giving employment to upwards of two hundred people, and our sole object in giving away such princely prizes is to lead our competitors, and we will leave no stone unturned to accomplish, by honest methods only, our object. Everyone entering these contests will receive honest treatment, and you will have the same chance whether you live in California, Canada or Massachusetts; distance positively make no difference. No one directly or indirectly connected with this firm will be permitted to compete for these prizes. Send your answer to us at once, and in a few days you will receive our reply. Do not delay. Address us in this way:—

CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE BROWN BOOK, 178 FRANKLIN and BROAD STS., BOSTON, MASS.



NAMES OF CITIES.

In and Around the Industrial Center

Edited by Sam F. Luty

SMALL CHANGES IN WAGE SCALES

Demands Formulated by the Building Trades Expected to Prevent Strikes.

AMPLE NOTICE GIVEN

Some Trades Will Ask for No Advance—Fully 30,000 Skilled Workmen in Building Trades Are Now Organized.

As a result of the efforts of the leaders in the different crafts that compose the Building Trades council the usual suspension of building operations on May 1 to adjust annual wage scales will likely be avoided this year. The trades are more strongly organized than ever before and are pledged to support each other in the event of a disagreement. Under the rules adopted by the council no trade can submit a demand until it has first met with the approval of the council. No advantage is taken of conditions to secure higher wages but it is required that no change in existing wage scales shall be demanded until the employers have been given sufficient notice and in most instances the employer has been advised three months before the expiration of the scale in force. In some cases six months notice has been given of a demand for an advance or an announcement that no chage will be asked.

President Henry W. Legleitner of the Building Trades council said last night that he does not anticipate any trouble in the settlement of the different scales this season. "Some of the crafts are not making any demands," said he, "and others are asking for a slight increase and none of the demands submitted to the council for approval has been of an extravagant nature. In most cases the men are merely asking for the rate demanded last year and which they did not get owing to a certain extent to a weakness in organization but more particularly to the argument used by the employers that ample notice had not been given and that they were tied up with contracts that could only be filled at a loss if the demands were complied with. There will be no loop holes of this kind to get through this year. The organizations are strong and the employers have been given from three to six monthhs' notice. The Pittsburgh district is well organized and in the event of a strike there would not be enough skilled men outside of the unions to even make an appearance on a job. There are still a few men that can work in different trades that are on the non-union list, but they are of the kind that can only get employment when there is no one else to do the work. As the council approves all demands before they are made the unions affiliated with it will assist any trade in enforcing them, and if not granted by refusing to work on a building until a settlement is reached. A suspension will not be ordered in any event if the employer has a disposition to be fair and if it can clearly be shown that a demand made is unreasonable the council will promptly instruct the trade interested to modify its demand.

ONLY ONE STRIKE.

"The only trouble we have now is with the tile layers and helpers. They are on a strike for an advance, but the strike began before the tile layers joined the council. There was a conference today and the indications point to a speedy settlement in favor of the workers. The painters will be next to arrange a new scale, as their present agreement expires on February 28. The majority of the building trades have agreements running to May 1. The painters last year asked for 45 cents an hour, but were refused, the master painters declaring they could not pay the advance, owing to contracts taken at a figure that would not permit it. The painters recognized that the claim was just and compromised by accepting 40 cents an hour. All they ask is the additional 5 cents an hour that they failed to get last year. I believe it will be paid without any serious dispute. The master painters were given six months' notice. There are about 30,000 skilled workmen in the building trades in the Pittsburgh district and advances will only be asked in cases where a just rate was not conceded last year. While the demands may seem like a high rate I do not consider any of the terms so far proposed to be other than reasonable and in some trades the new rate will be lower than it should be."

The demands so far conceded without any dispute were those of the elevator constructors and the marble cutters and setters. The inside wiremen composing local union No. 5, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will make no demand. A scale calling for 50 cents an hour was signed last year and will remain in force until May 1, 1904. Local union No. 6 of the National Elevator Constructors' union of the United States, on February 1 asked for an advance from $3 75 to $4 a day and it was granted. Local union No. 24 of the Marble Cutters and Setters' International union signed a scale on January 1 providing for $4 a day for the marble workers and $2 a day for the helpers.

WILL NOT ASK AN ADVANCE.

The Stone Cutters' Association of Western Pennsylvania has a scale of 50 cents an hour which expires on May 1, but will not ask for an increase. The local unions of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union have notified the contractors that no advance will be asked and that the rate of 60 cents an hour will be continued for another year. This, however, is a minimum rate as the more skilled men in this trade receive from 75 to 90 cents an hour. The carpenters, who are divided into two organizations, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will make no demand this year. The minimum rate of $3 50 established last year, will be continued.

The demands made to date for changes in the scale which are scheduled to go into effect on May 1 are as follows:

Local union No. 3, International association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, from 47½ cents an hour to 50 cents an hour.

Local union No. 1, International Association of Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths, from 45 cents an hour to 50 cents an hour.

Local union No. 12, Sheet Metal Workers National Alliance, from 40 cents an hour to 45 cents an hour.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' union from 45 cents an hour to 50 cents an hour.

Local union No. 66 of the International Association of Steam Engineers from $3 80 a day to $4 a day.

Local union No. 10,476, Gravel and Composition Roofers' union from $2 50 a day to $2 80 a day.

Last year the Citizens party was purging the registry lists. This year that duty falls upon the Republicans.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. President, R. Eckles; vice president, W. T. Hamilton; recording and corresponding secretary, W. J. McKittrick, financial secretary, E. W. Hambleton; treasurer, George Miller; trustees, Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and Neil Courts.

IRON CITY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL.

Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. at Fifth avenue and Market street. J. A. Keeler, president; George Hess, vice president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; H. J. Carey, financial secretary; J. M. Pink, treasurer; R. J. L. Black, reading clerk; Robert Schroder, sergeant-at-arms; C. E. Winslow, A. B. Alston and R. J. L. Black, trustees.

BUILDING TRADES' COUNCIL.

HEADQUARTERS—No. 425 Diamond street. H. W. Legleitner, president; Edward F. Welch, secretary. Meets every Saturday night. The council embraces most of the organizations in the building trades. Wage scales expire at different times, but an effort will be made this year to make all wage agreements date from September 1. The hours of labor in all building trades are eight hours a day. The following organizations are affiliated with the council:

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Headquarters, No. 416 Wood street. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone, 1521-M. Meets every Friday evening. Frank E. Smith, business agent; Edward B. Wolfe and William E. Bryson, secretaries and assistant business agents. Wage scale, 40 cents an hour. Expires March 1. The district is composed of 16 local unions, as follows.

No. 6—Meets every Monday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Edward B. Wolfe and Oscar McClelland, secretaries.

No. 72—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Sherman Trask, secretary.

No. 84—Meets every Tuesday evening at Atlas cafe, Sixth avenue. Joseph Beck, secretary.

No. 100—Meets every Wednesday evening at Federal and Erie streets, Allegheny. Edward A. Eisel, secretary.

No. 291—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at McClure hall, Homestead. J. H. Bossert, secretary.

No. 282 (paperhangers)—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 416 Wood street. George L. Frasch, secretary.

No. 417—McKeesport. D. B. Waltman, secretary.

No. 457—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Third and Main streets, Carnegie. J. C. McKown, secretary.

No. 458—Meets every Tuesday evening at McNally's hall, Braddock. John Waltmeyer, secretary.

No. 462—Meets every Monday evening at Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. John G. Miles, secretary.

No. 551—Meets every Tuesday evening at Vilsack building, East Liberty. D. S. Omo, secretary.

No. 608—Meets every Thursday evening at Christian's hall, McKees Rocks. L. W. Green, secretary.

No. 647—Meets every Thursday evening at hall on Main street, Sewickley. J. F. McCutcheon, secretary.

No. 699—Meets every Monday evening at Faulitz hotel, Mt. Oliver. M. Smith, secretary.

No. 765—Meets every Monday evening at McKelvey's hall, Main street, Sharpsburg. W. F. Yerkins, secretary.

No. 860—Meets every Wednesday evening at Kidd's hall, Turtle Creek. A. B. Lewis, secretary.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Local Union No. 27—Office, No. 425 Diamond street, room 4. Meets every Tuesday evening at Old City hall. Edward Welsh, president; L. Lawler, secretary, and James J. McKee, business agent. Wage scale, 50 cents an hour. Expires September 1.

Local Union No. 218—Meets every Monday evening at Old City hall. William Condon, president; George Hayward, secretary; E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Building Marble Polishers' and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 1—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. O. J. Seiler, secretary and business agent. Wage scale, $2 a day. Expires December 31.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustics Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 4—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 404 Smithfield street. Thomas Williams, president; Howard Brown, corresponding secretary; James Geddis, business agent.

Local Union No. 26—(Tile layers' helpers).—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Young Men's Institute hall, No. 410 Smithfield street. H. J. McDermott, president; J. M. Donaldson, secretary; G. Schaffrath, business agent.

Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance of America.

Local Union No. 12—Meets in Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street, every Friday night. John McDermott, president; David Quinn, secretary; M. O'Sullivan, business agent. Wage scale, 40 cents an hour. Expires April 30.

Marble Cutters and Setters' International Union.

Local Union No. 24—Meets in Moorhead hall every Tuesday evening. C. B. Myler, president; W. B. Wilson, business agent. Wage scale, 50 cents an hour. Expires December 31.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. 5—(Inside Wiremen)—Meets every Friday evening at No. 404 Smithfield street. Tom Connelley, president; Ed Allman, secretary and business agent. Wage scale 50 cents an hour; expires May 1.

The following local unions are not affiliated with the council:

Local Union No. 14.—Meets every Thursday at No. 404 Smithfield street. S. A. Foss, president; S. D. Young, secretary.

Local Union No. 319.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. W. H. Verner, president; George E. Wheeler, secretary.

Local Union No. 161.—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Main street, Uniontown. J. D. Riffle, president; Charles Berg, secretary.

Local Union No. 326.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Old Borrough building, Connellsville. Alex Angus, president; Frank Buttermore, secretary.

Local Union No. 33—Meets every Wednesday at Dushane hall, New Castle. H. C. Aiken, president; Paul Gaston, secretary.

Local Union No. 342—New Brighton. W. H. Irons, president; George J. Wolf, secretary.

International Association Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths.

Local Union No. 1—Meets first and third Monday each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Thomas Burgess, president; Thomas Johnson, secretary; Henry W. Legleitner, business agent. Wage scale 45 cents an hour; expires May 1.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

Local Union No. 66—Meets every Monday night at Moorhead hall. C. H. Bartley, president; W. F. Desmond, secretary; H. F. Smith, business agent. Wage scale, $3 80; expires May 1.

Local Union No. 95—(Stationary engineers).—Meets every Sunday evening at Moorhead hall. John Anderson, president; Thomas O'Donnell, secretary; Walter Wright, business agent.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Local Union No. 3—Headquarters No. 519 Wylie avenue, meets every Thursday night. J. P. O'Connor, recording secretary; W. C. Bennett, financial secretary; J. P. Kelly and J. Coakley, business agents. Wage scale, 47½ cents an hour; expires May 1.

National Elevator Constructors Union of the United States.

Local Union No. 6—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at No. 535 Smithfield street. George W. Porter, president; James Hilands, secretary; Robert Bell, business agent.

Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers Assembly No. 1588, K. of L.

Meets second Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street; Albert Hutchins secretary and business agent. Wage scale $3 50 a day; expires May 1.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

LOCAL UNION NO. 98—Meets at No. 404 Smithfield street. K. S. Bridge, president; C. E. Langlands, secretary and business agent. Wage scale 45 cents an hour. Expires May 1.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Meets every Monday night at No. 404 Smithfield street. J. H. Wesley, secretary and business agent. Wages $3 50 a day.

Stone Cutters' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month at McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. George Miller, president and business agent. Wage scale 50 cents an hour. Expires May 1.

International Slate and Tile Roofers Union.

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at No. 537 Smithfield street. Bert McCorkle, secretary; P. Mulvehill, business agent. Wage scale 45 cents an hour. Expires May 1.

Gravel and Composition Roofers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,476—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 416 Wood street. F. M. G. Craighead, secretary and business agent. Wage scale $2 50 a day.

Amalgamated Art Glass Workers Union.

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Moorhead hall. Thomas Holland, president and business agent. Wage scale, $3 50 a day. Expires September 1.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Office, 313 Chronicle Telegraph building, No. 347 Fifth avenue. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at No. 537 Smithfield street. H. C. Whitfield, president; W. Donaldson, recording secretary; W. F. Willock, financial secretary; R. J. L. Black, treasurer; A. M. Swartz, N. F. storm, business agents. The district embraces 29 local unions, as follows:

No. 142—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 537 Smithfield street. C. C. Douglass, president; William P. Patton, recording secretary; H. G. Shoemaker, financial secretary.

No. 164—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at No. 537 Smithfield street. Nick Packard, president; H. Gottschalk, recording secretary; Peter Geck, financial secretary.

No. 165—Meets every Monday evening in Geyer's hall, Frankstown avenue and Station street, East End. M. Cochran, president; W. Donaldson, recording secretary; J. H. Steffler, financial secretary.

No. 202—Meets every Saturday night in Hartman's hall, Frankstown avenue, near Station street, East End. William Ross, president; R. J. L. Black, recording secretary; George McCausland, financial secretary.

No. 211—Meets Wednesday evenings in Sutmeyer's hall, Federal and Erie streets, Allegheny. Samuel Lindsay, president; C. R. Steele, recording secretary; M. M. Wills, financial secretary.

No. 230—Meets every Thursday evening at Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. William Lensner, president; W. F. Willock, recording secretary; W. J. Richey, financial secretary.

No. 237—Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at Chestnut and O'Hara streets, Allegheny. Emil Auth, president; George Walter, recording secretary; A. Weitzman, financial secretary.

No. 254 (stairbuilders)—Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at No. 537 Smithfield street. Harry Miller, president; Frank Park, recording secretary.

No. 385—Meets second and Fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows' hall, West End. William Willis, president; E. Mitchell, financial secretary; Oscar Glockler, recording secretary.

No. 402—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Weiterhatier's hall, South Twelfth street. John Karrenbauer, president; Matt Thomas, recording secretary; Louis Panker, financial secretary.

No. 256—Meets every Friday evening at Christian's hall, McKees Rocks. R. H. Neyhardt, president; A. W. Horner, recording secretary; C. McElhatten, financial secretary.

No. 1186—Meets every Friday evening at Carpenter's hall, Homewood avenue, East End. J. C. Carnahan, president; William Remley, financial secretary; John Hann, recording secretary.

No. 246—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at New Brighton. William Dalby, president; Charles McClain, recording secretary; A. Burry, financial secretary.

No. 288—Meets every Monday evening at Seventh and Amity streets, Homestead. J. J. Elwell, president; James Kephart, recording secretary; E. Rowe, financial secretary.

No. 333—Meets every Thursday evening at New Kensington. A. J. Kaufman, president; M. Mainwaring, recording secretary; J. A. Wissinger, financial secretary.

No. 430—Meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Wilkinsburg. E. A. Fleming, president; H. C. Whitfield, recording secretary; W. F. Miller, financial secretary.

No. 571—Meets Wednesday evenings at Broadway and Main streets, Carnegie. George H. Turner, president; W. J. Smith, recording secretary; John G. Garhart, financial secretary.

No. 699—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Sewickley. William Davies, president; C. G. Swearingen, recording secretary; W. H. Bradt, financial secretary.

No. 773—Meets every Wednesday evening at Eleventh and Washington streets, Braddock. C. F. Coulter, president; W. O. Teets, recording secretary, Charles Kearns, financial secretary.

No. 827, McKeesport—Meets every Tuesday evening at Fifth and Market streets. Thomas Leezer, president; F. P. Boyd, recording secretary.

No. 852, Verona—Meets every Thursday evening in G. A. R. hall. H. Whitehouse, president; W. P. Wilton, recording secretary; James Davis, financial secretary.

No. 936, Wilmerding—Meets every Monday evening—M. S. King, president; W. S. Long, recording secretary; R. D. Walizer, financial secretary.

No. 1050, Tarentum—Meets every Monday evening. Charles King, president; G. G. Atterman, recording secretary; H. Hazlett, financial secretary.

No. 1079, Clairton—Meets every Monday evening. George Wilson, president; H. R. Norman, recording secretary; L. A. Cooper, financial secretary.

No. 974, Monessen—Meets every Wednesday evening. William S. McCreary, financial secretary.

No. 1252—Meets every Friday evening at Arlington and Southern avenues. W. H. Harvey, president; Joseph P. Spinneweber, recording secretary; C. Kaufman, financial secretary.

No. 1273, Coraopolis—Meets every Wednesday evening in McBryer's hall. L. B. Moose, president; C. F. McGahan, recording secretary; H. Trautman, financial secretary.

No. 1382, Sharpsburg—Meets every Wednesday evening in Forsyth's hall, Main street. W. P. Lowry, president; Elmer Dickey, recording secretary; William C. Pfusch, financial secretary.

No. 890, Hazelwood—Meets every Saturday evening at Second and Hazelwood avenues. C. A. Barr, president; D. F. Imler, recording secretary; Robert Van Gassen, financial secretary.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,737—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, No. 1 Arthur street. John Hancock, president; Robert Spinner, secretary.

RAILROAD ORDERS.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Ormsby Lodge No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 7 p. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. C. D. Hench, master; W. N. Byers, secretary.

Iron City Lodge No. 179—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Monday at 10 a. m. at Moorhead hall. P. R. Hurton, master; J. T. Bishop, secretary.

S. B. Neff Lodge No. 225—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and third Sunday at 6:30 p. m. at Schohn's hall, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets. Edward Carroll, master; G. M. Frank, secretary.

Glenwood Lodge No. 244—Meets second Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. C. L. Davis, master; R. James, secretary.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 321—Meets first and second Sunday of each month at 6:30 p. m., and third, fourth and fifth Sunday at 12:30 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. E. E. Beegle, master; F. C. Roush, secretary.

F. R. McFeatters Lodge No. 534—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month at Russell's hall, Braddock avenue, Braddock. R. C. Jackson, master; T. M. Rhoads, secretary.

Chartiers Valley Lodge No. 571—Meets second Sunday of each month at 12 m. and fourth Saturday at 7 p. m. at Junior O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. W. C. C. Johnston, master; M. M. Manning, secretary.

McKeesport Lodge No. 515—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Elks' hall. P. M. Butler, master; J. W. Mills, secretary.

Monongahela Valley Lodge No. 277—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Sunday at 2 p. m. at Red Men's hall. H. Laird, master; W. L. Tuman, secretary.

Wall Lodge No. 439—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9:30 a. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Hohel's hall, First street, Pitcairn. C. Brown, master; H. McDowell, secretary.

Good Will Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 8 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. Henry A. Pressl, master, C. P. McClelland, secretary.

Twin City Lodge No. 465—Meets second Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. J. M. Adams, master; J. C. Regan, secretary.

Energetic Lodge No. 378—Meets first Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny. J. H. Gallagher, master; W. P. Badger, secretary.

Freedom Lodge No. 323—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at K. O. T. M. hall, Third avenue, Freedom. T. T. Harris, master; Ralph Butcher, secretary.

J. H. Douglas Lodge No. 222—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and second and fourth Sunday at 1 p. m. at K. of P. hall, New Castle. F. P. Flynn, master, J. L. Douglas, secretary.

Keystone Lodge No. 13 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Frecker's hall, No. 3806 Butler street. Mary Littlehale, mistress; Jennie Hatfield, secretary.

Pride of 321 McKees Rocks No. 35 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Mary Lauden, mistress; Florence M. Snider, secretary.

Economy Lodge No. 48 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Millvale opera house, Millvale, Pa. Minnie W. Baird, mistress; Tillie McCurdy, secretary.

Pride of 471 No. 87 (ladies auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Pythias hall, New Castle. Maggie H. Pitzer, mistress; Bessie Randolph, secretary.

North Side Lodge No. 92 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. Minnie Huth, mistress; Rose Christoffel, secretary.

Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 126 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m. at Reid's hall, Pitcairn. Irene Mountz, mistress; Annie Walthour, secretary.

Bryson Lodge No. 135 (ladies auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Red Men's hall, Monongahela City. Lenora Sax, mistress; Mary Tumen, secretary.

Cleo Lodge No. 158 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall, Scottdale. Anna Mackey, mistress; Rose Dannecker, secretary.

Loretta Lodge No. 169 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Grand Army hall, Uniontown. Hannah J. Crutchman, mistress; Maggie Okern, secretary.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

S. S. Brown Division No. 370—Meets second Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and fourth Monday at 7:30 p. m., at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. R. J. Cobaugh, C. E.; J. F. Wills, F. A. E.

D. M. Watt Division No. 464—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 10 a. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. J. H. Brantlinger, C. E.; H. Harbison, F. A. E.

David McCargo Division No. 472—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. at Arsenal hall, Forty-third and Butler streets. M. B. Irwin, C. E.; Thomas Wilson, F. A. E.

Andrew Carnegie Division No. 325—Meets alternate Sundays at 2 p. m. at Penn avenue and Wood street, Wilkinsburg. J. T. Burns, C. E.; A. W. Roth, F. A. E.

Iron City Division No. 148—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 1 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. H. H. Rodgers, C. E.; C. L. Shriver, F. A. E.

Allegheny City Division No. 108—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a. m. at Franklin hall, First and East streets, Allegheny. James C. Layton, C. E.; James Gallagher, F. A. E.

Keystone Division No. 293—Meets first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m., second and fourth Monday at 9 a. m. and third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at Pennsylvania avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny. F. D. Cawley, C. E., C. A. Peterson, F. A. E.

Golden Leaf Division No. 390—Meets first Monday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Tuesday at 6:30 p. m. at Maccabees hall, Freedom. M. Hays, C. E.; H. Culver, F. A. E.

Tin City Division No. 565—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and fourth Tuesday at 7 p. m. at New Castle. H. P. Dougherty, C. E.; J. H. McIlvenny, F. A. E.

Chartiers Valley Division No. 416—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Co-operative hall, No. 109 East Main street, Carnegie. H. Keenan, C. E.; G. I. Waddell, F. A. E.

Keystone Division No. 20 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Engineers hall, Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. Henry Hukill, president; Mrs. C. H. Weekly, secretary.

Glenwood Division No. 59 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. Mrs. Frank Appleby, president; Mrs. J. O. Reynolds, secretary.

Cassell Division No. 97 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. Mrs. William Davis, president; Mrs. J. O. Trullinger, secretary.

J. M. Gusky Division No. 122 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at B. L. E. hall, Millvale, Pa. Mrs. P. Dillon, president; Mrs. George England, secretary.

Olympia Division No. 219 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of P. hall, Wilkinsburg. Mrs. James Chalmers, president; Mrs. J. C. Sloane, secretary.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Division No. 280 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month at Greensburg, Pa. Mrs. R. M. Laughry, president; Mrs. Charles Faden, secretary.

Merchant Division No. 70 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 2:30 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Connellsville, Pa. Mrs. J. D. Cunningham, president; Mrs. R. G. Graham, secretary.

Murdoch Division No. 139 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 2 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Scottdale, Pa., Mrs. M. L. Brown, president; Mrs. R. Lokley, secretary.

Order of Railway Conductors.

R. B. Hawkins Division No. 114—Meets first Sunday of each month at 10 a. m. and third Sunday at 1 p. m. at Union Veteran Legion hall, No. 233 Fifth ave. D. F. Lane, chief conductor; George E. Vance, secretary.

McKees Rocks Division No. 201—Meets second Sunday of each month at 12 m. and fourth Sunday at 6 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers street, McKees Rocks. J. S. Thorpe, chief conductor; J. F. Schwenk, secretary.

Anchor Line Division No. 217—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Knights of Pythias hall, Federal street, Allegheny. J. S. McCracken, chief conductor; P. J. Kane, secretary.

Allegheny City Division No. 314—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. L. J. Hivley, chief conductor; W. D. Motheral, secretary.

Glenwood Division No. 281—Meets first Sunday of each month at 2:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Spreck's hall, Hazelwood and Second avenues. W. S. Hurley, chief conductor; W. M. Shipley, secretary.

Robert Pitcairn Division No. 9 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fifth avenue and Market street. Mrs. W. D. Motheral, president; Mrs. John A. Reinhart, secretary.

Hazel Division No. 57 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Fear's hall, Glenwood. Mrs. W. S. Hurley, president; Mrs. P. J. McAuliffe, secretary.

Olive Branch Division No. 96 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. Mrs. J. R. Dunlap, president; Mrs. M. E. Collins, secretary.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Smoky City Lodge No. 220—Meets every Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny.

West Penn Lodge No. 392—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 a. m. at Maginnis hall, No. 80 Federal street, Allegheny.

Three Brothers Lodge No. 235—Meets alternate Sundays at 1:30 p. m. at Welsh hall, Twenty-sixth street and Penn avenue.

Iron City Lodge No. 318—Meets first and third Monday at 7:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue.

Midnight Lodge No. 490—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Schohn's hall, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets.

Ormsby Lodge No. 465—Meets first Sunday of each month at 10 a. m. and third Sunday at 1 p. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side.

Panhandle Lodge No. 541—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie, Pa.

Willow Grove Lodge No. 434—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Millvale.

Coke King Lodge No. 247—Meets every alternate Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Scottdale, Pa.

Holbrock Lodge No. 378—Meets every Sunday at 1 p. m. at Christian hall, McKees Rocks.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Pittsburgh Division No. 52—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 8 p. m. at No. 204 Fifth avenue. M. D. Ullery chief telegrapher; S. J. Konenkamp, secretary.

Switchmen's Union.

Gilt Edge Lodge No. 62—Meets second Sunday of each month at 7:45 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 7:30 a. m. at Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street. L. N. McKennon, master; E. J. Waltman, secretary.

Tube City Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9 a. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at National Bank building, Fifth avenue and Walnut street. T. E. Welch, master; J. W. Smith, secretary.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

GENERAL OFFICE—House building, Smithfield and Water streets, rooms 501 to 506. Officers of the national lodge, T. J. Shaffer, president; John Williams, secretary; M. F. Tighe, assistant secretary; Benjamin I. Davis, manager of the Amalgamateed Journal; John E. Taylor, Pittsburgh; John G. Hagan, Piqua, O., and Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, trustees.

First district composed of lodges in Pittsburgh and vicinity—William M. Gibson, vice president, No. 1110 Main street, Allegheny; T. J. Collins, Connellsville, Pa.; Benjamin F. Jones, Esplin, and George A. Hamilton, Canonsburg, deputies to the vice president.

Following are the lodges in the district, together with the names and address of the corresponding representative:

Iron City No. 1—E. C. McClelland, No. 1212 Poplar alley, Pittsburgh.

Johnson No. 6—Patrick J. Smith, William street and Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh.

New Kensington No. 7—William Jeremy, Parnassus, Pa.

South Side No. 11—Edward Murray, No. 706 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Champion No. 14—Michael Moran, Roma street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.

Crescent No. 18—Joseph Woods, No. 309 Forty-sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Bayardstown No. 20—Charles Monahan, No. 4826 Dearborn street, Pittsburgh.

Colonial No. 23—E. M. Reynolds, Monaca, Beaver county, Pa.

Big Four No. 27—James Matthews, No. 12 Cornet street, Pittsburgh.

Tubal Cain No. 28—William Quinn, No. 3481 Carson street, Pittsburgh.

Aram Bullock No. 30—G. R. Price, New Kensington, Pa.

Lucas No. 31—Harry Roberts, No. 392 Beelen street, Pittsburgh.

Bishop No. 34—James McCarthy, Woods Run avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Nonpariel No. 37—George Wilson, No. 2402 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Glassport No. 41—Thomas Burns, Glassport, Pa.

Pride of McKees Rocks No. 45—William Kaufman, No. 414 River avenue, Esplen.

Republic No. 49—D. W. Morgan, No. 433 Miller street, Knoxville.

Wayne No. 55—Henry Krause, No. 2105 Wrights alley, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Elba No. 57—William E. Dunn, No. 21 Haldain street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.

S. A. Gourley No. 61—(Corresponding representative position vacant.)

International Association of Machinists.

Pittsburgh District Lodge No. 6—Headquarters No. 216 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. President, Calvin Sullivan; secretary, Harry J. Niebaum; business agent, William A. Shaw. Minimum wage rate for machinists in the Pittsburgh district, 32 cents an hour and a nine-hour workday. Scale expires on June 30.

Lodges under the jurisdiction of Pittsburgh lodge:

Pittsburgh Lodge No. 52—Meets every Saturday night at No. 535 Smithfield street. Recording secretary, Harry J. Niebaum; financial secretary, Thomas Neasham.

Duquesne Lodge No. 199 (Linotype)—Meets first Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Recording secretary, D. B. Donelly; financial secretary, Harry L. Eigenbrot.

Lawrence Lodge No. 487—Meets every Monday night at Dublin hall, Fifty-fifth and Butler streets. Recording secretary, Charles Ellstrom; financial secretary, Joseph McConnell.

Fort Pitt Lodge No. 228—Meets first and third Tuesday of every month at McKnight's hall, Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny. Recording secretary, H. A. Fullerton, financial secretary, Carl Grimm.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 260—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Bell avenue and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. Recording secretary, G. A. Davis; financial secretary, Thomas Appliton.

Braddock Lodge No. 32—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Sewald's hall, No. 900 Braddock avenue, Braddock. Recording secretary, William H. Brooks; financial secretary, Frank E. Wollerton.

Verona Lodge No. 132—Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Knights of Pythias hall, Verona.

McKeesport Lodge No. 151—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at No. 440 Market street, McKeesport. Recording secretary, W. H. Parker; financial secretary, R. D. Cowan.

Keystone Lodge No. 298—Meets every Monday evening at Seventh avenue, New Brighton. Recording secretary, F. L. Childs; financial secretary, Norbert Covert.

Monessen Lodge No. 510, of Monessen, Pa.—Recording secretary, J. E. Conway; financial secretary, N. G. Johnston.

New Kensington Lodge No. 541—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at New Kensington, Pa. Recording secretary, Herbert Johnston.

Junior Machinists' Lodge No. 1—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at No. 1000 Fifth avenue. President, Harry Sehring; recording secretary, William Hutson.

Monongahela City Lodge—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Monongahela City. George Gray, president; A. Ashton, secretary.

Wilkinsburg Lodge—Meets every Tuesday. Officers to be elected at next meeting.

Washington Lodge—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month at 8 p. m. at Follite's hall, Washington, Pa. A. H. Steel, president; A. Maurer, secretary.

Knights of Labor Incorporated.

District Assembly No. 3—Regular meetings held on the third Wednesday of each quarter. Master workman, John Fernau; worthy foreman, James Roden; recording and financial secretary, James S. Stillman; executive board, I. N. Ross, L. A. 1577; E. W. Hambleton, L. A. 4907; A. J. Hurney, L. A. 6266; L. Hochstetter, L. A. 1672; F. A. Hooper, L. A. 4907; M. W. Williams, L. A. 1374.

Local Assembly No. 6266, Pavers and Rammers—Meets every alternate Sunday evening. Master workman, Ph. McCail; secretary, M. Muldowney. Scale, 50 cents per hour, 9 hours a day; expires March 31.

Local Assembly No. 4907, Salespeople—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 238 Fourth avenue. Master workman, E. W. Hambleton; worthy foreman, F. A. Hopper; recording secretary, S. L. Coleman; treasurer, Max Koshand.

Local Assembly No. 1577, Teamsters—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at No. 535 Smithfield street. Master workman, Victor Brucker; worthy foreman, James Rooney; secretary, George Mitchell. Scale, $13 a week for two-horse teams; $12 for one horse; expires on April 1.

Local Assembly No. 1374, Cigar and Stogie Makers—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 535 Smithfield street. Master workman, Herman Schneider; worthy foreman, John Smith; recording secretary, John Frank; treasurer, John Fernau.

Local assembly No. 1672 of Braddock, Salespeople—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings. Master workman, David C. Seelman; worthy foreman, A. J. Argall; secretary, L. Hochstetter.

Local Assembly No. 10604, Theatrical Mechanics—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. at No. 535 Smithfield street. Master workman, Anthony Kelley; recording secretary, Thomas G. Mason; treasurer, John Foxley.

Local Assembly No. 1588, Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers—Meets second Tuesday of each month. Master workman, W. T. Milburn; secretary, Albert Hutchins; treasurer, John Milburn.

Local Assembly No. 1683, Salespeople, Jeannette, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month. Master workman, E. Katz; recording secretary, Alice L. Murphy; treasurer, Edward Gillespie.

Local Assembly No. 1862, Coopers—Meets every Tuesday evening. Master workman, George Kuhn; worthy foreman, A. Sweeney; secretary, H. Chrisman.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

National Headquarters—Bissell block, Smithfield street and Seventh avenue. Charles E. Voitls, president; Thomas W. Rowe, vice president; John L. Dobbins, secretary; William J. Clare, assistant secretary.

Local Union No. 4—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall, Eighteenth and Sarah streets, South Side. F. C. Orthwein, president; Frank Klaus, financial secretary; Joseph Smith, corresponding secretary.

Local Union No. 5—Meets first Saturday in each month at 2 p. m. in Bank hall, Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. Frank Lauer, president; Jacob Closs, financial secretary; August Krell, corresponding secretary.

Local Union No. 21—Meets first Thursday in each month at 7:30 p. m. in Bank hall, Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. Frank Basler, president; George B. Smith, financial secretary; Damon Carlysle, corresponding secretary.

Independent Window Glass Workers Association.

Headquarters, No. 1505 Carson street, South Side. President, John L. Denny; secretary, John Phillips, Jr.

Window Glass Workers Association, Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor Incorporated.

Headquarters, Fidelity building, No. 341 Fourth avenue. President, Simon Burns; secretary, Paul St. Peter; assistant secretary, Harry Williams.

United Mine Workers of America.

District No. 5. Headquarters No. 426 Diamond street—President, Patrick Dolan; vice president, Uriah Bellingham; secretary-treasurer, William Dodds; executive board, Frank McKenna, James Watchorn, Matthew Kerrigan, Thomas Brown, Charles E. Wallis and J. W. Fisher.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

Smoky City Lodge No. 154—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 412 Smithfield street. President, George Manchester; financial and corresponding secretary, Joseph M. Fink.

Journeymen Tailors Union.

Local Union No. 131—President, A. Lepore; corresponding secretary, Evig Grabert, Reed and Calliope streets.

Pittsburgh Gas and Electric Fixtures Fitters' Association.

Local Union No. 3—Meet second and fourth Mondays of each month. President, J. A. Boland; secretary, J. B. Hunter, No. 7 Cohasset street.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada.

Local Union No. 9—Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at Fifth avenue and Market street. President, John J. Reilly; recording secretary, Albert N. Webber.

Pattern Makers League of North America.

Pittsburgh Association—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 535 Smithfield street. Business agent and financial secretary, A. B. Alston.

Icemen's Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. in Moorhead hall. President, Frank Paulson; recording secretary, Martin Rabenstein.

Carpet Layers' Union.

Local Union No. 9061—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Moorhead hall. President, Conrad Schmidt; secretary, E. L. Bosson.

Hod Carriers' Union.

Local Union No. 7541—Meets first and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows hall, Allegheny. President, John Arturs; secretary, G. W. Stoner.

Operative Plasterers International Association.

Local Union No. 31—Meets every Wednesday evening at Old City hall. President, George W. Hill; recording secretary, Joseph McIlveen, business agent, James M. Culp. Wage scale, 50 cents an hour and an eight-hour workday; expires April 1.

Local Union No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening in the Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. President, Q. A. Daniels; recording secretary, L. A. Hovis.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union.

Local Union No. 2 meets every Friday night at No. 510 Wylie avenue. President, Frank Porter; financial secretary, Joseph Neville; corresponding secretary, Henry Harper; recording secretary, George Oliver; business agent, Daniel Gildernew. Wage scale, 60 cents an hour for an eight-hour workday; expires May 1.

Local Union No. 4—Meets every Monday night at McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Joseph Rice, financial secretary.

Iron Molders Union of North America.

Local Union No. 46—Meets every Tuesday evening in Moorhead hall. John Barnett, secretary and business agent.

Local Union No. 14—Meets every alternate Friday at Lorena hall, No. 23 Federal street, Allegheny.

Local Union No. 77—Meets every alternate Friday at Lorena hall, No. 23 Federal street, Allegheny.

Local Union No. 217—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Golden Eagle hall, New Brighton, Pa.

Local Union No. 219—Meets first Monday of each month at I. O. O. F. hall, Rochester, Pa.

Local Union No. 149—Meets third Monday of each month at Odd Fellows hall, Monongahela City, Pa.

Local Union No. 150—Meets every alternate Tuesday at K. of P. hall, New Castle, Pa.

Local Union No. 243—Meets first and third Thursday of each month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny.

Local Union No. 270—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny.

Local Union No. 303—Meets third Wednesday of each month at New Kensington.

Journeymen Barbers International Union of America.

LOCAL UNION NO. 20—Meets first and third Tuesday evening of each month at Grand Army hall, Fourth avenue. Joseph Malzone, president; George J. Trishler, financial secretary.

Street Railway Employes Association.

DIVISION NO. 85—Meets first and third Tuesday night of each month at No. 6004 Center avenue, East End. John Dooley president, F. J. Denman, corresponding secretary; R. L. Reeves, business agent. Office, No. 420 Diamond street.

Pile Drivers Union.

Local Union No. 10,708—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 9 Market street. John Burk, president; J. E. Dee, secretary.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Local Union No. 211—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. David Julius, president; Charles Kemler, secretary; A. W. Mosier, business agent and organizer.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.

Local Union No. 177—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. George Braddock, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 184—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Moorhead hall. Gus Snyder, president; H. Hemberger, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 209—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Chambers' hall, New Kensington. Harry Carr, president; Albert Young, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 202—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in Dean block, New Castle. T. H. Alvis, president; G. S. Kirby, recording secretary.

Bill Posters' National Alliance.

Local Union No. 3—Meets second and fourth Sunday afternoon of each month at Moorhead hall. George Abernathy, president; Harry Dunkel, secretary; John Varley, business agent.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America.

Local Union No. 125—Meets every Friday evening at Painters' hall, No. 416 Wood street. J. W. Todd, president; C. A. Peterson, secretary.

National Union of United Brewery Workers.

Local Union No. 22 (brewers)—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. at Moorhead hall. George Renner, president; Gustav Maisch, secretary.

Local Union No. 67 (drivers)—Meets first and third Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. at Moorhead hall. P. Klein, president; Gustav Maisch, secretary.

Local Union No. 144 (bottlers)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Moorhead hall. J. Fulton, president; G. Dees, secretary.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Local Union No. —Will meet tonight at No. 9 Market street to complete organization and receive charter from American Federation of Labor.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Local Union No. 188 (bartenders)—Meets first and third Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. at No. 952 Penn avenue. John F. Mullen, president; T. C. Adams, secretary.

Local Union No. 176 (bartenders)—Meets third Sunday of each month at hall on Fifth avenue, McKeesport. William Stedman, president; William Gray, secretary.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

Local Union No. 48—Meets every Friday evening at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. William Hilton, secretary.

OF INTEREST TO WORKERS

The organization of building trades laborers was perfected at a meeting held at No. 9 Market street on Wednesday night, when the membership was increased to nearly 500. The charter from the American Federation of Labor was received and the new body will be known as Local Union No. 10,737. John was elected president and Robert Spinner, secretary. The charter will remain open until the next meeting night, and until it is closed the initiation fee will remain at $1. The new local will meet on the first and third Wednesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, No. 1 Arthur street. The organization has been admitted to the Building Trades council, and has elected Robert Coleman and John Broderick delegates.

An open meeting of stationary firemen will be held at 7 o'clock this evening at No. 9 Market street. A number of applicants for membership under the low initiation fee will be taken in. A charter will soon be received from the American Federation of Labor, and the local will be attached to the National Firemen's association.

The Finished Specialty & Machine Company has been organized at Beaver Falls by interests associated with the Union Drawn Steel Company. The new company has secured the abandoned plant of the American Steel & Wire Company at that place, and the installation of machinery for the manufacture of finished steel shapes, forgings and all kinds of steel specialties will be commenced shortly. The old mill which has been secured contains about 50,000 square feet of floor space.

Robert Garland, secretary and general sales agent of the Standard Chain Company, at Pittsburgh, has tendered his resignation as an official of the company in order to devote his entire time and attention to other manufacturing enterprises in the Pittsburgh district, in which he is heavily interested. His successor will be elected at the next annual meeting of the company, which will be held on Tuesday at Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Garland is still a member of the board of directors, as well as one of the executive committee.

Work on the new plant to be erected by Charles T. Schoen at McKees Rocks for the manufacture of steel car wheels will be started in a short time, and it is expected to begin the making of car wheels about July 1 next.

The Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh has secured a contract for the plumbing work for a hotel and 50 or more houses, to be built by the Westinghouse interests at Trafford City. It is said the contract amounts to over $50,000.

The Rosedale Foundry Company of Allegheny has bought all the patents, patterns and good-will of the Playford Stoker Company of Cleveland and will hereafter manufacture the Playford stoker.

The lease of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Company on the Keystone rolling mill in Pittsburgh will expire tomorrow and will not be renewed. It is not known at this time whether the plant of the Keystone rolling mill will be operated by other parties or not. The output of the plant has been muck bar and skelp.

George Westinghouse is understood to be planning the formation of a Russian electric company, to be operated similarly to the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Birmingham, England. It is proposed to erect a monster plant near St. Petersburg, where the Westinghouse Airbrake Company has a plant under separate organization.

General Organizer William Hartmann of the Journeymen Tailors' union addressed a large open meeting of local union No. 131 last Sunday at German Beneficial Union hall, Sixth avenue. Other speakers were Organizer T. H. Flynn, H. T. Schoos, Edward Jones and Joseph Cavanaugh. Mr. Hartmann has been in the city for over a week and has added to the membership of the tailors' organization.

It is stated that a vote will be taken this month by the machinists' unions in Chicago on the question of demanding a 5 per cent increase in wages on May 1. Apprenticeship regulations are also to be considered, as well as a recommendation from the district lodge that any member dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues must pay $25 for reinstatement in the union.

The Cambria Foundry and Machine Company of Johnstown, Pa., has plans prepared for the erection of a new foundry and machine shop on a new site recently secured. The foundry will be 40x100 feet and the machine shop 34x100. The foundry will be equipped with a five-ton cupola and the product will consist of gray iron castings for the jobbing trade. The machine shop will be equipped for the manufacture of shovel-making machinery, together with general machine work. The present plant is to be retained and the output of shovels will be materially increased.

The South Pittsburgh Iron Company, recently organized with a capital of $100,000, will locate works in Claysville, Pa. The plant will include foundry and machine shop, structural iron works and bridge building plant. The machinery is on the ground for the works and the buildings are being erected, and it is expected the plant will be in partial operation in April.

A special meeting of the Kelly & Jones Company of Pittsburgh will be held tomorrow to vote on a proposition to increase their indebtedness $500,000. It is understood that a large part of this increase will be used in the building of a large foundry and machine shop at Greensburg, Pa. The Kelly & Jones Company manufactures steam and plumbing supplies.

The open meeting of blacksmiths, helpers and all metal mechanics at Grand Army hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny, on Wednesday night was an unusually large one. The hall could not hold all who desired to attend. John Slocum, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; T. H. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and others spoke. A. W. Mosier, organizer for this district, is new business agent for the local union. He has done some effective work during the last few weeks.

Pittsburgh lodge No. 52, International Association of Machinists, will remove from No. 535 Smithfield street to the Wabash building, No. 318 Fifth avenue, on April 1.

The new local union No. 95, stationary engineers, is asking for $2 75 for eight hours after June 1. The organization has a membership of about 450. At its last meeting, held in Moorhead's hall, 20 new members were initiated.

Steamfitters' local union No. 218 has voted unanimously to increase sick and accident weekly benefits from $5 to $10 and death payments from $100 to $200. The organization now has one of the most attractive benefit features of any in this district.

John Robert O'Brien in the City.

John Robert O'Brien, president of the Retail Clerks' International Protection association, was in Pittsburgh for a few hours yesterday. He visited the local union in Connellsville and is on his way to Toronto, Canada. Mr. O'Brien says the organization now has 740 local unions, with a membership of 50,000. He says there are locals in every city of importance in the United States and Canada except Pittsburgh.

WHERE THEY WILL MEET.

Date and Place of Annual Conventions of Important Labor Organizations.

Annual conventions of national labor organizations which have representation in the Pittsburgh district will be held this year as follows:

April 6. Buffalo, N. Y., Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International.

April 14. Columbus, O., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

April 27. Milwaukee, Wis., Sheet Metal Workers' International association.

May 4. Wheeling, W. Va., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

May 5. Anderson, Ind., Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.

May 11. Philadelphia, Pa., Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 19. Indianapolis, Ind., American Federation of Musicians.

June 1. Cleveland, O., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 1. Columbus, O., Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.

June 1. Louisville, Ky., National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

June 8. Philadelphia, Pa. International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

June 15. Cincinnati, O., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

July 4. Lynn, Mass., Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 6. Cincinnati, O. American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

July 13. Cincinnati, O. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 24. Philadelphia, Pa. International Association of Marble Workers.

August 10. Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America.

August 10. Washington, D. C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

August 17. Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

September 7. St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

September 14. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Team Drivers' International Union.

September 24. Wheeling, W. Va. International Association Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters.

October 5. Louisville, Ky. International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Second week in October. Hartford, Conn. International Association of Car Workers.

The Citizens party is made up of thoroughgoing independents, whose sole aim in politics is to obtain the best possible government for our city. In the forced nomination of William B. Hays, and the consequent prevention of fusion with the Democrats, the wishes of this element are visibly overruled and its interests are set at naught.—Leader, December 27.

LOOK OUT FOR CATARRH

When the cold wave flag is up, freezing weather is on the way. Winter is here in earnest, and with it all the miserable symptoms of Catarrh return—blinding headaches and neuralgia, thick mucous discharges from the nose and throat, a hacking cough and pain in the chest, bad taste in the mouth, fetid breath, nausea and all that makes Catarrh the most sickening and disgusting of all complaints. It causes a feeling of personal defilement and mortification that keeps one nervous and anxious while in the company of others.

In spite of all efforts to prevent it, the filthy secretions and mucous matter find their way into the Stomach and are distributed by the blood to every nook and corner of the system; the Stomach and Kidneys, in fact every organ and part of the body, become infected with the catarrhal poison. This disease is rarely, if ever, even in its earliest stages, a purely local disease or simple inflammation of the nose and throat, and this is why sprays, washes, powders and the various inhaling mixtures fail to cure. Heredity is sometimes back of it—parents have it and so do their children.

Manchester, Va., March 6, 1901.

Gentlemen:—I had all the symptoms that accompany this disease, such as mucous dropping in the throat, a constant desire to hawk and spit, feeling of dryness in the throat, cough and spitting upon rising in the morning, scabs forming in the nose, which required much effort to blow out, sometimes causing the nose to bleed and leaving me with a sick headache. I had thus suffered for five years.

I commenced to take S. S. S. and after I had taken three large bottles, I noticed a change for the better. Thus encouraged, I continued to take it and in a short while was entirely cured. JUDSON A. BELLAM.

Main and Vine Sts., Richmond, Va.

In the treatment of Catarrh, antiseptic and soothing washes are good for cleansing purposes or clearing the head and throat, but this is the extent of their usefulness. To cure Catarrh permanently, the blood must be purified and the system relieved of its load of foul secretions, and the remedy to accomplish this is S. S. S. which has no equal as a blood purifier. It restores the blood to a natural, healthy state and the catarrhal poison and effete matter are carried out of the system through the proper channels. S. S. S. restores to the blood all its good qualities, and when rich, pure blood reaches the inflamed membrane and is carried through the circulation to all the Catarrh infected portions of the body, they soon heal, the mucous discharges cease and the patient is relieved of the most offensive and humiliating of all complaints.

SSS

S. S. S. is a vegetable remedy and contains nothing that could injure the most delicate constitution. It cures Catarrh in its most aggravated forms, and cases apparently incurable and hopeless. Write us if you have Catarrh, and our physicians will advise you without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

THE opinion handed down by Judge W. D. Porter of the superior court in Williamsport on Thursday, that the juvenile court act is unconstitutional, has electrified the clubwomen of Pittsburgh. Though some of them were not unprepared for such an opinion should a test case be made, they have had safe sailing and trusted that all would go well. The decision of Judge Porter is causing a good deal of vexation among the members of the Civic club and the permanent civic committee of women clubs. These women have arranged to pay the salary of a probation officer in the juvenile court of Pittsburgh, and have made negotiations with Mrs. Alice Montgomery of Philadelphia, who for several years has been a very successful probation officer in that city, to come to Pittsburgh to fill a similar position, pledging her a salary of $1,200. Mrs. Montgomery consented to do it, and had given up her position in Philadelphia to come to Western Pennsylvania, March 1. Until legislative action has been taken, nothing can be done, but as several bills are now being presented an effort will be made by Eastern and Western Pennsylvania club women to hasten action upon them.

Mrs. Franklin P. Iams yesterday said that every one was entitled to a trial by jury, but the juvenile court was established in order to hold in suspension the verdict in an effort to preserve the children from the contaminating influence of imprisonment.

Whether Judge Porter's decision will invalidate the commitments made under the juvenile court act, is questioned by lawyers. Nothing has been of so much importance to public-spirited clubwomen since the commencement of hostilities between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the city fathers over the block house, as Judge Porter's decision on Thursday. The women who compose the permanent civic committee of women's clubs and the members of the Civic club, together with other men and women interested in the making of good citizens, banded together to raise the salary of a probation officer, the act providing for the establishment of the juvenile court making no provision for the payment of its officers. On Tuesday a meeting will be held by the committee of women appointed to look after the juvenile court and plans will be discussed for the hastening of legislative action on the new bills now pending.

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Colonial Dames Organize.

The organization of a Western Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames on Tuesday afternoon was of special interest to patriotic women of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It was at the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt being president, that the organization was effected in Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh Dames were unable to attend any of the meetings in Philadelphia and have had no interests to bind them together. The officers elected on Tuesday include the chairman, Mrs. F. B. Nimick, at whose home the meeting was held; secretary, Mrs. William H. McKelvey, and treasurer, Mrs. William T. Wallace. Suggestions for work will be received from the Pennsylvania Society.

Colonial Dames in Western Pennsylvania include Mrs. Nimick, Mrs. W. H. McKelvy, Mrs. Harry Sellers, Mrs. Philip M. Shannon, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman, Mrs. Alexander, of Monongahela City; Mrs. John A. Harper, Mrs. John Brown Herron, Mrs. Charles B. McLain, Miss Kate C. McKnight, Mrs. Albert H. Childs, Mrs. David A. Hearst, Mrs. Albert A. Horne, Mrs. William H. House, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. Park Painter, Miss Julia M. Harding, Mrs. William Schoen, Jr., Mrs. Wynn R. Sewell and Mrs. W. T. Wallace.

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Opening of the Peacock Baths.

The opening of the new Peacock baths, presented to the Columbian Council school, by Alexander R. Peacock, was a most interesting occasion on Tuesday evening. It was a fitting recognition of the excellent work which is being accomplished by the school, in reality a social settlement in one of the most densely populated districts in the city, the Herron Hill district, where the immigrants from most of the countries of Continental Europe locate when arriving in Pittsburgh.

The opening of the new Peacock baths, erected at a cost of $10,000 and finely equipped with every modern appliance for sanitary bathing, opens up opportunities to the people of Wylie avenue, Center avenue and the intersecting streets and alleys where a private bath is absolutely unknown, save in a few instances. All girls and boys under 16 are given the free use of the baths, which include shower baths, tubs, a large swimming pool and dressing rooms all having private entrances. Women are charged three cents and men five. These occupy the first floor of the building constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Upon the upper floor is an audience room and concert hall and a gymnasium.

On Tuesday evening, addresses were made by the Rev. Robert Christy, D. D., of the Allegheny Theological Seminary and Rabbi J. Leonard Levy. Mr. Peacock was present and expressed his great pleasure in being able to add to the equipment of the Columbian Council school.

The school was organized six years ago. It conducts day and night classes, and the residents of the school located in Center avenue visit among the homes in the neighborhood and are the center of a social life radiating throughout the district and reaching all kinds of people, irrespective of nationality or creed.

The officers are: President, Mrs. A. Leo Weil; vice president, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg; secretary, Mrs. B. L. Hidschfield; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Sunstein; head resident and assistant, Miss Sadie Levy and Miss Julia Schonfeld.

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Department Organized.

The Civic club is organizing for very systematic work. On Tuesday morning the members of the educational department met with the chairman, Mrs. J. J. Covert, presiding. Miss Kate C. McKnight, president of the club, spoke of the aim of the educational department. The work will be conducted through subdepartments, chairmen for these being appointed. Department of lectures in public school buildings, Mrs. E. L. Mattern and Dr. C. I. Wade; department of public school decoration, Mrs. William C. Macrum, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. John Cowley, of Allegheny: league of good citizenship, Mrs. Samuel Miller; department of school libraries, Miss Elizabeth Cory. The next meeting of the club will be held February 25.

MRS. ROOSEVELT.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

[From the Paintings by M. Chartran.]

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Directors Meet.

On Friday morning a meeting of the board of directors of the Civic club was held, when action was taken on two bills now pending in the state legislature. The anti-expectoration bill, providing that conductors be made special officers in street cars and public conveyances, was indorsed. A committee consisting of Mrs. Franklin P. Iams and Miss Mary Y. Wheeler was appointed to frame a resolution to be sent to Harrisburg, protesting against the passage of the Yates bill, which, if it goes into effect, will permit of the sale of intoxicating liquors in all the public parks throughout the state.

Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., was elected treasurer, the other officers of the club being Miss McKnight, president; Mrs. Franklin P. Iams and Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, vice presidents; Miss Mary Y. Wheeler, secretary.

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Wagner Lectures.

Edwin H. Lemare, organist in Carnegie music hall, inaugurated his first series of lectures yesterday. It is a custom established by Frederic Archer, a series of six lectures on music being given each spring instead of the usual Saturday evening free organ recital, the theme of the lecture being illustrated by both organ and pianoforte.

Mr. Lemare is lecturing on Richard Wagner and the tetralogy, "The Ring of the Nibelung." Last evening the subject was "Das Rhinegela." The others will include: "Die Walkure," February 21; "Siegfried," February 28 and March 7. "Die Gotterdammering," March 14 and 21. These lectures are free and begin at 8.15 o'clock.

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Dedicated to the Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Frank Bailey Nimick has written a poem entitled "Our Flag," which her little son, Master Frank Bailey Nimick, Jr., recited at the meeting of the Colonial Dames last week. Mrs. Nimick has written some very graceful verses full of poetic thought and beauty, among them "Our Flag," which she dedicated to the Society of Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. Nimick being a member of the star spangled banner committee. The poem reads as follows:

OUR FLAG."

Wave out the Stars and Stripes,
And let them in the breeze
Float as the banner of the free,
Alike o'er land and sea.

In many a lonely isle
The symbol may be seen,
And thankful hearts will turn and bow,
Before its shrine, I ween.

It stands today as ever,
The banner of the free,
And we who love and honor it—
Can never cowards be.

For fourth beneath this banner
Our fathers went to war;
And since on China's fatal soil
Our sons have "crossed the bar."

But ever as we watch it
In heathen lands or free,
We feel its mighty power
And all its triumphs see.

And when we march beneath it
To battle with our might,
We feel with it above us
We must uphold the right.

And God, who's ever watchful
Of all His children's cries,
Will help us in our struggle
And comfort him who dies.

And then at last when peace once more
Upon our shores shall shine,
In the sacred joys of "Home, Sweet Home,"
Our flag will we entwine.

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Miss Hutchinson's Lecture.

Miss Matilda D. Hutchinson received a genuine ovation on Tuesday morning, when she made her appearance before the members of the Twentieth Century club, and a host of friends to lecture on "Mary Stuart." Miss Hutchinson has a charming manner and is so conversant with her subject, which has absorbed her attention for years, that her lecture was a delightful treat to the friends who greeted her in the assembly room of the club house in Duquesne way. The tragic course of the life of the beautiful and unhappy queen was followed with a womanly instinct. Miss Hutchinson was entertained last week by Mrs. George A. Gormly, the president of the Twentieth Century club.

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Mr. Church's Lecture.

On Tuesday evening, Samuel Harden Church will lecture at an open meeting of the Lawrenceville New Century club, his subject being "Oliver Cromwell." The meeting will be held in the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal church, Lawrenceville.

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Advancing Interests of the League.

Miss Eliza D. Armstrong and Miss Jane R. Murdock on Friday afternoon visited the Friday Conversational club of Monongahela, in the interests of the Consumers League in Western Pennsylvania. Miss Armstrong is the president of the Western Pennsylvania branch, and Miss Jane Murdock, its secretary.

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Wilkinsburg Afternoon Club.

Miss Mary Goldie, Miss Bessie Goldie and Miss Cora Tenent were hostesses of the Thursday Afternoon club of Wilkinsburg, last week. They entertained at the Misses Goldie's home in Trenton avenue, and nearly 75 of the club members and their friends were present. The pleasing program combined study and music. Miss Laura Tupper read a paper on the "Language and Literature of Japan." "Japan's Feasts and Festivals" was described by Mrs. Ella Graham. Miss Carrie Patterson reviewed Hamlin Garland's book, "Captain of Gray Horse Troop." Enjoyable musical numbers were contributed by Miss Cora White, soprano; Miss Wilson, violinist, and Miss Dickey, pianist. A novel feature were the whistling solos of Miss Nell Kirkpatrick.

LADY BEATRICE POLE-CAREW,

The Most Beautiful Woman in England.

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The Vatican Codex.

Dr. Wilson, of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, gave an exceptionally interesting lecture on Thursday afternoon to the members of the Collegiate Alumnae association, meet in the assembly room of the Central Young Women's Christian association. Dr. Wilson talked of the "Vatican Codex". The Codex is a copy of the Bible on vellum which, in spite of its great age, over 1,600 years, is still exceedingly well preserved. The "Vatican Codex" also contains the love letters of Henry and Anne Boleyn.

Miss Lawrence, Miss Anne Hamilton and Miss Tupper were the hostesses.

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Miss Sackett Spoke.

The Ben Avon Womens club was entertained at the home of Mrs. A. C. Knox on Thursday. Miss Gertrude Sackett of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, gave a little talk on "How the Other Half Reads." Sackett made a plea for the small home library filled with interesting books, showing also the good results of a free library established in a crowded city district, where homes are small and libraries cannot be acquired.

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The Women's Press Club Entertained.

The club week opened on Monday with a morning lecture and musicale given by the Womens Press club of Pittsburgh, at the Hotel Henry. To enjoy the occasion with them the women writers of Pittsburgh invited the presidents of other women's clubs in the city and prominent men and women. Over 80 were present. John A. Brashear, chancellor of the Western University, was the master of ceremonies, introducing the features of the mornings entertainment in a graceful and informal manner. A talk on "Psychology" was given by Senor D'Ovies, followed by some remarkable demonstrations of physical phenomena. Robert Stuart Pigott sang some of his original southern lulabies, the music set to words written by Frank L. Stanton. Mr. Pigott's closing song was a little German love-song which he dedicated to Emil S. Schmidt, violinist of the Pittsburgh orchestra. Mr. Schmidt himself was present and with Jairus Alvin Dise played a Mendelssohn concerto for the violin and piano, the violin used being a rare old Stradivarius owned by Joseph Morris.

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Dr. Sidney Lee Coming to Pittsburgh.

Much interest is taken in the announcement of the coming to Pittsburgh of Sidney Lee, a noted Shakespearean scholar and eminent English critic. Dr. Lee is expected to lecture in Pittsburgh March 26, his subject being "The Philosophy of Shakespeare."

Dr. Lee is in Boston at present lecturing before the Lowell Institute and Harvard University.

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Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson lectured for the second time before the Pittsburgh chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, last week. Two years ago he made an address at the home of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., in Allegheny, on a similar occasion. Dr. Tomlinson's subject was "George Washington, the Man," and with his pleasing delivery and fund of humorous anecdote, together with his careful study of the life of the American hero, his lecture could not fail to interest. Among the guests of the Daughters were the members of the John Hart chapter, Children of the American Revolution, and the students in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny high schools and the members of the graduating class of the Sewickley High school. The lecture, which was the most important event of the week among clubs and societies, was delivered in the concert hall of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music in Dithridge street. After the lecture a general reception was held, the guests meeting the regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. James R. Mellon, vice president general of the National society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the other officers of the Pittsburgh chapter.

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The Women's Press club of Pittsburgh held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Lincoln, the meeting being preceded by a luncheon for the club members at which 18 were present. The table was decorated with pink azalias and electric lights circled about among the flowers.

The election was the important feature of the meeting and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. W. F. Abel. first vice president, Mrs. A. W. Smith, Jr.; second vice president, Miss Elizabeth Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Dallas Albert; treasurer, Mrs. John W. Sherrer, who with the following women constitute the board of directors: Mrs. C. I. Wade, Mrs. Henry Birch, Mrs. Andrew Easton, Miss Ida Smith and Dr. Ella Goff.

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The Pittsburgh Sorosis met on Wednesday at the Hotel Schenley, and in the absence of Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Mrs. A. M. Saunders presided. Five-minute talks were devoted to the various communistic societies, including the Moravians, the Mormons and the Dunkards.

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At its social meeting last Wednesday the New Era club passed resolutions censuring the directors of the Farmers National bank building for prohibiting women from renting offices within it.

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Next Wednesday evening the star attraction of the Knights of Columbus entertainment course—the Boston Ladies' Symphony orchestra—will appear at Carnegie Music hall. George A. Taylor, a famous New England tenor, will be soloist. This is the last but one of this popular course of entertainments. The concluding number will be held on March 19, when the Rev. Francis C. Kelly, a Spanish-American army chaplain, will deliver a lecture.

MRS. GEORGE H. WILSON.

A Prominent Club Woman of Pittsburgh, who Is in Paris This Year With Her Three Daughters, Who Are Studying Music and Art.

SEWICKLEY SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE Monday Afternoon Euchre club of Sewickley was entertained this week by Miss Bessie Cunningham, of Frederick avenue. About 25 guests were present, a number of whom were visitors. The pretty prizes, three elaborately decorated plates, were won by Mrs. Mansfield B. Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth Murdie and Mrs. Samuel Robinson. Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, of Maple avenue, will entertain the club tomorrow afternoon.

The Sewickley Valley Whist club met on Tuesday afternon at the home of Mrs. William W. Collin in Walnut street. The afternoon was spent at compass whist and the teams winning the club pins were Mrs. Agnes Graff and Mrs. Charles B. McVay, north and south; Mrs. Henry Irwin and Mrs. Howard L. H. Blair, east and west.

The second of a series of entertainments under the auspices of the Sewickley Knights of Pythias was given on Wednesday evening in the auditorium. The Lovett Star Concert Co., of Boston, was the attraction and a large and interested audience was present.

The last of a series of six lectures on "The Elements and Structure of Society" entitled "Culture" was given yesterday afternoon (Saturday) at the Edgeworth club by Prof. Charles Zueblin, B. D., of the University of Chicago, before the Woman's club of Sewickley valley.

Prof. Zueblin has attracted the thoughtful and progressive people all over the country as a lecturer in the university extension course and his subjects, such as "Public Health," "Politics," "Wealth," "Man and Woman," etc., with possibilities of sweeping reforms in all directions, are subjects for consideration by men and women who are interested in the welfare of mankind. Socially Prof. Zueblin has been the object of much social attention in the valley during his several visits. Yesterday Mrs. Charles McKnight, of Glen Osborne, entertained at a party luncheon in his honor. Following the lecture the Woman's club gave Prof. Zueblin a farewell tea. Mrs. Frank R. Stoner presided at the pretty tea table, arranged in the rear of the ball room of the Edgeworth club, where the lecture was given. Mrs. Stoner was assisted by Mrs. Alfred R. Harlow, Mrs. Hugh H. Davis, Mrs. Hugh Murdoch, Miss Eleanor Dravo, Miss Virginia McCready and Miss Eliza Atwell.

The Lacedana society, consisting of a number of young girls in the Presbyterian church, of Sewickley, are arranging for an evening of music and tableaux, to be given on Friday, February 20, in the Sewickley Academy in Beaver street. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be sent to the Scotia Seminary, South Carolina, where the band is educating a small colored girl. Among the girls who will take part in the entertainment are the Misses Anna Stanton, Gertrude Knapp, Helen Smith, Charlotte Kennedy, Jane Nevin, Lucy Jefferson, Helen and Esther Burner, Betty McKown, Agnes Black, Mary Gormley, Frances Atwell, Theodora Brown, Rachel McKnight, Isabel Wardrop and Edith Teal.

Suburban Society Notes.

Sewickley, Washington, McKeesport and Duquesne on Page 5.

BRADDOCK

BRADDOCK, PA., February 14.—An interesting double wedding service was solemnized Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the parlors of the Hotel Gelm, Braddock avenue. Two of the principals in the interesting ceremony being Mr. Thomas Lloyd and Miss Rose Lloyd, son and daughter of Mr. Isaac Lloyd, proprietor of the hotel. The services were performed by Rev. W. G. Reagle, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Rose Lloyd being wedded to James E. Stewart and Thomas Lloyd being wedded to Miss Annie Smithburger. Only the relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony, and each couple were the attendants for the other. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to the party, numbering about fifty people, after which all formed a theater party and attended the performance at the Alvin.

Announcement has been made of the coming nuptials of Miss Margaret Fischer, of this place, and Mr. E. Otto Planitzer, of the South Side, Pittsburgh, which will be celebrated Tuesday next at 9 a. m. in St. Joseph's German Catholic Church.

Miss Urania Mock, a niece of Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, entertained a number of her young friends Tuesday evening at the residence of her uncle, Thomas G. Wagner, in Parker avenue, in honor of her fourteenth birthday. The evening was devoted to parlor games and a dainty lunch was served. Among those present were Misses Marie Horner Horn, of Wilkinsburg; Ada Hare, of Brushton; Marie McCleary, Florence Pierce, Rilla Marks, Sarah Simons, Irma Katz, Elizabeth Aten. Messrs. Lawrence James, Phil Stevenson, Vite Vankirk, Jr., Charles James, Roy Miller, Jesse Hamilton, all of Braddock, and Carlton Wagner, of East End, Pittsburgh.

The annual tea party of St. Brendan's Catholic Church will be held Wednesday evening next in Turner Hall, Halket avenue. The affairs of the congregation the past nine years have been of considerable social interest in this vicinity, not alone in Braddock, but to all surrounding towns, large delegations attending from Turtle Creek, Wilmerding, Pittsburgh and other places.

The Carnegie Dramatic Club will produce "Family Pets," under the auspices of the Carnegie Star course in Carnegie hall, Thursday, February 28.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Club was held in the parlors of the Carnegie library Wednesday afternoon. Miss Margaret James, acting president of the club in the absence of Miss Margaret Lukens, who is in Florida, presided. The first paper on the program was on the "Exodus and Wanderings of the Hebrews," by Mrs. Louis Drexler. Mrs. G. H. McGeary's article delt with their return, captivity, religion and civilization, and a general discussion of the topics presented closed the very interesting meeting.

One of the largest social affairs in Braddock during the past week was the wedding Thursday evening of Miss Julia Shermer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shermer, and Mr. Israel Klein, of the Braddock Exchange Bank. The ceremony was performed in Turner hall by Rabbi M. Bazil, in the presence of about 700 guests.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Miss Lena Tronsburg, Fourth street, Tuesday evening by a large number of young people. Music, euchre and parlor games were the features. The euchre prizes were won by Miss Clara Carnee, Miss Minnie Boenik, Harry Snyder and Frederick Stiner.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Feld, of Orchard street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther, to Mr. Adolph Hoechstetter, a well-known business man, and have issued cards for an "at home" February 22.

The Young Men's Club of Port Perry held a very successful dance in their hall Thursday evening. The committee who had charge of the arrangements were William Hart, Thomas Rinehart and George Goodfellow. A large crowd was present.

Miss Helen Hild, of Erie, is the guest of the Misses Priscilla and Annie Kramer, at their home in Fifth street, West End.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, of Glenfield, spent Monday evening with friends on Corey avenue.

Mrs. Richard Cannon, of Swissvale, returned home Sunday after a trip through the western cities.

Mrs. A. C. Meggs, of Ontario, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Brown, of First street.

Miss Bessie Harris, of Johnstown, is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. Newton Greer.

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HOMESTEAD

HOMESTEAD, PA., Feb. 14.—The Homestead Business Men's Association, at a meeting Tuesday evening, decided to hold their annual picnic this year at Alliquippa park, Thursday, June 17. The annual picnic of the association is looked forward to with considerable interest by nearly all Homesteaders.

A large party of Homestead people attended the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Cooley at their home on Bell avenue, Carnegie, Tuesday evening last. The aged couple were former residents of this place and have many friends here who called at their home on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

One of the most fashionable house parties that has been held here this season was given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, at their home, at Tenth avenue and Ann street. Euchre was the diversion of the evening, and all the games were spirited. The home was beautifully decorated and the affair was highly enjoyed by all present. The prize winners at the euchre games were: Mrs. Edward Lyon and Mrs. J. H. Gillen, Mr. J. H. Gillen and Harry Davis. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rott, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Conners, of the East End, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gillen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Reid Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Williams, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Huff, Dr. and Mrs. LaCossett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Meil Risher, Mr. and Mrs. August Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Schuchman and Mrs. Charles McClure.

The teachers of the First Baptist Church were entertained Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coon, at their home on Fifth avenue.

Miss Viola Fritzuis was the hostess of the Epaphroditus Club at her home in Third avenue, Tuesday evening. Eight couples were present and euchre was the amusement. Miss Mayme Proudfoot will entertain the club on Tuesday next.

A very pleasant surprise party was held Monday evening at the home of August Miller, in West Homestead, and a large number of guests were in attendance. Euchre was the attraction of the evening. A fine supper was served at 11 o'clock. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Terrill, Mr. and Mrs. Wickesham, Mr. and Mrs. Drennan, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Knoll, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and several others.

The members of Company No. 37 Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, have issued invitations for the seventh dance in their series of dances to be given in St. Steensen's hall, Tuesday evening.

The wedding of Miss Edna Trollope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Trollope, of Fourteenth avenue, and Mr. Frederick Bateman, a well known young man of Hays, took place in St. Matthew's church, Thursday evening in the presence of a large number of friends.

The West Homestead Volunteer fire company will hold a large euchre party in the new municipal building Monday evening, February 23. Six handsome prizes will be awarded the winners of the games.

The congregation of the Hays Catholic church will hold a euchre in Dewey hall, February 23.

The ladies of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church have decided to hold a bazaar for the benefit of their church, at the Fifth Avenue Opera house on the evenings of March 19 and 20, and have already begun preparations on a large scale for the event.

Friday evening the regular meeting of the Fortnightly Euchre club was held in Steenson's hall and it proved to be one of the largest and most enjoyable yet held by the club. After the euchre games, dancing was indulged in.

The Floradora club is making extensive preparations for its dance, which is to be held in Steenson's hall on Thursday evening, February 24. The Floradora club is a new organization composed of prominent young people and the coming dance will be the first attempt of the members to hold an affair of this kind.

A very interesting program has been arranged for the organ recital Tuesday next by Walter E. Hall, who will be assisted by Miss Edith Scott, a vocal soloist of considerable note.

The Woman's club held their regular meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Mary Hirth, of Fifth avenue, and the meeting was highly successful, both in point of attendance and the manner in which the various subjects were handled by the ladies. "The Expansion of the British Empire" was the topic, and under this general head a number of interesting and very instructive papers were read. Mrs. Joseph Doyle, outlined the general expansion in Canada and Mrs. J. H. Slocum talked on Australia. Mrs. Jessie Williams, read a paper on "Florence Nightingale," which was deferred from the previous meeting. Current topics were brought up to date by Mrs. Charles Ashley, and the members decided to co-operate with the Civic club in their efforts for better tenements.

"Esther, the Beautiful Queen," will be given under the auspices of the King's Daughters and the Young Men's club of the United Presbyterian church, in Carnegie hall, on April 2, 3 and 7.

Miss Bertha Laughlin and Martin Shanahen, were married at the home of J. C. Welsh, in Eighth avenue, Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. A reception was held after the ceremony and the young couple left to visit in Butler county.

The annual ball of the Homestead Hebrew congregation, held Tuesday evening, in the Fifth Avenue opera house, was a success beyond all expectations and the congregation realized a handsome sum from the affair.

Thursday evening next the dance of the Homestead High School Alumni will be held in Steenson's hall and the affair promises to be the largest ever held here. The committee in charge is composed as follows: Albert E. Holt, Miss Mamie Cronin, Miss Clara McDonald, Miss Russell Purman, Miss Sue Perkins, Miss Anna Hill, Miss Rose Skirboll, Charles Gilmore, Frederick Atkinson, Carl Elrick, John McConegly and Milo McAnulty.

Miss Nan Herricks, of Wilmerding, visited friends here during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. West, of East Liverpool, O., are the guests of friends here.

Messrs. P. O. Boyd and Frank E. Baldwin, left Thursday for an extended tour of Cuba.

Miss Rinehardt, of Fourth avenue, spent several days last week with friends at Bellevue.

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TURTLE CREEK

TURTLE CREEK, Pa., Feb. 14.—The Misses Martha and Irena Robison are arranging for a large reception to be given at the former's home at Turtle Creek in the near future.

Miss Sarah Markle entertained at euchre at the home of A. O. Tinstman, of Turtle Creek, Monday evening.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian church congregation, of Turtle Creek, held a very successful supper in the church parlors Friday evening. A neat sum was realized, which will be added to the church building fund.

Among those who attended the theater party with Capt. Richmond P. Hobson at the Grand Tuesday evening were Miss Marion Given and Messrs. Gilbert Stewart and John B. Given, of Wilmerding.

A social will be given at the home of Mrs. T. F. Roberts, Grant street, Turtle Creek, Thursday evening next for the benefit of the Wilmerding Episcopal mission.

The officers of the Wilmerding Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, were installed Monday evening last in Bank hall. A social was held by the ladies after the installation.

A "height social" will be given by the ladies of the United Brethren church, of Wilmerding, Monday evening.

Miss Georgine Martin, of Greensburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Ainsworth, of Welsh avenue, Wilmerding.

Miss Mary Ridinger, of Irwin, is the guest of her brother, Taylor Ridinger, of Welsh avenue, Wilmerding.

Miss Anna Wallace, of Annie street, Wilmerding, left Monday for Butler, where she will be the guest of Miss Sara Anderson for several weeks.

Mrs. Lucien Orr and Miss Lillian Grimm, of Vandergrift, and Miss Sarah Golber, of South Sharon, are guests of Mrs. J. D. Flude, of Marguerite avenue, Wilmerding.

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A Madeline Matinee.

"Madeline" is the name of a little tragedy in two acts, in which Henrietta Crosman created something of a sensation in Boston recently. By special request the play will be given at a matinee at the Duquesne theater on Thursday afternoon next by Miss Crosman. "Madeline" will be preceded by the one-act play "Nance Oldfield," which Miss Ellen Terry has played in this city.

Clearance Sale of MIRRORS

This sale is to pass all records. We have determined

To Clear Our Store of All Framed Mirrors on Hand

to make wall space for new stock fresh from our factory

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40% Off

Mantel Mirrors—all sizes and all styles. Pier, Wall and Hall Mirrors, Bath Room and Hat Rack Mirrors. Such inducements to stimulate a sale never given to this community.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

Conroy, Prugh & Co.

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PITTSBURGH.

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You are invited to visit our Stock Parlor. Become initiated in the way to make money in Wall Street. $20 opens an account for ten shares of stock.

EVERY FACILITY.

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CAUGHT IN THE FLOOD!

157 High Grade Sewing Machines Slightly Damaged by Water

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$60 SEWING MACHINES FOR $30.00

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A few shopworn and repossessed machines, almost good as new, as low as $20. Every machine with full line of attachments, guaranteed.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE, AS EVERY MACHINE MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS.

BRING THIS WITH YOU.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
122 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Consumption Vanquished at Last.

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES SUCCUMB TO THE WONDERFUL INHALATION PRINCIPLE.

KOCH THEORY VINDICATED.

Thousands of Cures in the Koch Institute Prove That Consumption is Curable.

When Prof. Koch, of Berlin, nearly twenty years ago, announced to the world his discovery of the germs of tuberculosis and his invention of the wonderful "Tuberculine," which kills the germs and cures consumption, the medical world thought that the terrible scourge of consumption would soon be stamped out of the human race.

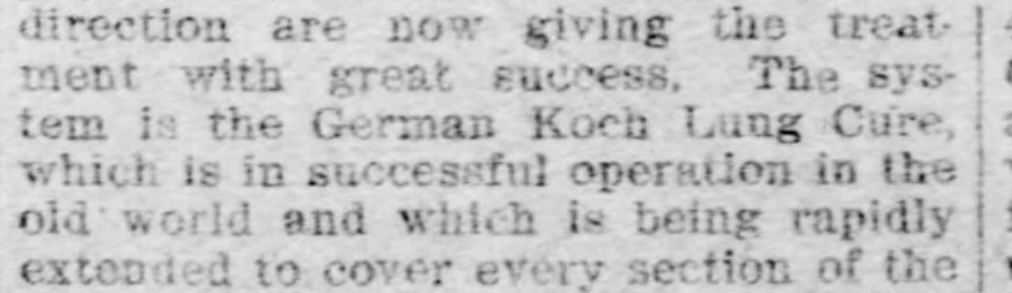
The "Tuberculine" was administered by injection into the blood. It was successful only in a small proportion of cases.

During these twenty years since Prof. Koch's wonderful discovery the greatest consumption physicians and scientists of the world have been endeavoring to discover the best and most effective way to apply the "Tuberculine," which the doctors of the world practically unanimously admit is the sure antidote for the consumption poison.

It remained for another German physician, Dr. Edward Koch, to invent a wonderful apparatus, a picture of which is here given, by means of which the Koch "Tuberculine," in combination with healing oils, is transformed into vapors so fine that the heavy oils can be easily breathed through the nostrils and throat into the lungs themselves. This enables the germ killing "Tuberculine" and the antiseptic medicines to reach the very sore spots and attack the germs of consumption and asthma in their stronghold, the lungs and air pipes.

This combined treatment is now given to the world. It has been recently perfected and now offers the only cure for consumption and asthma.

Offices and sanitariums for the treatment of patients have been opened in practically every large city of the United States, under the direct supervision of Dr. Edward Koch himself, who personally visits all the offices in consultation.



The Koch Inhalation in Operation.

A large corps of trained specialist physicians, under Dr. Edward Koch's direction are now giving the treatment with great success. The system is the German Koch Lung Cure, which is in successful operation in the old world and which is being rapidly extended to cover every section of the United States, in response to demands of thousands of physicians.

Thousands of former sufferers throughout the United States have been cured of consumption and asthma. Some of them were so badly off that their family physicians had given them up to die and had advised them to seek another climate, with the hope of extending their lives for a short while.

Physicians have long recognized that the old system of swallowing medicines into the stomach did not cure the disease. In fact, lung medicines are always so hard on the stomach that they disarrange the digestive and nervous systems just at the time when the sufferer most needs all his bodily functions in their best working order.

Congresses of consumption specialists have many times indorsed the Koch treatment as the only one which would cure consumption and asthma.

Thousands of former sufferers from these diseases all over the land have taken the Koch treatment with great success. It can be stated on the reputation of some of the greatest specialists in the world that this treatment will absolutely cure lung diseases, if taken in time.

The latest improved apparatus and method of treatment are now in Pittsburgh, at the Koch Lung Cure, 401, 403, 405 Penn Ave., corner Fourth st. Consultation, careful examination and a trial treatment are given free. Don't wait until it is too late. Call now before the disease gets its terrible hold upon you. An open, plain talk with one of the specialists of the Koch Lung Cure will cost you nothing and may save your life. They will give you names and addresses of thousands who have been cured.

THOUGH informality has marked the entertainments of the past week, the season has seen no more brilliant reception than that given on Thursday evening at the Jackson home in Penn avenue, Homewood. John B. Jackson and his sister, Miss Jackson, are among the most hospitable hosts in the city, their hospitality, however, usually taking the form of dinners and smaller affairs and but one large entertainment during the season. The reception last week was a notable affair and distinguished in a season which has been filled almost to satiety with balls and afternoon teas, but lacking the stately evening reception which dignifies a social season and to which really the older and more staid element, the best representatives of the genuine aristocracy of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

During the week society was given one of the most interesting engagements of the season to think about—that of Miss Elizabeth Burd Thaw, the only daughter of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., and Henry Collins of Dallas avenue, East End. Though the engagement had been rumored for a few days, the announcement made at a small dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Nicola was none the less a surprise to but the most intimate friends of Miss Thaw and Mr. Collins. Miss Thaw is a granddaughter of the late William Thaw, whose name has been identified not alone with the business world of Pittsburgh but with its philanthropies, and whose gifts to aid science have reaped large results in rich endowment and better equipment for scientific work. Miss Burd Thaw made her debut two winters ago. She is a Dobbs Ferry girl, and has traveled extensively abroad with her mother. She is very popular in the smart set of Allegheny girls and is devoted to out-door sports, belonging to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Country club set and also to the Pittsburgh Hunt club. She is one of the best and most fearless horsewomen among Pittsburgh girls. Miss Thaw has been surrounded by admirers and is said to be one of the richest girls in the country in her own right.

Mr. Collins is also a member of the smart circle of Pittsburgh. After leaving the naval academy at Annapolis, where he completed the course, he served for several years in the United States navy. He is the son of Mrs. Henry Eaton Collins of Dallas avenue, and makes his home with his mother. Though no date has been announced for the wedding, it is expected that it will be a brilliant spring event.

At Mr. and Mrs. Nicola's dinner on Wednesday evening were Miss Thaw and Mr. Collins, Miss Cornelia McKnight, Miss Gertrude Irwin, Miss Sallie Hill, Miss Louise Magee, Dallas C. Byers, George S. Oliver, Arthur Bell and Hayden Collins.

◆

Old friends have delighted, during the past week, in meeting Miss Matilda Dallas Hutchinson, who has been visiting Mrs. George A. Gormly. Miss Hutchinson arrived in the city to lecture before the Twentieth Century club, and the audience which gathered to greet her accorded her an ovation most flattering. On Friday evening, at the reception at the Jackson home in Penn avenue, Miss Hutchinson was distinguished with graceful and heartfelt attentions. She is a granddaughter of the late Judge Wilkins, one of the most eminent men of the middle of the last century in Pittsburgh, and is closely related to well-known East End families.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson Stewart started the social ball rolling the past week with the large theater party which they gave on Monday evening. The guests included both the young married people and a few of the younger girls and men, the honor guests being Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Allen of New Jersey, who are recent comers to Pittsburgh, and Miss Hay, a sister of the hostess. It was a company of very congenial people. After the play a supper was served at the Pittsburgh club. Mrs. Stewart is one of the most delightful hostesses among the younger matrons of Allegheny, and her affairs are marked by beauty and originality of appointments. Among the guests on Monday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Harmar D. Denney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Painter, Miss Ricketson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Denniston Lyon, Mrs. Paschal Carr, Miss Elizabeth Howe, Mrs. Julia Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Rhodes, Miss Louise Speer, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. William Speer Kuhn, Southard Hay, George E. Painter, Jarvis Geer, Archibald Bell, Bayard Stewart, Nathaniel Holmes and Dallas C. Byers.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. William Speer Kuhn, of Morewood avenue, Shadyside, will entertain at a theater party at the Alvin tomorrow night with supper afterwards at the Pittsburgh club.

The Orinaa club gave a smart dance Friday evening in the South Highland Auditorium.

◆

Mrs. Frank B. Nimick, Mrs. Christian I. McKee and Mrs. W. W. Wishart will leave on Friday evening for Washington, D. C., to attend the Continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Wishart's young daughter and Master Frank B. Nimick, who are delegates from the John Hart chapter, Children of the American Revolution, to the annual meeting of the society in Washington.

◆

Miss Helen Bowman Mason has issued invitations for a card party which she will give next Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Ralph Longenecker, one of the November brides. Mrs. Longenecker was Miss Grace Humbird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Humbird. The young married couple, since their return from their wedding trip, have been living in their own home on Morewood avenue, across from the Humbird residence.

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Two handsome dinners were given in Philadelphia during the past few days in honor of the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese; Dr. and Mrs. George Fales Baker were host and hostess, Dr. Baker entertaining a number of distinguished men on Saturday evening, February 7, and on Monday Dr. and Mrs. Baker asking both men and women to meet Bishop Whitehead.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia are going to Florida in a few days and before returning, about Easter, will visit Jamaica.

◆

Judge and Mrs. Elliott Rodgers gave a dance Friday evening at their home in California avenue for the young unmarried people. Miss Mary Peters of Baltimore, who has been visiting Mrs. Rodgers for the past two weeks, was the guest of honor. The dance was one of the very enjoyable affairs of the week.

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Their 10th wedding anniversary was celebrated on Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. Clifton McCausland of Graham street. Mrs. McCausland was Miss Margaret Crouch, a popular church singer at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. McCausland entertained at cards.

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Mr. and Mrs. Franklin F. Nicola are in Italy. They sailed early in the winter and will spend the remainder of the season in Italy and Southern France, being now in Naples.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clark are spending the winter in Palm Beach, having gone down from New York a couple of weeks ago to occupy the cottage of Mr. Clark's mother, Mrs. Charles Clark. It is called "Primavera" and is a typical and luxurious winter home in the south.

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G. Marshal Jones, Jr., sailed on Saturday for Europe, where, after traveling leisurely through the British Isles and the continent, he will join his mother in Paris.

◆

A wedding took place in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday in which a number of Pittsburgh people were interested. The bride was Miss Katherine Mabel Chapin, daughter of Mrs. Charles S. Chapin of that city, and the bridegroom, Eugene Louis Caton of Pittsburgh. After a short wedding trip Mr. Caton will bring his bride to Pittsburgh and they will be at home in Fifth avenue, East End. Mr. Caton is a brother of William J. Caton of this city.

◆

The selling of the William Walker property in California avenue, Allegheny, and the placing of it on the market is the death blow to one of the most beautiful country places near town. It has been the scene of many handsome entertainments and the Daughters of the American Revolution cherish the memory of the celebration of Flag day there less than two years ago, when Mrs. William Walker was hostess to the Pittsburgh chapter. The house set in the midst of sloping lawns, a deep, cool ravine, the boundary on one side of the place, which comprises 15 acres, is an old style brick house, with hospitable doors and piazzas and was named "Bonny Blink."

◆

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson's short visit to Pittsburgh last Tuesday created a little ripple of pleasure among his friends and acquaintances in this city. He was the guest of honor at a theater party at the Grand opera house, where a box was reserved and decorated with the Stars and Stripes. Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook had intended entertaining at luncheon in honor of the brilliant young naval officer, but because of his late arrival the luncheon was called off. During the afternoon, however, Mrs. McCook chaperoned a litle party of young girls to the opera house for the matinee.

◆

Quiet elegance and beauty have marked Mrs. Howard Nimick's social entertainments in seasons past and no less charming in all its appointments was the reception and tea which she gave on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her niece, Mrs. Colbert Anderson MacClure, who is a winning young bride, a former Baltimore belle. Mrs. MacClure, who was a Miss Lee, and her sister, Mrs. Harry Guffey, of Canton together with a third niece, Miss Josephine Lee, all Baltimore girls, have become engaged to Pittsburgh men while on visits to their aunt, Mrs. Howard Nimick, in Fifth avenue, East End.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook and their daughters, the Misses McCook, will leave the Schenley in a few days and return to their home in Swissvale, where they will live quietly during Lent. In the early summer they may go abroad, though their plans for the summer are not yet completed.

◆

The pretty social features attending the meeting of the Colonial Dames on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Bailey Nimick added a great deal to the joy of her guests. Mrs. Nimick served tea on historic china, sugared doughnuts and sponge cake, sereved on rare plates, tea poured into quaint, old-fashioned cups and cider into large goblets of a style in use many years ago. It added a distinct flavor to the entertainment, which though informal in character was one of the most enjoyable of the week.

◆

Mrs. George Birkhoff, Jr., of Chicago, who is visiting Mrs. Gerston A. Samuels of South Negley avenue, has been extensively entertained the past week. On Wednesday Mrs. S. LaRue Tone gave a handsome little luncheon for ten in her honor. Miss Elizabeth Dickey was hostess at a pretty afternoon tea on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. William A. Herron made her the guest of honor at an informal affair Friday evening. She was an honor guest at the card party which Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Waddell gave and last evening Mr. and Mrs. Samuels gave a dinner, asking a number of their friends to meet Mrs. Birkhoff. Mrs. Andrew W. Herron's card party in Mrs. Birkhoff's honor took place on Tuesday afternoon.

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Mrs. William B. Hezlep of North avenue, Allegheny, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sara Bushnell, to Horace Wanamaker of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding.

◆

Miss Mary C. Henderson of Margaretta street, East End, gave a theater party on Wednesday evening at the Alvin in honor of her two house guests, Miss Florence Hardesty and Miss Holahan of Columbus, O. After the play supper was served at the Monongahela club.

◆

One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the week was the whist given by Mrs. Ralph Baggaly at her home in Fifth avenue, East End, on Wednesday afternoon. There was no honor guest. Mrs. Baggaley was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Irwin, and her daughter, Miss Baggaley. Mr. and Mrs. Baggaley will remain in the city this winter instead of going south, as is their custom.

◆

A particularly interesting wedding, the marriage of Miss Margaret C. Evans of Allegheny and Dr. John W. Dixon of Wilkinsburg was conducted on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride in North avenue, Allegheny. The Rev. William L. Dixon, the bridegroom's father, performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her brother, Sanford Bell Evans. Miss Nettie Ross was the only maid and Master James R. Gilmore, the little son of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. R. Gilmore of Sewickley, carried the wedding ring. Harvey Miller was the best man. The bride is a Bishop Bowman graduate and is well known socially. Dr. Dixon, who took his degree at the university of Pennsylvania, was formerly attached to the staff of the Mercy hospital. He recently purchased a new house in Wilkinsburg, where, after June 1 he and his bride will be at home. They are now enjoying their wedding trip.

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MISS FLORENCE HOPKINS,
A Philadelphia Debutante.

Mrs. William T. McCullough was hostess at two handsome card parties last week at her home in Fayette street, Allegheny. On Wednesday evening she entertained with her husband and on Thursday afternoon received alone.

MRS. HERBERT A. SQUIERS,
Wife of the First U. S. Minister to Cuba.

◆

At Penham, the stately home of Miss Mary L. Jackson and her brother, John B. Jackson, one of the most brilliant receptions of the season was given on Friday evening. The mansion stands in one of the choicest locations in the East End, its hospitable doors opening on broad piazzas and sloping lawns. The same generous proportions greet the eye within the house, the wide hall leading to the broad staircase, which rises to the upper floor by easy stages. The drawing-rooms, the library and the dining room, which with the breakfast room was used on Friday evening for serving the supper, were beautifully decorated with the choicest flowers of the conservatory, each room having its individual flower, the American Beauty, reigning in the drawing room, spring flowers in the library, with fragrant pink roses and white lilacs in the dining room. Upon the walls of Penham hang some of the finest works of modern painters.

Miss Jackson and her brother, John B. Jackson, were assisted in receiving their friends, who included several hundred of the representative men and women of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the guests not including the younger debutante circle. The assisting party comprised Mr. and Mrs. John G. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Durbin Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. James I. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Remsen V. Mesler, Judge and Mrs. William G. Hawkins, Jr., and Miss Kate McKnight.

The reception at Penham stands almost alone among the representative brilliant entertainments of the season, which has but 10 days more. Balls, beautiful beyond those of many past seasons, afternoon teas and handsome card parties have dominated the season to the exclusion, almost, of the stately evening receptions, for which many Pittsburgh mansions are so well arranged.

◆

Pittsburgh friends of Maj. Thomas S. Symons, United States engineering corps, are pleased at his assignment to Washington, D. C., to succeed Col. Theodore A. Bingham to duty in charge of public buildings and grounds. The transfer will not be made until June, and next winter will see another Pittsburgh woman in Washington, in addition to the several who are already occupying positions of some prominence because of their husbands' official standing, and due also to their own talent for social leadership.

Mrs. Symons was Miss Letitia V. Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, formerly of Pittsburgh, and a granddaughter of Gen. William Robinson, formerly a prominent citizen of Allegheny, and for whom Robinson street received its name. His house stood at the Allegheny end of the Sixth street bridge, then the St. Clair street bridge. Maj. Symons and Miss Robinson were married in 1884. Though Maj. Symons has never been stationed in Pittsburgh, he has many friends here. Mrs. Symons is related to Mrs. Andrew L. Robinson of Cedar avenue, Allegheny, and the James Robinsons in Alder street, East End, and a number of other well-known Pittsburgh people.

◆

Miss Bert Andrews, who has several times visited in Allegheny as the guest of Mrs. James Harold Childs, is again at Palm Beach. Miss Andrews puts up a splendid game at golf, and last fall when she was in Sewickley visiting Miss Lucy H. Christy was almost constantly on the links of the Allegheny Country club.

◆

The usual Sunday afternoon free organ recital will be given today at 4 o'clock in Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, by Edwin H. Lemare. Owing to the large organ in the hall being dismantled Mr. Lemare will give a short recital on a Mason & Hamlin reed organ.

◆

A Martha Washington reception and euchre will be given at Braun's Auditorium, South Highland avenue, Wednesday evening, February 25, under the auspices of the G. A. R., Ladies of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. Proceeds for benefit of Soldiers' Widows' Home at Hawkins Station.

◆

Alice Carey Rebekah lodge No. 120, I. O. O. F., has reached its twenty-fourth year, and the event will be celebrated by the members and friends by a reception given in the Waldorf, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, February 17. Alice Carey lodge has been very successful in the past and when it moves to its new location in the Arnfeld building, in Penn avenue near Eleventh street, April 1, better work than ever before will be done.

◆

Among the guests at Cambridge Springs the past week were: H. L. Dibble, H. K. Beatty, A. C. Murphy, F. M. Bowman, Miss J. Atwater, H. N. Alexander, John J. Haley, Jr., H. A. Plumer, Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, Miss Berger, Mrs. J. H. Evans, Ellis Fischer, G. T. Braden, A. Pettit, G. M. Kelly, F. S. Viele, R. F. Griffith, A. C. Doss, Miss Lucy M. Rice, F. A. Zimball, Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, Mrs. F. A. Ammon, William A. Zahn, W. H. McClung.

◆

Miss Elizabeth Rigby yesterday afternoon entertained a baker's dozen of her girl friends at the home of her uncle, Mr. H. S. Stevenson, Castle Shannon, where announcement was made of her engagement to George Ryle Jones, of Wilmington, Del. The marriage is to take place the coming summer.

◆

Mr. R. W. Bissell was host at a small supper on Tuesday evening. There were eight in the party and after seeing Mrs. Langtry in "The Crossways" at the Alvin supper was served at the Pittsburgh club.

◆

Miss Mary Worthington, of Forbes street, gave a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. McKee, who were married in the fall. Covers were laid for 14.

◆

The ladies of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church will entertain the public Friday evening, February 20, with an oyster supper and bazar in the Ross street school building. Many handsome booths will be arranged and conducted by the misses and matrons of the congregation. Fancy goods, common-sense articles, candies, ice cream, etc., will form features of the entertainment, independent of the supper tables.

◆

The engagement of Miss Edith Coffin, daughter of Mrs. Ella Coffin of Stanton avenue, East End, to William Wallace Ford of Pittsburgh, was a pleasing announcement during the week. Miss Coffin is a charming girl, popular in the East End and interested in charitable work, being one of the officers of the West Penn Hospital Cot club. Mr. Ford is the son of the late William R. Ford of Neville and Center avenues, Bellefield. The wedding will take place in the spring.

◆

Mrs. Richard Jennings will give a housewarming at her new home in Fifth avenue, Shadyside, on Wednesday, February 18.

◆

Mrs. William Fownes gave a domino whist yesterday afternoon which was one of the many original valentine entertainments of the day. The decorations, the tally cards, the prizes and the refreshments served after the game were all indicative of the day.

◆

Dr. Karl Emmerling of Pittsburgh secured a bride in Franklin on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Karl Emmerling being formerly Miss Julia Anne Mackey, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Mackey. The marriage was solemnized in St. John's Episcopal church of Franklin, and was a very pretty and impressive ceremony, performed by the Rev. Martin Aigner. There was quite a large bridal party. After the wedding supper Dr. and Mrs. Emmerling went away for a trip and will be at home after April 15 at No. 476 Rebecca street, Shadyside.

◆

An informal musicale, in the nature of a surprise to Rudolph Oehmler, Jr., was given at his new home in South Atlantic avenue, Bradley place, on Thursday, which was his birthday anniversary. Mrs. Oehmler personally attended to all the details and members of the Apollo club furnished the music. Reinhart Mayer and Mr. Gittings adding to the enjoyment of the guests. Refreshments were served in the dining room, which was decorated with flowers.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lowenstein, accompanied by their daughter Rena, leave on Tuesday for Columbus, O., to attend the wedding of their son, David, to Miss Clara Gugenheim, on February 18 at the Hotel Chittenden.

◆

An engagement which only intimate friends have known about is that of Miss Gertrude Phillips Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kramer Bennett of Penn and Lang avenues, and John Charles Williams of St. Louis, Mo. The wedding will be held in the spring. Miss Bennett is a Harcourt Place seminary graduate.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tonnelle on Friday celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day with a dinner for 14 people. It was a most enjoyable occasion and the wedding supper a score of years ago was copied in the dinner, the decorations being similar. Mrs. Tonnelle wore her wedding gown.

◆

Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., and Miss Madeline Laughlin, who have been at Lakewood, went to New York for the Farmington dance last week at Sherry's, which was attended also by Miss Gertrude Childs and one or two other Pittsburgh girls in the east.

◆

The college men of the Western University of Pennsylvania have entered the lists of entertainments at the Schenley, and the junior promenade given on Friday evening was the most brilliant of their annual dances. It was also the first they have held at the Schenley, but with an increased number of guests the college gymnasium was found to be too small. The ball room was gaily decorated in blue and old gold, the university colors.

One of the largest entertainments ever given at the Allegheny Country club was conducted on Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Quay receiving in honor of three young brides, Mrs. Leonard Graham, Mrs. Gale Tate and Mrs. D. Henry Atwood. Mr. and Mrs. Quay and their honor guest received together in the large reception hall of the clubhouse, assisted informally by a number of Mrs. Quay's friends. The decorations were very handsome, consisting of clusters of American Beauties and deep red carnations with loops of red ribbons and chiffon, amid the green. In the dining room supper was served at small tables, each having a heart-shaped basket filled with white lilacs and daffodils.

After the supper a cotillion was danced. The first figure being lead by John Dix and Mrs. Quay, and the second by Frank Scott Willock and Miss Lucy Christy. Music was furnished by the American Military band.

THE ARTIST AND THE MAN

KYRLE BELLEW.

THOUGH his hair is white as snow, the smooth, sun-browned face of Kyrle Bellew proclaims him still a young man. The career of this English actor vies in picturesqueness with the life record of Dion Boucicault (who started Bellew on his stage career), or of the late Charles Coghlan. Eldest son of the auxiliary bishop of Calcutta, he was, naturally enough, destined for a career in the Church of England, and in due course studied for orders at Balliol college, Oxford. At 19 scholastic life became intolerable, and he ran away to sea. For three years he served before the mast on an English merchantman, and afterward, with his father's aid, secured a commission in her majesty's service. He was first attached to the cruiser "Conway," and afterward to the battleship "Dreadnaught." For eight years more he followed the sea. At the end of this time—tired of life on the ocean wave—he arrived in London one day, a deserter from his ship—penniless and hungry.

Reading an advertisement in the Times—"Wanted, a light comedian to join a provincial company," he applied for and secured the position. The salary was £2 per week, and "general utility" the portion. From this point Kyrle Bellew's progress was rapid to the top of the histronic ladder.

In Dublin he chanced to play the part of George de Lesparre in Dion Boucicault's play, "Led Astray." A local critic, enthusiastic over the young thespian's ability and appearance, wrote of him to Boucicault, who was then a power in London's theatricals. Boucicault offered Bellew a minor position at the Haymarket in London, which the ambitious young struggler was glad enough to embrace. In three years' time, Harold Kyrle, as he then called himself, was announced as leading man of the Haymarket Stock Company, under Buckstone.

From the Haymarket Bellew gyrated to the Lyceum under Henry Irving, where, after many successes, he was engaged by Marie Litton to become leading man of a particularly fine stock company, which she had just formed for the Imerial.

It was from this post that Lester Wallack engaged Mr. Bellew for a season as leading man at Wallack's theater in New York. Bellew opened in "Harbor Lights," and for nearly five years of continuous playing he remained as leading man of this famous stock organization.

The new common phrase, "matinee idol," was coined over Bellew within a month after his first appearance at Wallack's theater.

When Bellew left New York, Mrs. James Brown Potter had attached her fortunes to his star. For four years they toured over the greater part of the world in classic repertoire. This partnership came to an end suddenly at Cape Town, Africa, three years ago, through the burning of all their scenery, costumes and effects in the conflagration of the Royal theater.

They returned to London, and Bellew suddenly disappeared from the scene of his successes to become a bushman and gold miner in the wilds of Australia. This unusual employment for a stage favorite was no new one for him, as he had dug in the mines there years ago; but everyone thought it strange he should return there after he had become a celebrity in every English-speaking country.

Receiving an offer from Sir Henry Irving, couched in affectionate language, to return to London and create the important role of Olivier, the director's son in "Robespierre," he went back and scored the biggest triumph in that great production.

No sooner was his success heralded than he longed again for his wild life in Queensland, to which point he fled before the run of "Robespiere" had half completed its course at the Lyceum.

It was from his mines that he came to America last year to fulfill his contracts.

KENTUCKY'S RICHEST GIRL AN EXPERT HORSEWOMAN

MISS CLARA D. D. BELL.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 14.—Miss Clara D. D. Bell, Kentucky's richest girl, is an enthusiastic equestrian. While other wealthy young women dote on their exquisite gowns and court elaborate receptions and balls, Miss Bell is best satisfied with a few hours spent in the open air behind a pair of fast-stepping harness horses or mounted on a saddler of royal pedigree and handsome individuality. She is not conventional and even in staid Kentucky has dared to adapt the more modern way of riding astride. She is tall and graceful to a degree. Her eyes are light brown and her complexion vigorous and healthful. She is cultured, having been educated at the best institutions of learning, but being fond of home and outdoor life, she has gone as little into society as is possible for her to do in a section of the country where a person of her wealth and beauty is so badly needed to add to the charmed circle. Miss Bell is the only daughter of the late Col. D. D. Bell, who inherited from his father vast Kentucky estates. It is rumored that she is worth easily a million dollars. The tax assessors have succeeded in locating over $700,000 worth of property, not counting her personality, including horses, carriages and the like, and to say nothing of jewels, etc. She resides with her mother, now the wife of Arthur Cary, president of the Lexington and Eastern Railroad, at the old Bell homestead on Broadway, facing Woodlawn Park, which she owns. Miss Bell is one of the few rich women of the country that knows what she wants and buys for herself. She conducts personally her purchases of horses, and although one of the best customers of the great horse sales firms here, and is almost a daily visitor to their barns, looking for horses to suit her fancy, she is seldom imposed upon or buys a worthless animal by following her own judgment.

AMBITION AND TALENT

How Henrietta Crosman Paved the Way to a Stage Career

FEW persons beyond her close friends know that Miss Henrietta Crosman is a painter of uncommon talent and if put to it, might earn with her brush a fame rivalling her reputation as an actress. This gift once did her good service, no less than enabling her to win her laurels on the stage, for it was with the help of her brush that it was made possible for her to accept the first American engagement.

To begin at the beginning, when Miss Crosman was in her early teens, soon after her father's retirement as a major from the regular army, her family were of two minds as to the career to which they should launch her. On the one side was the girl's decided gift for painting, which promised a brilliant future; on the other a marvelous singing voice, which competent judges predicted was sure to bring glory in grand opera. At length the choice fell to her musical career and Miss Crosman went to Paris to study.

The pathetic end of that hopeful venture is known to the public—how, when her studies were nearly completed and she had won high favor in a few public appearances, illness affected her voice to a degree that no attention and care was able to overcome.

In the course of her musical instruction in Paris, Miss Crosman had studied dramatic action and the genius she displayed in this direction decided her, now that the hope of the grand opera stage was forever gone, to adopt the dramatic, so, returning to America she set about getting an engagement.

At length she obtained an offer. It called for her to join the company in this very city, Pittsburgh, and to provide certain costumes for the part.

The expense of her study abroad, the sum paid to the famous vocal instructor, who had been her teacher, the fees to eminent medical specialists who had tried in vain to restore her voice, all had been a severe drain on her parents. For them to supply her with the further money needed to accept the position with the dramatic company would have been a hardship which Miss Crosman was reluctant to impose upon them. She resolved to earn her money.

She produced her paint box, long neglected, save for an occasional half hour's amusement, and bent herself to painting small pictures. She was successful beyond her hopes. Purchasers were readily found for all the work she produced and soon the girl had more than enough money for her purpose. Indeed, her success was so great that now for a time she seriously debated whether it would not be wiser to stick to her brush and forego stage ambition; but the latter was too strong to be resisted and the appointed time found Miss Crosman in Pittsburgh, prepared to join the company, from which she speedily rose to an advanced position in the dramatic profession. But her paint brush and palette went with her on that first journey, and on many one thereafter, and to this day among Miss Crosman's most treasured possessions are the artist's materials with which she paved her way to the stage.

Revenged at Last.

"And so," ejaculates the wild-eyed lover, "you will not be my valentine?"

"Why, the idea!" titters the fair young thing, smiling in derision and revealing a row of pearly teeth.

"You laugh at me?" cries the youth. "At last I see your falseness!"

With a start the girl ceases smiling, closing her lips firmly. She also nervously clutches her top hair.

"Ha, ha!" is the bitter laugh of the rejected one. "I only meant to refer metaphorically to your heart. I had my suspicions, however, as to your teeth and hair."

Majestically he stalked from the room, while the woman, utterly crushed, fell to weeping before her mirror.—Judge.

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THE GIRLHOOD OF MARY ANDERSON

AS "EVADNE" PHOTO BY KLAUBER LOUISVILLE KY

AS "MEG MERRILIES" 17 YEARS OLD

AS "PERDITA"

AS "JOAN OF ARC" 17 YEARS OLD

PHOTO BY KLAUBER LOUISVILLE KY.

MARY ANDERSON AT 10 YEARS OF AGE

By NORA YEATS HAVEN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mary Anderson has abandoned her stage life completely since she became Mrs. Navarro, and has narrowed the horizon of her ambition to rocking the cradle and attending to other domestic duties, yet as Mary Anderson the actress her career must ever be a theme of interest to the world, and especially to Americans.

From Miss Amelia Miller of Louisville I learned many heretofore unpublished facts about the child life of Mary Anderson. In the course of conversation Miss Miller said: "We used to play together, about 10 of us, in the neighborhood of Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay. One of our number was Mary Anderson, and she was one of my playmates for a long time before her mother married Dr. Griffin. The Andersons lived in East Jefferson street, Louisville. Mary used to collect her friends around her after school and on Saturdays and mount the steep steps that led to the door and recite. As a school girl she was always remarkably good in her reading lessons and recitations; the truth is, she often kept me in a tremor of excitement, as she would get so warmed up over some piece.

"She was exceedingly tall and unpromising in appearance for the queenly and classic beauty she developed later. She would often recite in such a tragic, earnest way that she frightened us, and frequently the rest of us would fly away in terror.

Organized a Company.

"Not content with recitations on the portico, Mary organized a company of her own, composed of her companions. The performances were given in the cellar of 636 East Jefferson street, the house occupied for many years by the family of the late Samuel Sulzer. The price of admission was, I think, twenty-five pins, and everybody in that vicinity bought tickets.

"The Sulzer boys were numerous and naturally artistic. They improvised a stage, painted the scenery and a curtain that seemed in our eyes the acme of art. Charles Reimers, then about fourteen years of age, had charge of the stage decorating. He generally brought in vines, cedars and flowers that really made a gorgeous effect.

"Mr. Reimers later became one of the leading floral decorators of Louisville. Then, again, the Sulzer boys graduated from scene painters to sign painters, and many a sign about Louisville still bears their imprint.

"Doubtless the first audiences Mary Anderson ever played to were those in the Sulzer cellar. A sister of the Sulzer boys, who is now Mrs. Ida Beecher, shared the honors in the cast with Mary Anderson.

"Another of the cast was Charles Strasburg, who afterward joined a circus and traveled with it. Others who played the roles of villains, juveniles and lovers were William Weidenkemper, Edward Suter, Mattie Lucas, Anna Hamilton, Edward Herr and others I cannot now recall.

Played Heroines.

"It was chiefly, however, during the days when we attended Mr. McBurnie's school in Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, Louisville, that I remember Mary Anderson. Miss Anna J. Hamilton, professor of the English language in the Girls' High school and president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's clubs, was also one of the classmates. Mary's leading idea was to play the heroine or none. The little dramas given in the Sulzer cellar usually had to go her way or else at the last moment Mary would get to pouting and refuse to come before the audience.

"Many people recall her as jolly and frolicsome. She thought nothing, they say, of running after a street car or an omnibus and hanging on the rear steps.

"I lost sight of Mary Anderson after the family removed to 221 Gray street. When she came to Louisville as a real actress in later years several members of the Sulzer cellar cast arranged a bouquet which was sent to her dressing room. Mary Anderson, however, never acknowledged its receipt, although we waited anxiously for her to do so."

The residence of Dr. Hamilton Griffin is still in a fine state of preservation, in Gray street, in Louisville. The attic room to which the great actress refers in her memoirs is in the third story. The family now owning the house had no use for it, so the ladder steps were taken away and the entrance covered with boards, plastered and papered.

Midnight Rehearsing.

The window in the gable is the one through which the neighbors used to see her prancing about when studying those tragedy parts that were afterward to stamp her as a genius. As the attic was so high up and unfrequented, the neighbor folk started a report that a ghost had taken the place and had often been seen to peer out of the window on the stroke of midnight.

That was afterward explained by the family's discovering Mary rehearsing weird Meg Merrilies.

The present tenant informed me that several times she had been called upon by actresses desirous to get a peep at the abandoned little attic made famous by Mary Anderson.

The "Uncle Noel" so lovingly referred to in her memoirs as well known to many Louisville people. He was a priest, and as Father Anthony performed many noble acts of mercy in the then suburban parish of St. Peter's. Father Anthony possessed the power of healing, and pilgrims from all over the state who had heard of his cures journeyed thither.

Father Anthony died some years ago. He was Mary Andersaon's ideal of goodness. He never granted his consent to her stage career. She says in her book of memoirs that on account of his displeasure in her career she had never felt satisfied with wordly plaudits. Desiring to obtain his forgiveness had much to do in forming her determination to renounce her professional calling.

There are a dozen ladies in Louisville who claim to have furnished Mary Anderson her wardrobe when she first started on her stage career. Rachel McAuley, who did so much to encourage the girl's dawning talent, however, is the one to whom Mary Anderson expressed her gratitude for supplying her shoriness in stage costumes.

Good Stories Told About Prominent People

It Was Only Half a Hoax.

The provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles Custis Harrison, knew in his boyhood an eccentric old man named Herbert Ling.

Mr. Harrison said recently that a wag once told Ling that if he would get himself appointed to the office of taking up the collection on Sunday in the church he would be paid a quarter a Sunday and would also be presented with a turkey every Christmas.

Ling accordingly secured the place of collector, and waited patiently for Christmas to come around. It came, but the expected turkey did not come with it. Therefore the old man called upon the pastor.

He explained his grievance—how he was to have got the Sunday quarter and the Christmas turkey—but the pastor could only smile, and shake his head and say:

"Herbert, I fear you have been hoaxed."

"Maybe I have, sir," returned the other, "in the matter of the turkey, but not in the matter of the quarter. I have been taking care of that myself."

The Demagogue vs. the Demijohn.

Patrick Divver, the Tammany leader, did not often make a speech, for he was less notable for oratory than for a certain curt, trenchant wit. But now and then he was persuaded to take the platform, and it was on one of these occasions, in a hall in the borough of the Bronx, that he was interrupted by a drunken man, who called from the rear:

"Shay, you're a demagogue."

"Put a wisp of straw around your neck, and you'll be a demijohn," Divver paused to retort.

A Woman's Clever Pun.

The daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, who recently was prostrated by a burglar's visit to her New York house, is credited with one of the best puns ever made by an American woman.

Mrs. Prentice's brother, according to the story, said to her one day:

"What is the technical name for the foot stalks of flowers?"

"Peduncles," Mrs. Prentice, who is learned in botany, replied.

"I knew they were uncles of some sort," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Yes, they are peduncles," answered Mrs. Prentice, "but the word is one which is only used by ped-aunts."

Parkhurst on Telepathy.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York preached recently on telepathy, which would develop, he thought, as wireless telegraphy has developed, until it would become in time a thing as useful and as commonplace as the telephone. Afterwards, in an interview, Dr. Parkhurst told a story of a friend of his.

"This friend," he said, "was explaining to us once how he sat on the train to avoid accidents when traveling. He always took, he said, the middle car, he always selected a middle seat on this car, and this seat was always on the aisle on the right-hand. Here he settled himself comfortably, and left the rest to providence.

"'Precious little you leave to providence,' some one commented, with a smile.

"But I wish to impute to providence a great share in the coming evolution of telepathy," Dr. Parkhurst concluded, "a far greater share than my friend, I fancy, would have done."

Hewitt's Story of the Lying Clerks.

The late ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York used to be fond of telling a story of two lying clerks.

One of these clerks, the story went, was boasting of the bigness of the firm for which he worked. But the other clerk was quite sure his firm was bigger. They continued to cite point after point in proof of their several claims. Finally the first clerk said:

"Our business was so huge last year that we used in our correspondence $5,000 worth of ink."

"Is that so?" the other returned. "Well, we saved $5,000 worth of ink in our correspondence last year just by omitting to put dots on our i's."

Didn't Know Himself Any More.

Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin, who recently introduced a measure looking toward the governmental seizure of the coal mines, was talking the other day about the vanity that inflates some men when they achieve success in life.

"In my boyhood," he said, "I remember how a man from my town was elected to a minor political office and got so puffed up about it that he would hardly speak to any one on the street.

"One day a blacksmith who had electioneered for this man entered his office and extended his hand. But the other failed to see the hand and said: 'I don't remember you, sir.'

"The blacksmith looked around. Half a dozen men were present and to these he addressed himself.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'this here reminds me of the mayor that they elected once in my wife's town. They elected, more for a joke than anything else, an old ragpicker to the mayoralty. They made him buy a frock coat and a white tie and a plug hat, and they persuaded him to ride around in a fall-top buggy. It was a change, I tell you.

"'Well, his wife met him at the house door on his first day in office, and he passed her by without looking at her. He was grand, you see, in his plug hat and white tie, but she only had on her working clothes, and her sleeves were rolled up. "Why, James," she says, nearly crying, "why, don't you know me, James?" "How can I know you, Mary?" says he, "how can I know you when I don't know myself now?"

"'There are other men besides that ragpicker mayor,' the blacksmith ended, 'who don't know themselves.' And he grinned at his embarrassed audience, and walked out."

Child's Description of Shaving.

George C. Thomas, the head of the banking house of Drexel & Co., is very fond of children. He conducts a Sunday school in Philadelphia that has 1,8000 pupils, and he gets his teachers to collect and repeat to him all the odd child sayings that they come upon.

A recent addition to Mr. Thomas' collection was the remark of a little boy who saw, for the first time in his life, a man shaving.

"Why," said the boy to the man, "why do you wash your face with a little broom and then wipe it dry with a knife?"

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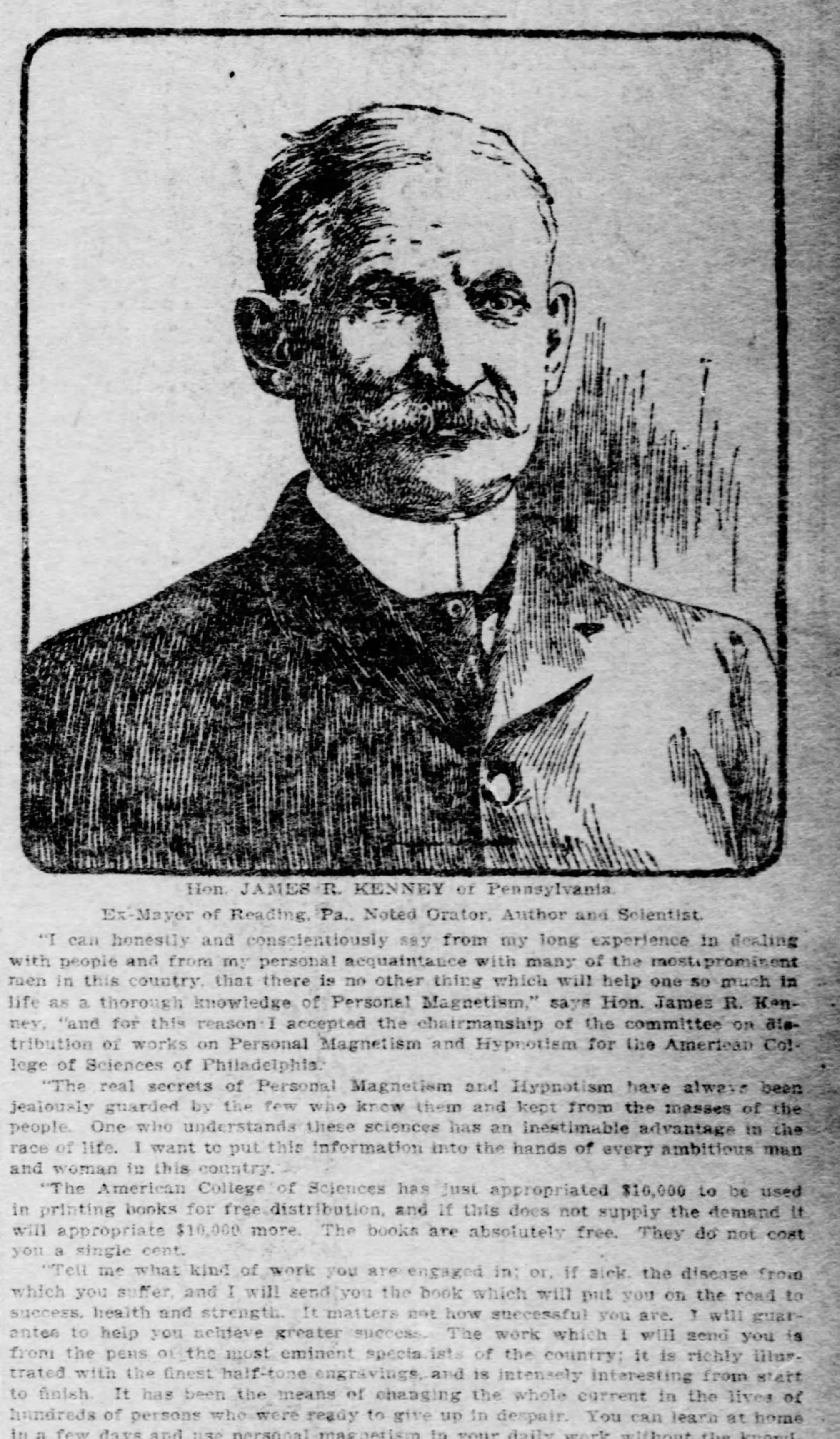

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"I can honestly and conscientiously say from my long experience in dealing with people and from my personal acquaintance with many of the most prominent men in this country, that there is no other thing which will help one so much in life as a thorough knowledge of Personal Magnetism," says Hon. James R. Kenney, "and for this reason I accepted the chairmanship of the committee on distribution of works on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism for the American College of Sciences of Philadelphia.

"The real secrets of Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism have always been jealously guarded by the few who know them and kept from the masses of the people. One who understands these sciences has an inestimable advantage in the race of life. I want to put this information into the hands of every ambitious man and woman in this country.

"The American College of Sciences has just appropriated $10,000 to be used in printing books for free distribution, and if this does not supply the demand it will appropriate $10,000 more. The books are absolutely free. They do not cost you a single cent.

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SUBURBAN SOCIETY

SEWICKLEY

SEWICKLEY, Feb. 4.—Mr. Robert Clarke, of Beaver street, returned this week from a trip to Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Seward Murray, of Warren, O., was the guest of Mrs. W. Dwight Bell, of Grant street, during the week.

Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Jr., Mrs. Severn P. Ker and Mrs. Wallace G. Muzzy of Sewickley form a congenial party who leave on the 18th for New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras. Later they go to Ocean Springs, Miss.

Mr. George Barrett and daughter, Miss Cora Barrett, leave next week for Jamaica.

Mr. Darwin S. Wolcott returned the last of this week from a 10-days' trip to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Yardley of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Louis B. Whitney of Grant street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson of Monongahela City are the guests of Mr. Wilson's mother, Mrs. B. Frederick Wilson of Glen Osborne.

Mrs. Louis D. Tracy, who has been the guest of relatives in the valley for several days, left the last of the week for her home in Bellevernon, Pa.

Miss Annie Stevenson of Grant street is spending 10 days at Atlantic City.

Miss Nellie Smith of Allegheny is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Emory Sands of Thorn street.

Mr. Joseph McClurg and daughter, Miss Salome McClurg of Frederick avenue, returned the first of the week from a trip in New York and Washington.

Capt. Franklin Osburne of Bank street left last Monday night for Chicago.

Miss Sarah Murdock of Chestnut street is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Albert Lea of Germantown.

Mrs. Frank Dravo of Bank street returned on Tuesday from Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Charlotte Kennely, who was the guest of school friends in Cleveland, returned to her home in Broad street yesterday.

Mrs. Studley and daughter, Miss Rachel Studley of Cleveland, O., who were the guests of Miss Thomson of Bank street, left last Tuesday for their home.

Mrs. Howard L. H. Blair and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Blair of Bank street, returned during the week from a trip of several weeks to Ocean Springs, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rutan and son, Master Franklin Rutan of Fleming place, leave shortly for the south.

Dr. and Mrs. William O. Campbell and daughter, Miss Helen Campbell of Thorn street, left on Wednesday for Pine Hurst, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Semple and daughters, Miss Annie Semple and Mrs. Dale Bakewell and children, Hazel and Paul E. Bakewell of Sewickley, left on Wednesday for a trip of several weeks to Jamaica.

Mrs. Daniels of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. Robert F. Shannon of Edgeworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Russell of Edgeworth returned the first of the week from a trip to Camden, S. C.

Mrs. George Tener and children, Frances and Kinley Tener of Beaver street, are at Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seaver, who spent several days in the valley, the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. William W. Watters, left on Tuesday for their home in South Hampton, L. I.

Miss Isabel Taylor, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mansfield B. Brown of Beaver street, left for her home in Indiana, Pa., last Tuesday.

Mrs. T. Glen Braden and children of Thorn street is at Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Miss Sarah Scott of Thorn street is at Atlantic City.

Miss Isabel Baldwin of Maple avenue entertained at a pretty 4 o'clock tea on Monday afternoon, at which Mrs. Frank Bope of Zanesville, O., Mrs. John E. Porter's visitor and Mrs. Henry D. Atwood's popular young guest, Miss Armistead Taliaferro of Orange Courthouse, Va., shared the honors. Miss Baldwin and her two guests received together in the drawing room more informally in the broad hall and library were Mrs. J. Leonard Graham, Mrs. John E. Porter, Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch and Mrs. Henry D. Atwood. Presiding in the dining room were Mrs. Frank Weyman Kennedy and Mrs. Royal Lacie Scoville, assisted by Miss Susan Williams, Miss Henrietta McGeary, Miss Mary Campbell, Miss Katherine Over of Sewickley and Miss Hannah Nevin of Philadelphia. The house was tastefully decorated throughout with spring blossoms, in the dining room pink and green were the prevailing tones, which were even carried out in the ices and bon bons.

Mrs. Lawrence Crans Woods of Edgeworth was hostess at a handsome reception on Tuesday afternoon at the Edgeworth club. The hours were from 3 until 5 o'clock and during that time not only the friends of the hostess in the valley, but each afternoon train brought a bevy of guests from the city. Mrs. Woods, her mother, Mrs. William O. Campbell, Miss Lucy Christy, whose engagement to Mr. Frank Scott Willock has recently been announced, and Miss Annie Semple formed an attractive group, who received the guests in the large red and white parlor of the club house. The assistants were Mrs. Frederick W. Haworth, Mrs. J. Leonard Graham, Mrs. William Smertz, Mrs. Dale S. Tate, Mrs. Archibald George, Mrs. Christy Payne, Miss Alice Haworth, the Misses Mary, Helen and Margaret Campbell, sisters of the hostess; Miss Elizabeth Nevin and Miss Isabel Wardrop. Presiding in the dining room were Mrs. John M. Tate, Jr., Miss Isabel Cooper, Miss Elizabeth Y. Love, Miss Maria King, Mrs. John B. Semple and Mrs. J. Wallis Tener. The club house was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the parlor in ferns, palms and trailing vines, the smoking and reading room in gay tulips and southern smilax. The dining room in white lilies, jonquils and vining ferns, with yellow shaded candles. Behind a thicket of smilax in an alcove in the hall a full orchestra was stationed, which added greatly to the pleasure of the afternoon. This event was the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the the marriage of the hostess.

Mrs. Louis Butler Whitney of Grant street entertained at a dainty 4 o'clock tea on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Yardley of Philadelphia. In spite of the inclement weather guests from not only Sewickley and the surrounding stations, but from the East End and Allegheny were present. Assisting Mrs. Whitney were Mrs. Ralph H. Binns, Mrs. DeWitt B. Nettleton, Mrs. John B. Bowen, Mrs. John N. Hussey, Miss Anna Stanton and Mrs. John B. Semple. Mrs. Robert Wells and Mrs. William Parry presided at a dainty tea table in the dining room. Pretty and tasteful decorations were seen everywhere—in the parlor pink and green with pink flower shades over candles and electric lights; in the hall scarlet. And in the dining room red, white and green carnations, southern smilax and red hearts, festooned on crimson ribbons. The St. Valentine idea was carried out in the heart-shaped ices, bon-bons and cakes.

Mrs. John Reed Bowen of Beaver street gave a pretty 4 o'clock tea on Thursday in Mrs. Yardley's honor. The entire lower floor of the Bowen home was thrown open and dainty flower-trimmed tea tables were presided over by Mrs. Alfred B. Harlow in the dining room, and Miss Isabel McClurg in the music room. The other assistants were Mrs. Ralph Dravo, Mrs. John T. Walker, Miss Eleanor Dravo, Miss McDowell and Miss Eleanor Gormley.

Mrs. Robert Frew Shannon and daughter, Miss Margaret Frew Shannon, entertained on Thursday and Friday at their home in Edgeworth lane, Edgeworth, at two of the largest and handsomest luncheons given in the valley this winter. Their house guest, Mrs. Daniels of Brooklyn, received with them, and about 100 guests were present on each occasion. On Thursday the guests were principally from Leetsdale, Edgeworth and Quaker Valley, with a number from the East End and Allegheny. On Friday Sewickley, Osborne and Haysville were represented. Mrs. Shannon was assisted on both occasions by her sister, Mrs. Gilbert A. Hays; Mrs. Henry Irwin, Mrs. John B. Reno, Mrs. Henry Buhl, Mrs. William Jeffers, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Mary Lambie, Miss Catherine Kelley and Miss Ida Sipe. The decorations on both days consisted of quantities of long-stemmed pink roses, which decorated the house throughout and were exceedingly handsome. In the dining room pink shaded candles were used most effectively. The dainty color scheme was carried out in the ices, cakes and bon-bons.

The largest and handsomest event of the winter was the elaborate reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Roberts Quay of Quaker Valley, on Friday evening at the Allegheny Country club in Sewickley heights. The affair was somewhat in the nature of a farewell to Sewickley for a month, as the entire Quay household leave soon for their winter home at San Lucie, Fla.

St. Valentine's day was celebrated in several ways in the valley yesterday. Miss Esther Bevans of Broad street entertained at a pretty luncheon of ten covers. The guests present were Miss Helen Smith, Miss Agnes Black, the Misses Burt and Bessie Johnston, Miss Sarah Murdock, Aimee Lambie, Mrs. Frank Davenport, Miss Helen Burnes and Miss Jessie Murray. White narcissi and maiden hair fern were used for decorations. Several courses were served in heart-shaped dishes, as well as the cakes, bon-bons and ices. One course was given up to valentines, over which there was much merriment.

Mrs. William Kennedy Brown of Centennial avenue was hostess at a pretty Valentine luncheon in honor of her guest, Miss Aimee Barringer of Franklin, Pa., and Miss Vail of Stamford, Conn., who are visiting her sister, Mrs. Dale S. Tate of Bank street. With the exception of Mrs. Tate all the guests were from the city. Dainty heart-shaped cards marked the places of the guests. Hearts, darts and cupids, all suggestive of Old St. Valentine, were used in decorations. Later the Sewickley friends of Mrs. Brown met her guests over a social cup of tea. This is one of a series of entertainments given by the hostess.

Miss Alice Rose of Shorn street entertained at a Valentine party on Saturday afternoon. A number of the guests were from the city.

Mrs. Richard R. Quay of Quaker Valley was hostess at a pretty luncheon of 10 covers on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, PA.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 14.—The most brilliant event this week in the younger society set was the large card party given last evening at her beautiful home on Wade avenue, by Miss Lulu Margaret Robinson, for Miss Janet Eleanor Miller, whose marriage to Mr. John Hood will take place February 25. The Robinson home was beautifully and tastefully decorated with roses, carnations, potted plants, and other greenery, the prevailing colors being pink and white. Six-handed progressive hearts was played, and among those from out-of-town were Mr. Richard Trump, Mr. Chalmers T. Duff, Mr. Peter Stewart and Mr. Paul Cooper, all of Pittsburgh.

A social organization that promises to be one of the leading clubs of Washington has been formed and is known as the "Bassett" Club, named from the original name of Washington. The object of the association is purely social and the membership of 20 comprises many of the young business and professional men of Washington. Friday evening the elegant new quarters in the third floor of the Slater building were thrown open and a smoker held. The members of the club are Hugh E. Fergus, J. H. Campbell, Arthur Krouse, W. T. Moore, George S. Chaney, A. L. Cochran, Edward R. Smith, Glenn McDonough, A. M. Aigeo, H. C. Knowles, Edward McCutchen, W. H. McEnrue, R. W. Knox, Dr. Roy R. Johnston, Joseph Hill Seaman, W. W. Galbraith, Fred H. Mays, Glenn Carson, W. Lee Johnston, H. L. Pew, Archibald Thistle, John B. Craighead, J. N. C. Campbell, Thomas M. Seaman, W. H. Armstrong, Harry E. Pollock, George Montgomery, John W. McDowell and T. H. W. Fergus.

One of the most notable events of the midwinter season here was the dance given Wednesday evening, February 11, in Morgan's Hall, under the direction of a committee, composed of well-known Washington society men. The large hall was tastefully and elaborately decorated, the color idea, pink and green, being well carried out there, in the spacious supper room on the second floor and in the programs and vies. Many out-of-town guests were present. The committee in charge of the affair was Dr. F. A. Haymaker, Hugh E. Fergus, Glenn McDonough, Harry E. Pollock, T. H. W. Fergus, Edward Nangle and Edward R. Smith.

A whist party given last Thursday evening by Mr. Lionel Schoenthal and Mrs. Schoenthal was quite a brilliant social event. Their handsome new residence on East Chestnut street was tastefully and elaborately decorated for the occasion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swarthout, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hart, Dr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Donehoo, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Stright, Mr. and Mrs. Slicker, Mr. William Vance, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Dunkle and Miss Hilda Schoenthal.

Quite a surprise to local society people was the quiet wedding at the Trinity P. E. Church, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, February 11, of Mr. George S. Lockhart, a prominent Republican politician of this place, and Miss Clara B. Kelley, daughter of the late Dr. G. W. Kelley. They left immediately for an extended southern trip.

Mrs. John M. Miller has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Janet Eleanor, to Mr. John F. Hood, on Wednesday evening, February 25. The wedding will be a rather quiet affair, owing to the recent death of Mr. Hood's father, yet it is of the greatest interest to the younger set, of which both Miss Miller and Mr. Hood are very popular members.

Joseph R. McQuaide, a prominent Pittsburgh attorney, was the guest last Tuesday of his son, William McQuaide, a senior at Washington and Jefferson College.

On Wednesday Miss Florence Teagarden of West Maiden street went to Pittsburgh to meet her father, Dr. W. D. Teagarden, who was just returning from Cambridge Springs, where he has been for several weeks. Mrs. Teagarden will remain at the springs for some time.

Miss Lillian McNary of Wilson avenue is the guest this week of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret McNary, of Houston.

Prof. J. S. Simonton and Rev. Wm. Simonton, are in Harrisburg.

Mrs. James B. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson of Locust avenue left on Monday for Dayton, Florida, where they will remain for some time.

John F. Budke of Canonsburg was a Washington visitor last week.

Miss Anica Cummins and Miss Margaret Cummings of Wheeling, who have been the house guests of their cousin, Miss McKennan, of East Maiden street, for some time, have returned home.

Miss Janet Miller visited in Pittsburgh this week.

A. C. Waene has returned home after a pleasant voyage in the West Indies.

Miss Margaret Junk of South Wade avenue has gone to Vanderbilt, Fayette county, where she will be a guest of her cousin, Miss Margaret Jane Sherrard.

Gen. G. C. McNary of Canonsburg was a Washington visitor on Monday.

Mr. J. H. Mead, Mrs. Mead and the latter's sister, Miss Kenney, of New York, are at the Hotel Seigel.

McKEESPORT

McKEESPORT, Pa., February 14.—The only nuptial event of the past week in this city was that of Miss Linnie B. Cochenour and Mr. William E. Little. The ceremoney took place Thursday evening at the residence, on Evans avenue, of Rev. J. B. Taylor, pastor of the Coursin Street Methodist Episcopal church. The couple were attended by Mr. William Cooley and Miss Alice Little, a sister of the bridegroom. No guests were present, the affair being a very quiet one. Both young people are talented vocalists and are very prominent in church and society circles. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Cochenour, of Kelley avenue.

One of the largest social events of the week was the meeting on Wednesday evening of Placet circle, Brotherhood of the Union. For some time past the members of the union have been contesting to see who could bring in the largest number of new members. For the winner a beautiful prize awaited. The meeting Wednesday evening was for the purpose of presenting the prize. The lucky man was Mr. Charles Milligan, and early in the evening he was called to the rostrum by Mr. Charles Walsh and presented with a handsome gold watch. No one knew just what the prize would be, and the recipient was most agreeably surprised when he discovered how valuable it really was. He accepted the gift with a neat speech. After this coffee, sandwiches, cake and fruit were served, jovial conversation enlivening the refreshment period. Then District Deputy Crawford of Pittsburgh made an address, being followed with a solo by George W. Garvin, Sr., past chief Washington. Addresses were also made by Charles Walsh, Chief Washington Martin, George Moffitt and W. F. Wickard.

A very pretty affair took place Monday evening at the home of Prof. and Mrs. C. R. Foster, No. 2308 Versailles avenue. It was a double anniversary celebration and commemorated the marriage of the host and hostess, three years ago, as well as the founding of the Baptist Young People's Union of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, with which Mr. and Mrs. Foster are actively allied. The early portion of the evening was devoted to the business of the union, and ten new members were added to the rolls. Afterwards the fifty or more guests enjoyed a very happy social period, enlivened by the serving of a dainty collation.

The birthday reception tendered on Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark at their home, corner of Grandview and Versailles avenue, in honor of their daughter Stella's fourteenth birthday, was a very pleasant affair for all present. The evening was spent at various parlor games, and one of the features was the presentation of gifts to Miss Stella.

The Boys' brigade of the First Presbyterian church is making extensive arrangements for the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the formation of the organization, on Thursday evening, February 26. It will be held in the brigade's quarters, in the basement of the church. A musical and literary program will be given, refreshments served, and the brigade will give an exhibition drill.

"Grandmother Calhoun" (Mrs. Mary Jane Calhoun) was tendered a birthday surprise at her home Monday evening in honor of having reached the 73d milestone in life's journey. She joyfully welcomed the score or more of guests and was one of the liveliest persons present. She was given many very beautiful presents.

Another birthday surprise party was that tendered Vice President Mrs. W. C. Lautner of the-Mon-Yough council, No. 48, Daughter of America, by the members of the order, Monday evening. Euchre and dancing were enjoyed.

A number of McKeesport society people attended several society events at Dawson during the week. On Friday evening a valentine party was given in Cochran hall under the direction of the Misses Mary and Bessie Newmeyer, Miss Wuertz, Miss Ogelvee, Miss Schrack and Miss Grace Schroyer. The McKeeport guests of these young ladies are remaining with them over Sabbath.

On Friday evening the McKeesport cyclers entertained lady friends in a very novel manner. The organization arranged to have Champion Pool Player Eby present to give an exhibition. A large number of invited guests assembled and enjoyed the affair immensely. The cyclers are also arranging for another of the series of members' receptions to be given at Turner Opera house, Friday evening, February 20.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Jerry Beattie of Converse street was called away from his home for a few moments, and upon his return he was surprised to find the house thronged with people. He was informed that his friends, the employes of the McKeesport Connecting railroad, had decided to pay him a call out of regard to him. Mr. Beattie is the superintendent of this road and is very popular among his employes. The guests took with them an elegant sideboard, fully equipped with a fine set of Haveland china, besides a fine meerschaum pipe, briar pipe and complete smoking set. These things were presented with fitting remarks and accepted with the expression of the sincerest regards by the recipient. During the evening the Electric band rendered music and an elaborate supper was served.

DUQUESNE

DUQUESNE, Pa., Feb. 14.—Mrs. A. W. Hunt entertained at an afternoon reception at her house in West Duquesne Thursday afternoon. The affair was on an elaborate scale and nearly 100 guests were present from Duquesne, Braddock and surrounding towns.

The ladies of the English Lutheran church are completing arrangements for their supper and bazar, which they propose to conduct in Bank hall Saturday evening, February 28.

The Epworth league, of the First Methodist Episcopal church, held a valentine social at the home of Mr. Fleming, in South Fifth street, Friday evening.

The local Turner society have arranged for a reception to be held in their new hall Monday evening, February 23. Turner societies from the surrounding towns will be invited.

The Duquesne Sons of Temperance have issued invitations for a birthday party, which will be conducted in Fay's hall, in North Duquesne avenue, Friday evening, February 27. An interesting program has been arranged for the affair.

What promises to be the largest euchre party ever held in Duquesne is scheduled for Bank hall Monday evening, February 23. The euchre will be given under the auspices of the Holy Name Catholic church and 100 tables will be provided for the players, as the crowd promises to be a record breaker.

The third of the series of dances being given by a crowd of well-known young men will be held in Bank hall Wednesday evening, February 23. Three hundreds invitations have been issued for the dance and it promises to be well attended.

The various characters for the production of the play, John Knox," which is to be given under the auspices of the Epworth league of the Methodist church in Bank hall, March 13 and 14, have been selected, and the list includes a number of the prominent social leaders.

Miss Zella Bovard entertained at euchre at her home Wednesday evening. A number of Homestead and Braddock people were among the out-of-town guests present.

Announcement has just been made of the marriage of Miss Annie Fleming and Albert McCormick, both well-known young people. The ceremony was performed two weeks ago in Braddock and the young couple are now at the home of the groom's father in West Grant avenue.

Bank hall was the scene of a merry gathering last evening, it being the occasion of the supper and bazar of the Baptist Church congregation. The hall was decorated in a pleasing manner and several hundred people attended during the evening.

The initial dance of the Assembly club was held in Bank hall Wednesday evening and the affair was a success beyond all expectations of the young men who compose the club. The guests were from Duquesne and all the surrounding towns.

Mrs. E. J. Hamilton and sister, Miss Fern Jones, of Duquesne place, arrived home Thursday after a visit of several days at Ann Arbor, Mich., where they attended the promenade hop of the class of 1906 of Ann Arbor university.

Miss Florence Shaw visited friends at Donora during the past week.

Mrs. George Walters and family, of Wilkinsburg, were guests during the past week at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. J. S. Edmundsen, of North Second street.

(Society Notes of Turtle Creek, Braddock and Homestead on Page 3.)

LINCOLN

By MABEL CRONISE JONES.

Great Lincoln, the martyr,
  Our homage is thine,
Who unfranchised the bondman
  With courage divine.
Valor thy heritage,
  Noble and royal,
Champion of Liberty,
  Dauntless and loyal.

Heroic! warmhearted,
  With honor unstained;
Thy manhood unsullied,
  Thy truth unprofaned.
Fearless when duty spoke,
  Standing the firmer,
Till all the north awoke,
  Catching the murmur.

Slavery crushing,
  Thy life was a creed;
Thy words were as incense,
  And golden thy deed.
Stern in the cause of right,
  Shrinking no duty;
Giving each common task
  Holiness, beauty.

Sublime in thy purpose;
  Anointed by death,
Beholding him bravely,
  Unbated in breath,
Wreaths for the patriot,
  Freedom's defender,
Tributes of grateful love,
  To Lincoln we render.

MISS BRITOMARTE UMSTOT,
Of Turtle Creek.

MISS MARY C. McCANN.
One of Homestead's Popular Teachers and an Amateur Actress of Ability.

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COOK—Good pastry cook wanted; white. S. A. Savage, Steward, Hotel Anderson.

DRIVERS—Wanted, experienced drivers for teams for freight depots and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning, Sixteenth st. and Liberty ave., Pittsburgh.

DRIVERS—Must have experience in freight depot and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning. 840 West north ave., Allegheny.

DRIVER; experienced man for lumber team. Apply 41 South Twenty-second st.

HUSTLING, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE MANAGER FOR OUTSIDE TERRITORY. ALSO ONE TO TRAVEL. $20 PER WEEK GUARANTEED ON YEARLY CONTRACT. TOTAL ABSTAINER PREFERRED. REFERENCES AND SECURITY REQUIRED. D. J. COTTER, 120 SIXTH ST.

JOB PRESS feeder. Duncan & Co., 1006 Penn ave.

LATHERS—Six, at once. Call at cor. Lorenz ave. and Catherine st., Elliott borough, Pa.

MAN wanted; young man, experienced gents' furnishing and hat salesman; one residing in the East End preferred. Chas. H. Jacobs, 6019 Penn ave.

MAN wanted; a young man to work at lunch counter, East Diamond and Ohio sts., Allegheny.

MEN with talent to learn drawing by our new system; big money; for particulars address Wilsig Art School of Correspondence, 121 East 23d st., New York.

MEN for stores, shops, factories, warehouses, mills, hotels, restaurants.
NATIONAL, 406 Federal st., Allegheny.

PERSON to call on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house; local territory; salary $19.70, paid weekly, and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; business successful; enclose self-addressed envelope Standard House, Caxton bldg., Chicago.

SALESMEN—Experienced clothing salesmen to represent us in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia; only those with experience and who can command trade. Apply, with references, to M. H. Lauchheimer & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN—City and traveling salesmen; good chance for young men wishing to learn; experience not necessary; good pay; steady work.
EMPIRE BUREAU,
425 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

SALESMAN wanted; a good experienced real estate lot seller to take charge of, lay out and sell 75 or 100 lots on commission; owner will furnish capital to start; reference required; chance for a hustler. Address A 58, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—An educated, refined gentleman wishing a change of occupation or seeking employment; one who is energetic, of good habits and well recommended, may address, stating a few particulars. W 57, The Gazette.

SALESMEN—A few experienced salesmen to sell Edison Phonographs on installment plan; a good commission; you can make from $30 to $50 per week. Call at 205 Smithfield st.

SALESMEN—An established Cereal Food Co. desires the services of a salesman for city trade, also man for traveling position. Address Box 713, Pittsburgh, P. O.

SALESMAN—Experienced shoe salesman; steady position; good wages. Address K 63, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced hat salesman; steady position. Address L 63, The Gazette.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW. WHY? BECAUSE WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHED TRADE WITH THE LARGEST FIRMS AND 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. MEN OF EVERY CLASS AND TRADE CAN SECURE EMPLOYMENT THROUGH US. WE CAN PLACE YOU WHEN OTHERS FAIL. ONE HUNDRED EXCELLENT POSITIONS NOW READY. NEW ORDERS EVERY HOUR. ALL BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL. INFORMATION FREE. STAR, 120 SIXTH ST.

WANTED.

Male Help.

UNEMPLOYED MEN. Call RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave., Yoder building.

UPHOLSTERERS—Two good men for steady employment to work on mattresses and spring beds. A. J. Logan & Co., No. 119 Third ave.

WANTED.
Men of ability, with references, to place small Savings Banks in and around the city. Good salary and steady work.
Address B, Box 995.

WANTED—Men with rig to introduce Monarch Poultry Mixture; $20 weekly and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 1302, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A salesman visiting the saloon trade to carry an article as a side line; pays good commission. Address Lock Box 55, Rochester, Pa.

WHY NOT TRY SIGN PAINTING?—No experience required; no fraud; samples, instructions, etc., 10c. City Sign Co., Springfield, O.

YOUNG MEN everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $7 week; send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S 90, box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Female Help.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Kennington, 209 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

COOK and chambermaid and nurse; good wages. Mrs. Kennington, 209 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

COOK—A good cook, small family; good wages. Apply 221 Stratford ave., East End.

COOK—Good wages to a reliable girl. 3502 Fifth ave.

COPYING letters at home, $20 per 1,000. The advt. dept. of a registered company has a large amount of copying to give out; no addressing; no samples to buy; paper sent in lots of 500 sheets to accepted applicants. Addressed envelope for copy and application blank. Imperial Co., Liberty st., New York.

100 HOUSE GIRLS, laundress, chambermaids, dishwashers, pantry girls, cooks, from $5 to $10 a week.
RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
503 Wylie ave. Yoder Building.

GIRLS—Two girls for steady employment to sew by hand on mattress ticks. A. J. Logan & Co., 119 Third ave.

GIRL wanted for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply 1118 N. St. Clair st., E. E.

GIRL, about 16, to help with 2 children; no housework. Address F 53, The Gazette.

GIRL wanted for general housework. Mrs. McKibbin, 4822 Lyth st., Hazelwood.

GIRL—Girl for housework for two men. 200 East Park way, Allegheny.

GIRL wanted for general housework. 1407 Wightman st., E. E.

GIRL for general housework. Apply 1245 Locust st., Allegheny.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home, steady work, good pay; materials sent everywhere free. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Do Pont Dept S 90, Lock Box 1382, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES everywhere, copy letters home evenings, and return to us, we pay $20 thousand, cash; new plan, steady work; send addressed envelope, full particulars. Guarantee Co., Dept. S 90, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLAIN writers everywhere, spare time evenings, $9 50 week, steady home work; self-addressed envelope, full particulars. Manager Dept. S 90, box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO waist and two skirtmakers. 826 Federal st., Allegheny. 6th floor front.

UNEMPLOYED GIRLS. Call RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave., Yoder building.

WANTED—Sewing girls; electric power; steady work. 722 Fifth ave., second floor.

WOMAN (white) to do laundry work. Mrs. Stein, 121 Matthews ave., Knoxville.

Male and Female Help.

SALARY AND EXPENSES GUARANTEED—Five experienced hustlers, men or women, to travel and appoint agents. Immediately, 4 days. Burnham, room 412, Park building.

WANTED—A young man or woman of good address to learn the architectural profession. Address S 57, The Gazette.

Situations—Male.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, with vast experience, holding responsible position with large manufacturing concern, would like to make a change. Address G 57, The Gazette.

BUTLER—Japanese butler and valet wants situation in private family; first class references. O. K., 6232 Penn ave.

POSITION as shipping clerk; 8 years' experience, best reference. E. M., 137 Fifth avenue, Homestead, Pa.

POSITION—As night watchman; honest, sober, steady man. 1404 James st., Allegheny.

SITUATION—By young man to learn pattern making, has had 3 years' experience in foundry and 2 years in machine shop; can read blueprints and understand woodworking tools and machinery. Address 1413 Franklin st., Allegheny.

SITUATION—By young man who can do all kinds of rope and wire splicing. C. Lim, 1619 Locust st.

Situations—Female.

COMPOSITOR—Would like position on magazine work. Address C 51, The Gazette.

POSITION by young woman as traveling companion; has studied and traveled abroad; best of references. Address R 82, The Gazette.

POSITION by young lady as companion for elderly lady. Address P. O. box 41, Beaver, Pa.

PROOFREADER—Would like position in publishing house to revise and read proofs. Address D 51, The Gazette.

WOULD like to do fancy work for store. Address E 51, The Gazette.

Pupils.

LADIES to learn hairdressing, manicuring, scalp treatment, facial treatment; certificate given; open from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m. Call or address Madam Jayne, hairdressing parlor and school, 1405½ Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUPILS—RENO SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP SCHOOL, 432 Wood st., prepares students for expert reporting and positions requiring high speed and accuracy. Postgraduate course. Ask for catalogue.

DAY and night school for young and middle-aged men and women. Actual Business College, 316 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Established 1880. Big Ten-Cent Store building. Positions secured.

ANY intelligent person can learn hypnotism, magetism, etc., by my wonderful simple methods. Learn these beautiful arts at once and double your earning powers. Department G, box 347.

LADIES, learn to cut your own dresses by the quickest and best tailor system; day and night classes. S. T. Taylor System, 442 Penn ave.; entrance on Fifth st.

IF YOU START NOW with French lessons, you will know enough by the time you go to Paris. BERLITZ SCHOOL of Languages. Send for booklet.

FRENCH lessons by gentleman graduate of high schools, coming directly from Paris. Address F 63, The Gazette.

MISS NUNEZ, Spanish, French teacher; also translator of Portuguese. 216 Sixth st., Pittsburgh, third floor.

LADIES' tailoring, cutting, fitting and sewing taught. McCormac, 12 Federal st., Allegheny.

PRIVATE lessons given in Spanish. Address B 82, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED—A BUSINESS—I will trade any part of all of the following properties for a desirable business; hardware and housefurnishing or shoe store preferred:
A nice property on Webster ave., 7 rooms, pressed brick front; rents at $16.50; price $3,000; mortgage $1,600.
Shetland ave., E. E., frame house, 5 rooms, finished attic; asphalt paved street; rent $20; price $3,500; mortgage $1,800.
Butler st., Morningside district, frame, 8 rooms, nice lot; rent $20, price $3,500; mortgage $1,000.
A fine farm in Indiana county, 73 acres, two miles from station, 10 miles from Johnstown, all underlaid with coal, 500 peach trees, land mostly level, good house, 14 rooms, barn 30x90; adjoins small town; price $6,000; clear. Address E 53, The Gazette.

WANTED—Business firm of standing, to engage in and carry out under my patents and supervision in steel and cement and refractory material, work in architecture, engineering and metallurgy in this county; railroad siding and shipping facilities essential; work successfully executed. Address at once "S. & C.," Room 712, Bijou Building.

AS MANAGERS of branch house in city, for large Chicago publishing house, two experienced men, capable earning $2,000 to $5,000 yearly each; very exceptional opportunity; bring references. Burnham, room 412, Park building.

Real Estate.

DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY.
List your property with
W. L. SCOTT & CO., Federal and Lacock.

WANT to buy house of 7 to 9 rooms in hill district. Give full description and lowest price. Address P 17, The Gazette.

ATTENTION, LANDLORDS.
We collect your rents, pay taxes, place insurance and take general management of your properties.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 Ohio st., Allegheny.

FARM WANTED—We have a customer for a farm within 30 miles of city; must be near R. R. and worth the price asked. Give full particulars.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 804 Park Bldg.

WANTED.

Partners.

WANTED—Partner with $500.00 for ½ interest in business; will net $200 month; strictly cash settlements every 30 days; must be able to take full charge office and strictly sober; you handle your own money and this proposition will bear full investigation. Call at room 25, Stevenson building, city. J. W. Kelly.

PARTNER—By a medical company for treatment of chronic diseases; a young M. D. or one who has not succeeded in obtaining practice; give full particulars, experience, etc.; all answers strictly confidential. Address C 97, The Gazette.

WANTED—To hear from man who will invest money in good invention. Address A 51, The Gazette.

Board and Room.

YOUNG man desires room and board in private family where he can have the comforts of a home; Bellefield district preferred, near, but not on line of street cars; comfortable accommodations are desired and fair price will be paid; good references will be given; boarding houses are requested not to answer. Address E 63, The Gazette.

WANTED—Room and board by man and wife; Oakland district preferred; must have all modern conveniences; permanent if suited. References exchanged. Address, giving location and terms, M 329, The Gazette.

Financial.

WANTED—To borrow $9,000 in sums of 1,800 each; good first mortgage on five improved city properties worth $3,500 cash each.
Two per cent commission to principal, agent or attorney. Abstract of title and title insurance furnished if required.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

$35,000.
WANTED to borrow $35,000 in sums of $5,000 each, first mortgages, high-class security; will pay commission.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

Boarders.

WANTED—Two Westinghouse students to board at a bachelor establishment, rate $21; convenient to Brushton and Wilkinsburg stations. Address A 53, The Gazette.

BOARDERS—First-class boarding in private family; 421 Noble st., near Center and Liberty; best car connections.

BOARDERS and mealers wanted; all conveniences. 816 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

Business Properties.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE:
If you will build a six-story warehouse suitable for our business, in the downtown district, but not in the best business section, we will lease it for a term of years. A good opportunity to get a good income from vacant or poorly-paying property. Size about 60x100 to an alley. Address D 53, The Gazette.

Roomers.

WANTED—Respectable married couple to room and board; $8 per week; private family of adults; every convenience; home comforts; East End district. Address J 63, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Auction sale of household goods to pay for storage and hauling charges, Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17, at 9:30 a. m. Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Magee st., near Fifth ave.

ABOUT 8,000 square feet space for rough storage purposes; part on ground floor, in downtown district. Address B 63, The Gazette.

GOOD second-hand 10 or 11 inch foot-power screw cutting lathe, 28 inches between center. Address H 58, The Gazette.

WANTED—Yard or warehouse, suitable for scrap iron business. H 389, The Gazette.

CASH PAID for old furniture, wardrobes, gas ranges, everything. 143 Frankstown ave.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

410 EAST END AVE., near Franklin st., Wilkinsburg, 3-story brick, 14 rooms, bath and all conveniences. $100.00 per month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

4551 SECOND AVE., near Tullymet st., two-story and mansard frame; 8 rooms, bath, all conveniences. $32.50.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

3419 WEBSTER AVE., near Thirty-third st., two-story and mansard frame; 8 rooms and bath. $35.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

1611 LIBERTY ST., near Sixteenth st., brick dwelling, 5 rooms, $14.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

32 NINTH ST., near Penn ave., three-story brick dwelling. $1,500.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

701 PENN AVE., 16 dwelling rooms on 1st, 2d and 3d floors, $1,800.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

703 PENN AVE., 6 dwelling rooms on 2d and 3d floors; $1,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

4218 SHERMAN ST., near Forty-fourth st., 2-story mansard brick; 8 rooms, all conveniences. $30.00 to April 1st; $33.00 thereafter.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

2533 ALLEQUIPPA ST., near Robinson st., two-story frame store and 6 dwelling rooms. $28.50.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

BUTLER ST., near Sharpsburg bridge, two frame dwellings, 5 rooms and bath; all conveniences. $18.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

625 DUFF ST., near Wylie ave., 3 flats of 5 rooms and bath; all conveniences. $20.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

2526 HERR ST., near Allequippa st., two-story frame; 4 rooms. $10.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS,
704 FIFTH.

A. R. CO.
HOUSES AND DWELLINGS
IN ALL DISTRICTS.
A. R. CO.
BUSINESS BUILDINGS AND STORES.
A. R. CO.
OFFICES IN ALL LOCALITIES.
A. R. CO.
FLATS AND FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
A. R. CO.
WAREHOUSES AND LOFTS
A. R. CO.
Send for large 4-page To Let List.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS,
704 FIFTH AVE.

FOR RENT.

HILLTOP. HILLTOP.

3 NEW FRAME HOUSES of 6 rooms and bath; gas, water, etc.
3 NEW BRICK HOUSES of 6 rooms, bath, gas, water, etc.; lots 25x120.
2 FRAME HOUSES of 6 rooms and 2 attic rooms, bath, pantry, sliding doors, hall, open stairway, gas, water, etc.
3 FRAME HOUSES of 3 rooms and cellar, gas, water, etc.; houses are all sewered and near car line; papered and grained; chandeliers, front and rear porches; will be sold to desirable people on terms same as rent.
S. G. ROESSLE,
Rooms 826 and 827 Park building.

FOR RENT—A fine store room, newly fitted up; 315 Liberty st.; rent $75 per month.
4-ROOM DWELLING in rear of 315 Liberty st., $25 a month.
9 LARGE ROOMS over store, 315 Liberty st., suitable for dwelling or for restaurant or artisans in fine work; possession immediately, also a large dwelling house, 53 Third ave.; possession April 1.
SEVERAL STORES, with dwellings, about and on Fourth ave., below market.
HALL REALTY CO.,
545 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Center hall house, No. 409 Neville st., Shadyside (near Wallingford)—12-room house, hardwood floors and mantels, 2 bathrooms (tiled), cheval glasses, burglar alarm, electric bells, speaking tubes, instantaneous water heater, both gases, clothes chute, furnace, cemented cellars, every modern improvement; all street car lines. Inquire Henry Rea, Jr., corner Bayard st.

FOR RENT.
AVALON—$15—7 rooms bath, laundry.
$18—8 rooms, bath, laundry.
$21—5 rooms, bath, laundry.
$23—4 rooms, bath, laundry.
BELLEVUE—$30—House, 7 rooms, modern.
—$40—House, 10 rooms, modern.
J. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Federal,
Or 704 Florence ave., Avalon.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
One 7-room and two 8-room houses, May and Grandview ave., Sheraden; new and all modern; immediate possession. Rent $23 and $25.
6-room house, S. Harwood ave., Sheraden; modern; immediate possession. Rent $20.
Two 8-room houses, Island ave., McKees Rocks, modern improvements; immediate possession. Rent $25.
6-room house, Butler st. Rent $16.
5-room house, Arlington ave., S. S. Rent $16.
8-room house, Esplen. Rent $25.
7-room house, Homewood district; modern. Rent $25.
6-room house, Brushton, all modern. Rent $25.
THOMPSON & VOWINCKEL, 431 4th ave.

FOR RENT.
$45 per month; Linden ave., Edgewood; 10-room brick; modern.
$45 per month; Elm st., Edgewood; brick, 10 rooms; modern.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., East End, city.

FOR RENT.
Three large rooms, $10.00.
Four large rooms, $12.00.
Five rooms, bath, East End, $15.00.
Eight rooms, bath, Bedford ave., $30.00.
JACOB SHAPIRA,
43 Chatham st.

FOR RENT.
Send name and address and list will be mailed to you.
All kinds of properties for sale or rent.
W. H. SKIVINGTON CO.,
317 to 320 Park Building.

FOR RENT.
328 Liberty ave., near Fourth ave., 3-story building, storeroom, 10 rooms, water, gas. Rent $200.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
307 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—$22.50—No. 805 Clarissa st., five rooms, finished attic, complete bath, hot and cold water, both gases.
GAULT & GIFFEN,
316 Fourth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.
$13.00—Shady ave., 5 rooms; city water, etc.
$20.00—Ben Avon, Pa., frame house, 6 rooms, bath, large lot, etc.
$23.00—Grove st., McKees Rocks, new frame house, 6 rooms, bath, gases, etc.
$25.00—Jackson st., near Monterey, 5 rooms, bath, gases, laundry, etc.
$33.00—Montrose, near Perrysville ave., new frame, 9 rooms, bath, gases, etc.
$35.00—232 Euclid ave., new frame, 9 rooms; all modern conveniences.
$40.00—Maple ave., near Perrysville, new brick, 9 rooms; all modern.
$66.66—Ridge ave., near Irwin, 3-story, 9-room brick; all modern.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
103 West Ohio st., Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY.
606 Arch st., near Ohio st., Allegheny; 3-story stone and brick, 11 rooms; all conveniences; good location for physician or rooming house. $1,000 per year.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

1 Charles st., near Taggart st., storeroom and 6 dwelling rooms; $40.00; will rent store separately if desired.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
Valley and East st., near Perrysville avenue district; a new house, 4 rooms, inside w. c., water, gases, arch porch; cozy little home; $16 per month. Inquire
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.
Both' phones, 94-N.

FOR RENT—ALLEGHENY.
1401 Locust st., brick house of 10 rooms, bath, cement cellar, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, laundry tubs, both gases.
GAULT & GIFFEN,
316 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
912 Sandusky st., near Stockton ave., brick, 12 rooms, bath, gas, attic; all modern; rent $70.
ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE CO.,
6, N. Diamond st., Allegheny.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT—$35.00—No. 317 Dallas ave., 8-room modern brick house.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

SEND for my rent list of East End houses. F. O. Van Gorder, 6212 Penn ave. Tel. 301.

Apartments.

APARTMENTS.
Dixon Apartments, Liberty ave., near Mathilda st.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FLAT.
7038½ Monticello st., near Lang ave., flat of 3 rooms and bath on second floor, with bath and all conveniences. $16.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

7040 Monticello st., near Lang ave., flat of 3 rooms and bath on second floor; bath, etc. $17.00.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

APARTMENTS.
Craft ave., near Forbes; flats of 3 to 6 rooms and bath; steam heat and electric light.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

LENNOX APARTMENTS.
Mathilda st., near Penn ave.; 3-room apartments with bath and all conveniences.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

SHERMAN APARTMENTS.
Liberty ave., near Mathilda st.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

ELM APARTMENTS—76, 78, 80 and 82 Elm street, apartments of 4 rooms and bath, both gases, inside w. c., tile bath room, tile vestibule, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, halls covered with linoleum, brass tips on steps, electric bells, separate cellars for each apartment, and laundry, range, h. and c. water, nicely papered. Now in course of construction, ready for occupancy March 1.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 4th ave.

FOR RENT.
Pacific apartments; finest in the city; first or third floors; suites of 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, hardwood floors, laundry; rent $60.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
307 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—OAKLAND.
Apartments of 5 rooms in the Hartford building; tile bath, private halls and storage rooms; steam heat, janitor service; these are nice, large airy rooms, good light and ventilation; few apartments as nice and nothing nicer in the city.
GAULT & GIFFEN,
316 Fourth ave.

THE HARTFORD.
Corner of Atwood st. and Cable place; apartments of five rooms, bath, hot and cold water, steam heat, janitor service, private halls and storage rooms; everything up to date; none finer in city.
GAULT & GIFFEN,
316 Fourth ave.

EAST END apartment, 4 rooms, bath, range, gases, electric light, porch, janitor service; heat, hot water free; possession March 1. Apply immediately. B 58, The Gazette.

MODERN apartment, 4 rooms, bath, $28. 3822 Liberty ave. Inquire janitor.

Flats.

FLAT FOR RENT—Immediate possession; $45; 6 large rooms and bath; parlor, with alcove; steam heated; abundance of hot water; 214 South St. Clair. S. H. Lloyd, Agt., 6016 Penn ave.

Summer Residences.

AT OAKMONT—For the summer; large furnished house and 8 acres; one minute from station. La Rue Tiers, Oakmont, Pa.

Business Properties.

To Let—

Four-Story Brick Warehouse

30x120 feet on Seventh avenue, near Smithfield, occupied for many years by James W. Houston & Co., wholesale grocers.

Sam'l W. Black & Co.,

307 Fourth Ave.

FOR RENT.
FINE LARGE STORE.
One of the best locations
On Penn ave., East Liberty.
Full information from
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
Business house of 4 floors, elevator; Liberty, near Fifth st.; send for printed list.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT.
Double business house, 1011 and 1013 Liberty 3 floors each, 45x110 ft., alley in rear.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—5639 Penn ave., consisting of Store room, dwelling and stable. Suitable for grocery, etc.; splendid location; building in good condition; possession April 1. Reasonable rental.
THE BEECHWOOD IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
TIMES BUILDING.

FOR RENT.
301 Wood street.
SECOND FLOOR—BEST LOCATION IN CITY FOR STOCK BROKER.
APPLY REMINGTON TYPEWRITER,
428 WOOD STREET.

SEVERAL old established grocery stores and restaurants. Address John Sykes, 5220 Butler st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—Flour and feed mill, near the city, in a good location. Address P 57, The Gazette.

Offices.

TO LET

Office in Chronicle Telegraph Building 347-349 5th Avenue.

HAMILTON BUILDING,
335-337 Fifth Avenue.
A number of choice offices, en suite or single; possession April 1.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

GOOD offices or apartment rooms. Second and third floors. Apply at 3618 Fifth ave.

Store Rooms.

STORE ROOMS.
FOR RENT—$35.00—Large, new modern store room on Brushton ave., next to bank. Good location for bakery, shoe store, hardware store or any retail business.
$22.00—Modern store room on Brushton ave. Suitable for any of the above businesses.
$20.00—Four new store rooms; ready April 1. Suitable for a butcher, grocery, restaurant, cigar store or tailor shop.
The above are all situated in the business center of Brushton and in the center of one of the most prosperous communities, with 20,000 customers to draw from.
ROBINSON & BRUCKMAN,
1109 Brushton ave., Pittsburgh.

A LARGE storeroom and dwelling of 9 rooms in the center of business district, Woods Run. G. C. Frazier, 1424 Fayette st., Allegheny City.

Desk Room.

FOR RENT.
Desk room; central location; telephone; $15.
GEO. S. CARUTHERS,
1104 Federal st., Allegheny.

DESK ROOM—Office Renting Company, 711 Penn ave., furnishes desk and telephone service. Eight dollars a month.

DESK ROOM—Good desk space. Inquire 409 Market st., Pittsburgh.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Auction sale of household goods to pay for storage and hauling charges Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17, at 9:30 a. m. Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Magee st., near Fifth ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

For Rent.

422 PACIFIC AVE.—Second floor, furnished room for gentleman or lady employed through the day; all conveniences. Bell 'phone 1063, ring 4 East.

FOR RENT—A very desirable alcove room, with all modern accommodations; near car line, in the best part of East End. 624 North Euclid ave.

FOR RENT—WILKINSBURG, 1210 WOOD ST.—Furnished rooms; large lawn; shade trees; near boarding; steam and electric cars.

NICELY furnished front room, first floor, near park; light housekeeping; accommodations. 1242 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, exclusive locality, modern conveniences. 948 Western ave., Allegheny.

BEAUTIFUL room, suitable for two; stationary washstand; hot and cold water. 412 North ave., Allegheny.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders, $4.50 per week; meal tickets, $3.50. 202 East Robinson st., Allegheny.

FURNISHED second-story front room; gas, bath; for light housekeeping. 1111 Linden st., Allegheny.

FURNISHED room with private family; clerk preferred; references. 313 South ave., Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT—Lovely furnished room, second floor; gas, bath. 18 West Stockton ave., Allegheny.

SECOND floor front parlor, suitable for two gentlemen. 517 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for light housekeeping, bath and laundry. 6801 Kelly st.

SUITE of rooms, suitable for four gentlemen; references. 611 Avery st., Allegheny.

TWO nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. 714 South ave., Allegheny.

ATWOOD ST., 432—Furnished room for married couple; also single gentlemen.

LARGE fornt room for two; board; corner house. 405 Pacific ave., E. E.

FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. 704 South ave., Allegheny.

FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. 307 School st., Allegheny.

DESIRABLE furnished room; nice location. 1331 Page st., Allegheny.

TWO choice rooms for light housekeeping. 712 South ave., Allegheny.

FURNISHED room. 120 South Diamond st., West, Allegheny.

FURNISHED front room. 823 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

SINGLE hall room; reasonable. 28 Penn st., Allegheny.

Wanted.

TWO connecting rooms, first floor front preferred, on Howe, Shady, Maryland, Morewood or Wallingford st., or near. Answer Monday. E. Harris Parkin, M. D., New Kensington, Pa.

ROOM wanted, April 1, in good location, by brother and sister; two connecting rooms, with use of bath; with or near good board; state terms; reference. Address C 53, The Gazette.

ROOM in Shadyside district, with or without board, two meals a day, by young man; best reference. Address D 63, The Gazette.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—Four unfurnished roofs, with use bath; hot and cold water, laundry and gases; street cars stop at the door; also telephone in residence. 365 Woodville ave., opposite Merrimac st., Mt. Washington, city. Call during week; possession April 1.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; call after 4 p. m. Inquire at 115 Fisk st., Avalon, Pa.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

IN SHADYSIDE—

A PERFECT HOME

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

An 8-room modern Brick Residence, with perfect appointments; the lot is 25x100. Everything entering into the construction of the house, from the cellar to the roof, has been of the best.

Laundry, with improved tubs, water heater and furnace in cellar. First floor has large tiled vestibule, hall and stairs give a very pleasing reception hall effect; parlor, dining room and kitchen.

Second floor contains three bedrooms and modern bath, with sanitary plumbing.

Third floor has two bedrooms, which are large and roomy. There are six hardwood mantels, with gas fixtures in grates; combination gas fixtures, well closeted rooms, etc., are features which make this house a home in the truest sense of the word.

The property is on Kentucky ave., one square from Fifth avenue cars; schools and churches convenient.

The price we are asking does not begin to represent the value of the property. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Terms will be made to suit purchaser. For further information, write or call on

THE BEECHWOOD IMPROVEMENT
COMPANY, LTD.,
TIMES BUILDING.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

ARONSON REALTY CO.
704 FIFTH AVE.

A. R. CO.
FOLLOWING PROPERTIES MAKE GOOD SALE INVESTMENTS:

A. R. CO.

WYLIE AVENUE.
Two blocks from court house.
BRICK STORE AND 7 ROOMS.
Will be sold this week for
$5,000 LESS THAN VALUE.
We have option on this for a few days at bargain price.

A. R. CO.

FOURTH AVENUE.
Corner lot fronting 80 feet on
FOURTH AVENUE.
Can sell for less than $900 foot.
WILL SELL FOR TWICE AS MUCH
IN LESS THAN YEAR.
There is a fortune in this buy.
Opportunities like this don't last.
See exclusive agents.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS,
704 Fifth ave.

A. R. CO.

FIFTH AVENUE.
Near to court house (Hump district).
MODERN BUSINESS BUILDING.
Renting for $1,900 year.
PROPERTY WILL SELL FOR $6,000 MORE
In six months.
INVESTIGATE THIS OFFER AT ONCE.

A. R. CO.

PENN AVENUE.
BUSINESS PROPERTY between
Ninth and Tenth st., on Penn ave.
LOT 20x112 FEET.
MODERN BUSINESS BUILDING.
Special price for 5 days.
Exclusive Agents.

A. R. CO.

LOGAN ST., COR. WEBSTER AVE.
6 houses, renting for $1,200 yr.
Lot 125 ft. in Logan st.
$7,000 buys this property.
$2,000 cash necessary.
There is money in this property.
Get here in time.

A. R. CO.

WILKINSBURG BARGAIN.
La Belle street.
Six-room brick house—Bath,
both gases, etc.
$400 Cash and price is only $2,200.
A FINE HOME
For little money.
You won't rent after you see
Exclusive Agents,
Aronson Realty Co.

A. R. CO.

EAST END.
FORBES STREET MANSION.
Large grounds—88x250 feet.
Carriage House and stables.
Modern House of 12 large
rooms, 2 baths, etc.

PROPERTY WITH $3,000.
Our price for 10 days—$17,000.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
704 FIFTH AVE.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN SEE US.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, SEE US.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
IF YOU NEED MONEY, BRING DEED TO US.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
WE HAVE $100,000 TO LOAN AT 4½ TO 6 PER CENT.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
Aronson Realty Co.,
Real Estate and Investments,
704 Fifth Ave.
A. R. CO.
SPECIAL MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITIES.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
Following property will enhance
Within the next six months.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.
Investigation will prove our assertion.
A. R. CO.
A. R. CO.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
704 FIFTH AVE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.
UNION REALTY CO.,
312 Fourth Avenue.

There is no time like the present—the past is gone forever and the future is full of opportunities—Greater Pittsburgh's real estate opportunities. Profit by other's experience and take advantage of some of these opportunities. We have thousands of others if you are not interested in these. Just glance over these—come in and see us.

How's This?
Beautiful Brick
Dwellings
In Hazelwood.
$5,000
to
$7,500;
$250
to
$500
Down,
Balance
Easy Payments.

To Manufacturers.
We have at our disposal free sites for manufacturers—the natural advantages of which to say nothing of special inducements, are paramount to any in the state. Two competing railway systems, two others ready to extend their lines; plenty of good water, free sidings and switches; cheap freight rates and best of shipping facilities. Splendid schools, churches and living accommodations. Here is a proposition that will bear closest inspection. We invite investigation.

Allegheny Home.
On Home st., near California ave., 6 rooms and attic, hall, vestibule, bath, w. c., range, hot and cold water, instantaneous water heater, natural and artificial gas, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, laundry, stationary tubs, furnace, front porch, and only $4,200. Easy terms. Possession March 1.

River Acreage.
Near Pittsburgh, in Monongahela valley, 158 acres, part river front, manufacturing sites and home sites; railroad crosses property; another railroad across the river; best of shipping facilities; price $500 per acre. This is a choice bit of realty; think of the low price.

$4,100.
On Linden ave.
Good brick house,
8 rooms and all conveniences.
Rents for $420.
Possession April 1.
Best house for the money in E. E.

Squirrel Hill frontage.
1,350 feet frontage, corner two 60-foot aves., paved and sewered; 250 feet from electric cars; at the very low price of $25 per foot front; only a small cash payment required; balance can be carried on mortgage.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Reception hall house on Stratford ave.; 10 rooms and every convenience; lot 40x100. (Want apartment building; will assume some mortgage.)

East End Home.
With every modern convenience; 10 rooms, reception hall, baths and laundry; on Stratford ave. Lot 40x100; $12,500 buys it. Possession April 1 or sooner.

$200 a Foot.
North Highland ave.,
Near Park.
Lot 200x240.
Adjoining property held at $300 a foot.

$8,500 Takes
A fine 10-room brick, with reception hall, modern and finely finished; lot 30x100; Maryland ave.; possession April 1.

Fine Colonial Home.
It is for sale under real value—$27,000. It has 12 rooms, 2 baths and complete in every detail. Fifth ave., near Ivy.

On Meade St.
Elegant frame house near Homewood ave.; 8 rooms, modern in every respect. lot 30x100; street paved. Price $6,500.

UNION REALTY CO.,
312 Fourth Avenue.

FOR SALE—AT VERONA.
The country home of the late Hon. Felix R. Brunot; only two blocks from Verona station and one block from trolley line; 250 feet frontage; an extra well-built frame house of 8 large rooms, bath and finished attic; marble mantels, Taylor burners, inside shutters and decorated ceilings; good cellar, with furnace, laundry and instantaneous heater; beautiful location, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; fine view of Allegheny river; immediate possession; would rent to good tenant.
JAMES MARSHALL,
146 South Highland ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

500
MODERN HOMES
FOR SALE.

16 Rooms. 8 Rooms.
7 Rooms. 6 Rooms.
5 Rooms. 4 Rooms.

The most beautiful, convenient and complete modern homes at the remarkably low prices to be found anywhere, on terms and payments offered nowhere else.

$ 200
300
500
1,000
BUY NOW.

Cash payments, balance in easy monthly installments.

FOR RENT. All houses not sold March 1 will be rented, only to desirable tenants who can furnish satisfactory references.

There is not to be found anywhere about Pittsburgh a more beautiful and convenient place to live than KNOXVILLE nor such beautiful homes for so little money and such easy payments.

A complete list mailed on application.
But come and see
KNOXVILLE LAND
IMPROVEMENT CO.,
86 KNOX AVE., KNOXVILLE.

FOR SALE.
$3,500—Washington ave., Hilltop, frame house, 7 rooms, hall, vestibule, china closet, slate mantels, bath, tile hearths, papered; laundry, instantaneous water heater, chandeliers; possession in 30 days.
$3,800—Excelsior st., frame house, 7 rooms and finished attic, hall, vestibule, sliding doors, slate mantels, bath, papered, instantaneous water; laundry, porch; lot 25x150 feet.
$3,000—Maple ave., frame house, 5 rooms, hall, gas, city water, porch; lot 31x106 feet to alley.
$1,750—Paul ave., frame house, 4 rooms, hall, vestibule, porch, modern conveniences; lot 22x120 feet to alley; terms monthly.
$2,700—Eureka st., frame house, 6 rooms, hall, slate mantels, bath, tile hearth, porch, papered, water heater, chandeliers; lot 25x150 feet to street; terms $300 cash, balance monthly; possession 30 days.
$3,000—Freeland st., frame house, 6 rooms and finished attic, side hall, cabinet mantels, vestibule, tile hearth, porch, papered, range, laundry, chandeliers; lot 20x105 feet; possession 60 days; terms to suit.
BLACK & BAIRD,
119 Fourth ave., opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE.
AVALON—Cleveland ave., frame 7 rooms, reception hall; all modern conveniences; close to car line; price only $4,000, half cash, balance any time.
AVALON—Near Home ave., 7 new frame reception hall houses of 9 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; $4,200; one at $4,500, another of 7 rooms, corner 2 good streets; only $3,750; beautifully situated.
TAYLOR AVE.—Frame house, 9 rooms; all conveniences; lot 40x105; a fine house; price $5,500; terms $2,000 cash, balance long time. Come, let us show you these properties.
KENTUCKY AVE.—Twentieth ward, 3 substantially built brick houses, stone trimmings, 8 rooms; every modern convenience; nice lawn; price only $7,000; terms to suit.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

$3,750—Modern frame house of 8 rooms and attic; large porches; lot 30x175 ft. to alley; a good house and cheap.
$4,600—Brick house of 8 rooms and bath; good cellar, with heater; lot 36 ft. front on paved street.
$5,500—Brick house of 8 rooms, hall, vestibule, bath, two inside w. c.'s, heater, laundry, both gases; cemented cellar; central location.
$6,000—The best house for the money; brick, 9 rooms, hall, open stairs, both gases, etc., etc.
$6,800—For a few days only; will buy this complete home of 9 rooms; choice residence location; very convenient; possession March 1.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONLY $22,000.
Can this offer be equaled?
New handsome brick house, center hall, 13 rooms, finished in hardwood, 3 bath rooms; kitchen and bath rooms are tiled; the fixtures, heating system and all improvements of the latest. Irwin avenue, Squirrel Hill; possession may may be had at once. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST COMPANY,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—AT OAKMONT.
Eight-room brick, with bath, gas, water and electric light; stable in rear; large corner property of one acre with plenty shade and fruit trees; 200 feet frontage on three sides and only one block from R. R. station, in Oakmont; new trolley line passes this; stone sidewalks down and sewer connected; a fine property and well located for subdividing; want quick sale to settle estate.
Six-room frame house, with water and gas; corner lot, 150x100, in Oakmont; fine location and good surroundings.
JAMES MARSHALL,
146 South Highland ave., E. E.

FOR SALE.
Cheapest property in the city; look at these properties; they must be sold to close up an estate. See the bargains:
Terms to Suit.
$2,950—Baxter st., 7-room frame.
$300 each—Three corner lots, 13th ward.
Allegheny City Bargains.
$2,400—Frazier st., 5-room house.
$2,800—Ridge ave., 7-room frame.
$3,800—Rebecca st., 3 frame houses.
$2,600—Fayette st., 7-room frame.
W. LINHART,
Safe Deposit & Trust Co., corner Wood and Fourth ave.

WIGHTMAN STREET HOME,
ONLY $8,500.
SHORT DISTANCE FROM BEST CAR LINE SERVICE IN CITY.
HIGH, DRY AND FREE FROM SMOKE AND DIRT.
New brick residence of 10 rooms and reception hall, bath, laundry, instantaneous hot water heater and all modern conveniences; large front porch, nice lawn and stone sidewalks; street paved; lot 40x100 feet to alley.
This house was built by the owner for his own use, and is absolutely first-class in every detail.
W. J. TENER & CO.,
No. 318 Fourth ave.

$100 CASH, $16 PER MONTH.
$2,200; house of 5 rooms, gases, water, cellar, porches, etc.
$200 CASH, $25 PER MONTH.
$3,200; house of 5 rooms, attic, hall and vestibule, bath, w. c., wash stand, hot and cold water, range, cabinet mantel, china closet, chandeliers, etc.
ALBERT H. OYER,
24 SHILOH ST., MT. WASHINGTON.

FOR SALE.
Brick, 9 rooms, Ross st., near Wood, modern, complete; $6,500. Wilkinsburg.
Brick, 10 rooms, reception hall, Pitt st., Modern, complete, $7,000; Wilkinsburg.
Frame, 10 rooms, reception hall, Pitt st., modern, complete, $6,500; Wilkinsburg.
Frame, 7 rooms, finished attic, bath, cellar, nice yard, $2,650; Lincoln place.
Frame, 9 rooms, reception hall, modern, complete, Spahr st., $6,500.
Frame, 10 rooms, a very complete, comfortable home, Amber st., $8,500.
S. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

FOR SALE.
Small cash payments, balance like rent:
$ 800—Rubicon st ....2-room frame
$1,000—Millvale ave........corner lot, 3 rooms
$2,500—Upland st ....6-room frame
$3,100—Hatfield st ....6-room brick
$4,000—Forty-fourth st.....bath, 8-room brick
$4,000—Cedar st ....8 and 3-room frames
$4,500—Fairmont ave.......bath, 8-room brick
$6,000—Hamilton ave.......bath, 8-room brick
$7,000—Pacific ave ......corner, 8-room frame
HARRY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st. 228 Pacific ave.

SUBURBAN HOME.
1½ acres, 6-room frame, fruit trees, fronting on 2 roads and street cars, only 40 minutes' ride to city. Price $2,500.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$5,500.
Will buy a Forbes street
Property, 20 feet front,
With good building, used as a
Store and dwelling. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Ten New Frame Houses.
Remarkable terms; $50 cash; $50 April 1, $30 May 1, $30 June 1, $30 July 1, $30 August 1, $30 September 1 and $15 per month thereafter; 5 rooms, complete, bath, gas, porch, water, hardwood mantel; lot 20x130 feet.
Price $1,850; Mason st., Brushton.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.
Branch office, cor. Frankstown and Wood st.

FOR SALE.
Avalon—Ten rooms, bath, pantry and laundry; nice level lot; all modern conveniences; close to cars, school and churches; first-class location; $4,500.
Avalon—Six rooms, bath, laundry, finished attic; nice lot; handy to street cars. Only 3,300.
P. & A. S. H. PARKER. Bell
215-N. 401 Federal st. 1046-4

FOR SALE—Fine center hall brick and shingle house in suburbs; 8 rooms, tile bath, large closets, three large porches; finished in hardwood; laundry tubs, instantaneous water heater, 60-foot lot; immediate possession. Address 522 Park Bldg.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE.
15%—A gilt-edge investment, increasing in value every day; $4,500 cash required. A modern apartment house, which is first class in every respect; now rented for $1,488 per year; street paved; close to street cars. Investigate promptly.
CHARLES K. ROBINSON,
435 FIFTH AVE., ROOM 201.

FOR SALE AT AVALON.
9-room brick; cemented cellar, with furnace, inst. heater, laundry and extra w. c.; bath, gas and electric light; cabinet mantels and tile hearths and combination fixtures; corner lot, convenient to trolley and railroad station.
JAMES MARSHALL,
146 South Highland ave., E. E.

FOR SALE—HOMES $6,500 EACH.
Two new brick dwellings, Race st., city, 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, pantry, front and back porches, laundry, chandeliers, instantaneous water heater, papered throughout; lot 33½x93 to alley.
C. H. WANNER CO.,
608 and 609 Times Bldg.

$4,950.
Hill, near Swissvale ave., Wilkinsburg, buff brick, 9 rooms, reception hall, laundry, furnace, automatic water heater, range, pantry, porches; lot 30x120 feet. A rare bargain.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn Ave.
Both 'Phones.

CHOICE SUBURBAN FARM.
30 acres, Plum twp., 1½ miles Unity station, ½ mile macadamized road; 3 miles E. E.; nice land, good water, coal, choice fruit, 7-room house, bank barn, etc.; very desirable and a bargain at $4,000; one-fourth cash. (206C)
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—No. 231 Orchard st., Knoxville, new frame house; modern in every respect; 6 rooms, bath and hall room; laundry, hot and cold water, good cellar; front and rear stairway; two porches, shaded street; possession at once. Inquire 91 Lillian st., Allentown, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—$6,200—Renting for $624; will rent for $720, on 49th st., 17th ward, lot 68x56 ft., with 4 almost new brick, slate roof dwellings of 4 rooms and attic each; terms to suit; see
THOS. M'CAFFREY,
Both 'phones. 3509 Butler st.

FOR SALE—$2,100; reduced from $2,300; must be sold by Feb. 15; will rent for $240; No. 3418 Rutherven st., 13th ward, lot 22x100 feet; good frame slate roof dwelling of 8 rooms; possession April 1, 1903; terms to suit. See
THOS. M'CAFFREY,
Both 'phones. 3509 Butler st.

AT OAKMONT—$5,500—New house, six rooms and bath, gas lighting and heating, hot air furnace, sewer, city water; lot 75x150; more ground if wanted; excellent neighborhood; two minutes from station and electric car line. Address La Rue Tiers, Oakmont.

FOR SALE — WILKINSBURG, BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, bath, all modern conveniences; lot 24x100, cheap, $4,500, terms, $500 down, balance $40 per month.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

NO. 417 N. CRAIG ST.
Buff brick, 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, range, instantaneous water heater, furnace, etc.; beautifully decorated; pleasantly located; handy to all car lines.
Open Sunday 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—$5,000—1409 Hill st., Wilkinsburg; lot 105x90 ft., No. 1 brick dwelling of 8 rooms, hall and bath; possession April 1, 1903; terms to suit; see
THOS. M'CAFFREY,
Both 'phones. 3509 Butler st.

FOR SALE—Brick house on Holden st., of 8 rooms and bath, laundry, cement cellar, instantaneous water heater, furnace, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, tile hearth. Price $7,200.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—In Montooth borough—Frame house, eight rooms; slate roof; all modern improvements; news; lot 25x120 feet; $1,000 down, balance to suit purchaser. See owner, room No. 54, First National bank building, No. 255 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Brick house of 8 rooms and bath, laundry, cement cellar, cabinet mantels, tile hearth, chandeliers, furnace; $500 down, balance $35 monthly; price $5,200.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—Bellevue, $2,800; worth $3,200; house 6 rooms, hall, porches, gas and water; nice large lot; everything in good condition. Possession at once. Call 501 Lincoln ave., Bellevue, Pa.

BELLEVUE PROPERTY for sale—One seven-roomed house, nice 40-foot lot; good location; will sell on favorable terms. Address Box 525, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—17 brick houses, 5 rooms, bath, modern improvements; 9 vacant lots; easy terms. Inquire Wm. C. Kerr, 547 Stokes ave., Braddock.

NEAT new 7-room brick, 21st ward, both gases, bath, porches, near car line; $3,000; easy terms. Lock box 1476.

FOR SALE—New house, on monthly payments to start with. Lock Box 896, McKees Rocks, Pa.

FOR SALE—Modern brick, West Wilkinsburg home at a bargain. Address G 58, The Gazette.

East End Residences.

IS YOUR RENT TOO HIGH?
Here is your relief.
Buy a new modern home.
Reception hall brick houses, 10 rooms.
Hardwood floors, tile bathrooms.
Good and complete in every detail.
Real bargains.
$5,500.
$6,000.
$6,500.
$7,000.
$7,500.
$8,000.
$8,500.
$9,000.
$9,500.
$10,000.
Terms reasonable; good locations.
East End and Squirrel Hill.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

BRADDOCK AVE. DISTRICT.
For Sale—Only $11,000; beautiful reception hall house, hardwood finish throughout; every modern convenience; cemented cellar; Palace King furnace, Monarch instantaneous water heater, tile vestibule and bathroom; dull brass chandeliers, paneled dining room, paneled hall and beam finish in hall; house beautifully decorated; large pantry; front, side and rear entrance; street paved; electric light on premises; lot 50x120 feet; will also consider trade; take Swissvale, Rankin and Braddock cars, get off at Hutchison ave., walk one square to right; will also consider any reasonable trade.
Call or write to J. W. WILSON,
403 Tradesmens Bldg.

FOR SALE.
Colonial, 13 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood finish; all of the best $14,500
Brick, 14 rooms, Stratford ave $14,000
Brick, 9 rooms, Wilkinsburg, large lot.$ 6,250
Brick, 10 rooms, near Highland park.....$ 7,700
Possession may be had at any time of the above.
F. H. TREMBLY,
6216 Penn ave.
Both 'phones.

EAST END PROPERTY.
Lot 90 feet on Shetland avenue, and 160 feet deep, brick house of 15 rooms, center hall, with hardwood panel floor and finish, and all modern improvements, including stable, carriage house, coachman's room, with bath. This home was erected and occupied by Thomas M. Armstrong, and could not be built for less than $30,000. This property can be bought for $25,000 on easy terms, or will be exchanged for smaller property.
Vacant lot 120x240 feet frontage on Shetland and Winslow streets. Owner wants an offer.
JAS. L. DEVENNY & CO.,
Room 407 Arrott Building.

$11,000.
FOR SALE—Murray Hill ave., near Fifth ave., buff brick, 12 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry; all modern conveniences; $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
307 Fourth ave.

$11,500.
Chislett, near Stanton ave., a beautiful buff brick, 10 rooms and reception hall, tiled bath, furnace, instantaneous water heater, cabinet mantels, porches; lot 80x100 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn Ave.
Both 'Phones.

$5,500.
Copeland, near Emsworth ave., $500 cash, balance straight mortgage; frame, 6 rooms, attic, bath, gas, laundry, cement cellar, hall, porches, etc.; lot 25x100.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.
Both 'Phones.

$11,500.
Near Friendship ave.; easily worth $15,000; center hall brick, 14 rooms, 5 on first floor, 5 on second floor, 2 complete baths, laundry, tiled vestibule, porches, etc.; lot 48x130 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.
Both 'Phones.

$1,850.
Mason, near Frankstown ave.; $100 cash, $20 per month for 5 months, $15 per month afterward; new frame, 5 rooms, bath, gas, hardwood mantel, porches, cellar; lot 20x130 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON
4200 Penn ave.
Both 'phones.

$8,500.
Pacific, near Friendship, modern brick, 9 rooms, hall, bath, gas, sliding doors, cement cellar, range, hot and cold water, porches, etc.; lot 30x130 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.
Both 'phones.

$9,000.
FOR SALE—Linden ave., near Penn ave., brick, 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, all conveniences; $1,000 cash; balance easy terms.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
307 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

A COLONIAL HOUSE.
Best East End Location.
Remarkably cheap.

Colonial house of 12 rooms; open fire place and mantels in every room; three baths; dressing rooms; lavatory first floor; hardwood finish to third floor; every modern convenience; elaborately decorated throughout; lot extending to alley; location second to none; remarkably low price. (E. E. 68.)

A. Z. BYERS & CO.,
436 Fourth ave.

TWO GREAT BARGAINS.

FOR SALE—$5,250—Two new two-story 8-room brick houses, Copeland st., East End; rent $40 per month; possession April 1, 1903; act quick if you want a cheap home.

C. H. WANNER CO.
608 and 609 Times building.

FOR SALE—$10,000—Fine new reception hall brick house, hardwood floors, tile, bath, etc., on 40-ft. lot, adjoining lots $150 to $200 per foot; choice East End st.; you always pass the house when you go for a drive. Owner must sell.

J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Highland district, frame house, 7 rooms, bath, cabinet mantels, comb. chandeliers, wired for electric light, cement walks, paved street. Price $3,000. Terms to suit purchaser.

THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—South St. Clair st., brick house, 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, both gases, electric light, all improvements; a bargain at $8,500.

THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

$6,500.

Lang avenue, near Penn avenue, brick, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, all conveniences. $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.

SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
307 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Buff brick house of 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, cement cellar, furnace, instantaneous water heater, one of the best locations in the East End. Price $7,500.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—Six rooms and bath, porch; two blocks from Perrysville ave.; $2,500; only $400 cash needed.

GEO. S. CARUTHERS,
1104 Federal st., Allegheny.

Allegheny Residences.

S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
Of the Consolidated Real Estate Co. of Pgh.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.
BARGAINS.

SECOND WARD—On paved street; six-room frame, with finished attic, and 4-room frame in rear; rents for $31; price $2,600; $500 down and balance to suit.

THIRD WARD—A nice, centrally located 6-room brick, rear North ave. and East Park, with bath, both gases, chandeliers throughout, cabinet mantels, sliding doors between parlor and dining room, side entrance, wide paved street. Price $4,500.

PERRYSVILLE AVE. DISTRICT—A fine 8-room frame dwelling, with bath, range, slate mantels, tile hearths, china closet, both gases, paved street; lot 20x170 to another st. Price $3,500; $500 down, balance to suit.

AVALON RESIDENCE—An 8-room frame, reception hall, bath, laundry, both gases, all modern; lot 40 feet front, on paved street, near car line; $4,500; $500 down, balance like rent. See

S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
Of the Consolidated Real Estate Co. of Pgh.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

PERRYSVILLE AVENUE DISTRICT.

Six-room frame, slate roof dwelling; finished attic, bath, w. c., hot water heater, gas, furnace, front and rear porches; cemented cellar and a large level lot 60x120; planted with shade trees; only $400 cash needed and you can make your own terms on the balance.

J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.
After April 1, Farmers Bank building.

FOR SALE.

Resident property, Perrysville avenue district. Positively the best built property on the avenue.

A brick house of 8 rooms, furnace, bath room; modern throughout; new building; large lot. Bargain at $6,500. Possession April 1.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.
Both 'phones, 94-N.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA AVE., ALLEGHENY.

Buff brick house, 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, cement cellar, finished attic, china closets, cabinet mantels, both gases, electric light. Lot 48x150. Worth $17,000; if sold by February 20, price $14,000.

THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—We are offering the property, 60 Wilson ave., Allegheny, at a great bargain; this is a nice piece of residence property; lot 31x120, and in perfect condition; it might pay you to investigate this.

W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
Federal and Lacock, are the agents.

FOR SALE—Wilson ave., Allegheny, frame house of eight rooms, bath, gases, sliding doors, range, inside shutters, porches, cellar, hall vestibule, etc.; lot 25x130. $5,000.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Four new brick houses, having all modern improvements and conveniences, with beautiful outlook. Inquire on the premises. G. D. McGrew, Clayton ave., Observatory Hill, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Six rooms, attic, bath, laundry—Brick house, near Perrysville ave.; $500 cash, $40 month. Call Owner, No. 309 Ferguson bldg.; telephone Court 3183 North 108, ring 3. Send for photograph.

FOR SALE—A corner property in Allegheny, renting for $324 per annum; price $2,700; thus paying 12 per cent gross; in need of available cash; no agents apply. Address A 61, The Gazette.

Real Estate—Special.

SQUIRREL HILL RESIDENCE.

In the finest portion of the Squirrel Hill district; lot 80x150 feet; large center hall buff brick house; hardwood finish; 12 rooms, two baths, large closets, linen room, etc.; plate glass windows, finest plumbing, electric and tile work; beautiful decorations; hot water heater and pipe fitted with the return circulation system; servants' bath on third floor; house was built by the owner for his own use. Price $31,000.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

IN WILKINSBURG.

Fine 10-room brick house, finished in hardwood; steam heat; terms easy; two blocks from property selling for $1,000 per foot; price only $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

INGRAM HOUSE.

Linden avenue, near Null avenue, 7-room reception hall frame house, bath, gas, hot and cold water, hardwood mantels, tile hearths; a new house; lot 50x150 feet; price $3,800.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE.

Nice 8-room frame house with lot 40x100 feet; stable in rear; clean location; handy to cars; within 10 minutes' walk of Jones & Laughlins' steel works; built and occupied by owner, who is about to move away; will sell for $3,200—very cheap.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

CRAFTON RESIDENCE.

Belvidere avenue, handy to Panhandle station and electric cars; 9-room frame, center hall, front and rear porches; lot 80x110 feet; price $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

Fifth ward, Allegheny, near Point bridge; 150x120 feet, with large brick buildings fronting on three streets; equipped with engine, boilers, shafting, etc. Can be bought cheaply; possession in few weeks. See

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Headquarters for Allegheny properties; give us a trial and be assured of liberal treatment and quick returns.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny.

Southampton, Long Island, 3 hours by rail from New York City, frequent trains;

Beautiful Residence, 19 Rooms;

bath rooms, 5 toilets, besides servants' quarters; large stable and large lot; lovely lawn, walks, shrubbery and vines in profusion; fine ocean view; near to Meadow Club and golf grounds. One of the finest properties in this celebrated district.

For sale at low price, or for rent furnished for the summer season. Photograph and further particulars.

SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
307 Fourth Avenue.

IF you want to sell your house for cash quickly, or if you want to buy a house at sacrifice prices, see immediately, JACOB SHAPIRA, 43 Chatham st. Real estate traded for stocks, or stocks bought for cash. Highest prices paid.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

A NICE HOME
On a good 10 per cent investment. $5,500.

10-room house, with every modern convenience; wide hall, high ceilings, large porches, beautiful lawn; lot 60x100; above the smoke, overlooking the park; occupied by owner; in first-class condition. A prompt buyer with half the amount in cash can secure it now for $5,500

A BARGAIN LOT.

Lot 21x170 ft. on Mignonette st., running through to Eva st., one-half square from Penn and Negley; owner needs the money and will sacrifice. One-half cash $2,100

A BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Fine Butler st. location. The realty, including good cigar and confectionery business, a 7-room brick modern house; lot 20x100, in excellent shape; this property is intrinsically worth $5,000. Can be bought today, including the established business, for $3,800. $1,500 cash.

$2,250 HOUSE AND LOT IN $2,250
THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

8-room frame, on Lookout st. (corner), built 3 years; hall, porches, slate roof, water and gas. A bargain for $1,250 cash. Balance easy.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—New reception hall brick houses.
$5,500
to
$10,500.
The best in the city for the money.
J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

WE have a large number of brick and frame houses for sale on easy payments in best resident district in Pittsburgh.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

AT OAKMONT—House of 13 rooms, one square from station; suitable for summer hotel or boarding house; price $7,000. La Rue Tiers, Oakmont, Pa.

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS—$5 paid persons telling who has one, whether I buy or not. R. K. KELLEY, Kansas City, Mo.

Why pay rent?
Call or write for a for sale list.
JOHN SYKES, 5220 Butler st.

Farms.

FARMS of 10 to 300 acres and upwards; palatial residences; beautiful homes, affording equal, if not unparalleled, healthful, agricultural, commercial, social, moral, educational, intellectual and religious advantages of any home surroundings in the world; business properties, manufacturing plants, coal and oil lands, vacant lots, etc., etc. These properties are variously located and in form and prices they invite the interest of home seekers, cottagers and investors. Earnestly endeavoring to do justice to both buyer and seller, I solicit your patronage. Office in postoffice building, Main street; residence, Wadsworth hotel. For sale by Northeastern Ohio Real Estate Agency, W. D. Cushman, Garrettsville, O.

FARMS.

46 acres land, all tillable; good buildings; splendid location, Crawford Co.
55 acres; fine dairy farm; dairy district, Crawford Co.
60 acres; nice little farm, with good paying custom coal trade; 15 acres Pittsburgh coal.
150 acres; high-class community; excellent farm; good buildings; Beaver Co.
200 acres in the "Athens" of West Penna.; a promising investment; Washington Co.

S. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

CHOICE OHIO FARM.

FOR SALE—160 acres Mahoning county, 10 miles Youngstown, 5 miles Ft. R. R.; 80 acres improved; very rich soil; new church and graded school; good water; underlaid with coal; good 10-room house, bank barn 38x70 and good outbuildings; young 5-acre orchard; abundance of small fruits, fine market; very cheap at $55 per acre. (243A)

A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FARMS.

Splendid Armstrong Co. farm of 65 acres, 4 miles Kittanning; coal right now in market; in gas territory; large orchard, good water, 8-room frame house, bank barn, etc.; in excellent condition; to quick buyer will sell for only $5,000; one-half cash. (230E)

A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

DESIRABLE FARMS offered to settle an estate.

Beaver Co.—80 acres, dairy and fruit farm, 45 miles from Pittsburgh on Fort Wayne R. R., right at station; about 500 fruit trees; splendid slate roof buildings; the most desirable farm now on the market; 8 trains stop daily near buildings. Price, $5,400.

ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

FARM—68 acres, one of the best farms in Manor valley, Westmoreland county. One-half mile from station. Good spring water; 6-room house and tenement, good barn and other outbuildings; all in good condition. Price $90 per acre. Easy payments.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

Butler Co.—81 acres, 3 miles from Evans City, 25 miles from Pittsburgh; underlaid with coal; 5 acres orchard; very productive land; good buildings; considered good oil territory. Price, $5,500; easy terms. Write for list.

ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

FOR SALE—Farm, 74 acres, 8 miles from city, close to railroad and street car line; good house, water, barn and all necessary buildings on place. Underlaid with two veins coal. Price $175 per acre.

THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FARMS—We have farms from 2 to 200 acres in Westmoreland, Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Butler, Crawford, Clarion counties, for sale or exchange for stores and improved properties.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

49½-ACRE farm, good buildings, near station; all stock and implements; 82 head poultry; 1,200 peach, pear, apple and plum trees; 4 acres berries. Price $2,000, half cash; bargain. Possession. Edward Wilson, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—10-acre poultry or garden farm, near Atlantic City; elegant roads; convenient schools, churches, railroads. Price $350; $10 monthly. RISLEY REAL ESTATE CO., 411 Grant st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—$6 per acre for railroad lands in the south, near depot. 100 acres sold on payments of $5 monthly. Send for particulars to the Berkeley Railroad Co., 411 Grant st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO FARMS.

Send for new 16-page list. Free.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

BARGAIN—40 acres, fine location; nice house and outbuildings; fruits; only $3,000; terms liberal; possession; catalogue. C. T. W. WILLIAMS, Milford, Del.

DESIRABLE FARMS—We have the finest list of farms on the market today. Call or write for list of leaders.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE OHIO FARMS.
Send stamp for 1903 illustrated catalogue.
NEILL & BLAKESLEE, Oakmont, Pa.

OHIO farms, bargains; send for new list. D 35, Walter Becker, 414 Fourth ave.

Coal and Timber Lands.

COAL MINE.
Running 60 to 100 tons per day,
On Allegheny Valley Railroad;
Steel tipple, miners' houses,
Mules, scales, railroad siding,
Store, stock of goods;
78 acres in fee;
Also 130 acres on 3c royalty;
Price for entire property, $25,000;
This is a great bargain.
Coal Mine
For $8,000;
Railroad siding in place.
Entries and rooms all ready for miners;
Two veins of drift coal;
Above tipple high,
Self-draining toward railroad;
160 acres of coal,
100 acres of surface;

This is a fine property, within 40 miles of Pittsburgh on Pennsylvania system; mine was once worked, but tipple taken down; new tipple would have to be erected, but as the railroad siding is in place and entries driven the purchaser can quickly be ready for mining.

It is the greatest bargain at $8,000 we know of.

Pocahontas coal mine, in full running order, for $30,000.

Another mine for $60,000; also one for $70,000. Coke plant for $250,000. All the above are earning big money.

Jefferson county coal mine, 895 acres of coal, running 200 tons per day, for $120,000; just right for Buffalo, Erie or lake shipments.

Butler county coal mine, in operation, for $30,000.

Westmoreland coal at $75 per acre. Indiana county coal for $50 per acre.

Pittsburgh vein drift coal, 1,600 acres, for only $125 per acre, the biggest bargain in Allegheny county; this is only a few miles from Pittsburgh.

BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave. Opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE—TIMBER TRACT.

About 4,000,000 feet white oak, hemlock and pine, located near Allegheny river on R. R.; sawmill of 20,000 capacity, with all equipment for manufacturing lumber; to close an estate will sell for $10,000. See

A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

Lots.

LOTS.

FOR SALE—Level lots 24x100; building going on; take Millvale car and get off at Millvale terrace; price $100; $5 cash, balance $6 month.

H. F. M'GRADY,
309 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Great bargain in fine lot, Murray Hill ave. $15 per foot below cost; 50x171 feet; very desirable for home.
See ELDERKIN STANTON CO.,
432 Fourth ave.

BELLEVUE LOTS—Will sell two very desirable level lots 37x100 in Bellevue Park plan for $800; $200 cash, bal. on easy terms. Address D 58, The Gazette.

CHANCE of your life—Seven lots, 24x100, near Brushton ave., E. E.; $275 cash per lot. Inquire 5705 Hay st., E. E.

1,500 ft. frontage in East End; if sold as a whole will take $25.00 per ft. Owner, Lock Box 166, Station A.

FOR SALE—At Oakmont, lots 50x150, $400 each. La Rue Tiers, Oakmont, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Lands and Acreage.

MOUNT LEBANON DISTRICT.

1 to 5 ACRES.

35 minutes' ride from city on Pittsburgh & Charleroi street railway, two minutes' walk to street cars; land all level. This can be arranged so as to sell one acre with or without fruit. Price from $400 per acre up, or will exchange for good city property.

S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

ACREAGE.

135 acres on both sides of Fifth avenue extension, main line of Pittsburgh Railways Company, between McKeesport and Wilmerding. Fifth avenue is paved with fire brick, and has natural gas, city water and electric light. Ground is plotted and about 20 houses have been erected on it. One hundred lots have been sold from $400 to $800 each. This property can be bought at the low price of $1,200 an acre if deal is closed before March 1st. Having examined this property closely we consider it the best bargain at the above price of any real estate in Allegheny county. Call on or address

JAS. L. DEVENNY & CO.,
Room 407 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—25 acres, adjoining Mother-house convent and fronting on Evergreen road, Millvale; street cars pass every few minutes.

GEO. JOHNSTON,
421 Wood st.

Business Properties.

FOR SALE.
FEDERAL ST. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
FEDERAL ST. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
FEDERAL ST. BUSINESS PROPERTY.

We have choice locations on this street. See us before investing.

Penn ave., near 10th st., $50,000 investment paying 6 per cent; 4-story pressed brick building; lot running to a depth of 120 feet. Don't fail to look this up if you are seeking an investment.

Fifth ave. business property.
Fourth ave. business property, near Ferry st.
Third ave. business property, near Smithfield st.
Liberty ave. business property.
We have choice sites in downtown property.
Consult us before investing.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.
Both 'phones 94-N.

Manufacturing Sites.

FOR SALE.
MANUFACTURING SITE.
Centrally located on South Side.
Over 500 feet frontage.
With open streets on the sides.
Containing about 4 acres.
With railroad switch. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
SPLENDID PLUM TOWNSHIP

Farm of 142 acres, 2 miles Unity station, 8 miles Wilkinsburg; good 8-room house, excellent bank barn, fine water and fruit; very productive soil; price $15,000; reasonable terms, or will exchange for good city property. (313A)

A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

85-acre farm, 1 mile Kensington, O., C. & P. R. R.; splendid soil; good water and fruit; underlaid with coal; 6-room house, bank barn, outbuildings; very pleasant location; price $60 per acre; immediate possession; will consider good city property of equal value. Address R 84, The Gazette.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property; Hoboken, Pa., W. P. R. R.; frame of 9 rooms, gases, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, porches, stable, carriage house, large hen house, plenty of fruits; lot 60x182; fine spring of water piped in house. $5,500.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Long time, easy terms, low interest, about six acres, fine location for speculation or builder, near R. R. or electric cars; 10 to 20 minutes from city; might trade for improved; particulars on request. Address X 57, The Gazette.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for farm (Eastern Ohio or Western Penna. preferred), business and residence property with good rental value.

JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Duquesne ave., 2 lots, 50x89, level; will exchange for improved and assume mortgage. Price $2,000.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large dwelling, situated upon a large level lot and fronting on paved street; consider an exchange for smaller property or stock of merchandise.

P. L. BRISBINE, 435 Fourth ave., room 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$28,000 worth of clear vacant frontage on paved street, Twenty-first ward. Want improved.

W. W. ELDERKIN,
432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Fine new center hall brick house, finely finished and choice location.

J. H. O'DONNELL, 433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE, Rent or Exchange—Store room and residence in a good Eastern Ohio town; good opening for a general store. Address box 386 Monaca, Pa.

IN MOOREWOOD, near Penn ave., a brick house, 12 rooms; all modern conveniences, for $12,500, only $5,000 cash. Address H. 63, The Gazette.

REAL ESTATE.
Buy, sell or exchange.
G. B. HART, Coraopolis, Pa.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE
OR LONG LEASE.

Splendid large site for

Family Hotel

or

Apartment Buildings.

220 by 240 or more.
One of the choicest locations in the city—St. Clair St.,

Near Highland Park.

Inquire of

S. HAMILTON,
335 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

GROCERY—This store must be sold; an old-established stand; not run down but doing a steady, profitable trade; splendid central city location; fine storeroom, first-class fixtures, register, computing scales, horse, wagon; good lease and low rent; a prompt buyer will get it for about 20 per cent less than invoice.

CONFECTIONERY AND NOTIONS—In good manufacturing district; rent only $15 for three living rooms and store. Stock fresh and clean; business good. Good value for price asked $400

ROOMING HOUSE—One of the best paying in the two cities; 16 rooms filled with good paying roomers. If you want a really good stand do not fail to investigate this..............$550

RESTAURANT—Fine location, near large car barns; doing over $300 weekly. A first-class opening. On account of sickness owner will sell for $850

MILK ROUTE—Compact and paying route in city's best suburb. Horse and wagon and all fixtures with long lease of dwelling house. Cheap rent. This route will clear $5 daily and can be extended. Is a bargain at....$450.

CONFECTIONERY STORE—Opposite large school; neat, clean stand, doing a paying business; dwelling rooms attached; low rent; well worth price asked.............................$550

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—On Penn ave.; a money maker; illness compels a sale $400

GROCERY—An old-established corner stand, in best part of Allegheny; 6 dwelling rooms and store; rent only $20; this won't last long at $500

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

INCREASE YOUR SAVINGS—One should be an expert in his line or employ the services of those who have proved by years of success to be unusually proficient. The C. E. Rand Company, co-operative owners of race horses and general turf enterprises, have been paying and will continue to pay three per cent each week in cash to all subscribers on investments of twenty dollars and upwards. Dividends are remitted Wednesday of each week; all deposits subject to withdrawal with interest to date on demand. Those looking for a steady, safe investment for their idle money would do well to become thoroughly acquainted with all details of the business. As safety is the chief requisite to be considered in making a profitable investment, the Rand Company furnish the highest commercial, financial and professional references, covering a period of thirty years. Known by all racing men, having held the exclusive and only authorized bookmaking privileges at the following race tracks: Monmouth Park 1876-1877, 1 year; Baltimore 1878-1891, 15 years; Washington 1879-1889, 10 years; Brighton Beach 1880, 1 year; Niagara Falls 1891, 1 year; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1882, 1 year; Charleston, S. C., 1879, 1 year; also owning and directing the largest racing stable of its time. Write for particulars. The C. E. Rand Company, 169-171 Broadway, New York city.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

A few exceptional good business places offered for sale. These places have all been thoroughly investigated.

GENERAL STORE.

For Sale—Or would accept for good city property; general store in Somerset county, doing a prosperous business and will invoice about $4,500; established 25 years; also first-class property, store and dwelling, with 1 acre of ground in fruit; fine large stable; 2-story warehouse and good outbuildings; price $3,500, or would rent property; owner going in banking business; answer at once.

Furniture and carpet store in suburban town, doing excellent business and clearing $3,000 a year; can be bought at invoice $2,500; fine location and good lease; would accept security for part; this is a good opening.

Restaurant—In Allegheny; cash register, coffee urn, mirrors, steel range and everything complete; business of $35 daily; 2 rooms; rents $30; price $700

Business—We have a good $5,000 stock of dry goods and wearing apparel in good town of 6,000 population, which we can sell at 70c on dollar; doing a business of $300 a week.

Pool and billiard room in downtown district, clearing $150 month; 2 pool and 1 billiard table; price $590

Wall paper store located in East End, doing business of $7,000 annually; profits of last year, $3,500; rent $27; will invoice $5,000; proprietor is sick and must sell; will bear investigation; price $3,000

Confectionery store, corner location, Wilkinsburg; sales average $125 week; rent $15; bargain; price $600

Grocery store, East End, 5 living rooms and bath, sales average $125 week; here is a bargain; price $375

General store, near Pittsburgh; stock consists of drygoods, hardware, groceries, boots, shoes; stock is in first-class shape; doing business of $300 weekly; will invoice $8,000; will sell for cash or exchange for good property or farm.

Drug store, in Mt. Pleasant, doing business of $20 daily; rent $20 a month; long lease; price $1,300

Drygoods and notion store and confectionery store in good location, doing a nice business; rent $23 a month; price.......................$475

Grocery store, almost centrally located; has 4 living rooms; this is a nice little place doing nice business; rent only $30 month; bargain $250

Grocery store located on Brushton ave., E. E.; 4 nice living rooms and bath; rent $32; doing business of $175 week, all cash; will invoice about $600.

Grocery store, on Wylie ave., doing business of $200 week; good fixtures; price........$1,000

Good grocery in suburban town, doing business of $1,500 a month; cleared last year above living expenses, $1,500; will invoice about $2,000.

HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
12 Federal St., Allegheny, Near Bridge.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—Located in a good growing suburb, adjoining city; doing a splendid business; rent $25, with 4 living rooms; this is a snap; price.........$275

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—Best location in Millvale; sales average $30 weekly; rent only $17, with four living rooms; sickness compels owner to sacrifice this prosperous store for..............................$700

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES! We have a number of good, prosperous grocery stores in splendid locations in the two cities and adjoining suburbs that will stand rigid investigation; with or without living rooms; ranging in prices from $125 to $2,000; if you are in the market it will be to your interest to call and look over our list.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—Located in Central Allegheny; doing a monthly business of $100 clear; also furniture of 5 rooms included with all stock; rent only $30 per month; price $500

ROOMING HOUSE—SACRIFICE.

This is the most modern and best furnished house on Arch st., Allegheny; stationary washstands in each room, with hot and cold water; 7 rooms; rent for $135; furniture cost $1,800; owner compelled to leave city; will sell all for $900, or reserve three pieces and take $600, call early, as this is a rare opportunity.

DEPARTMENT STORE AT INVOICE.

Located in the heart of Pittsburgh's best thriving and growing suburb; old established; fine trade, netting $3,000 yearly; rent low; owner has two places and will reduce stock to suit purchaser; this is an opportunity seldom offered and will stand thorough investigation; will invoice about.............................$3,000

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND ROOMING HOUSE—Located in the heart of Pittsburgh; complete furnishings of 8 rooms, of which 5 are rented for $81; employment agency produces $125 month; rent $30; this is a sure thing; price $600

ROOMING HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.

$300 cash required, balance on easy payments, to step into one of the best paying rooming houses on Cedar avenue, Allegheny; complete furnishings of 9 rooms; rent $35; this is a snap; price...........................$550

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—Located on North ave., near Federal st., Allegheny, facing park; 12 rooms, splendidly furnished, good as new; producing $500 mo.; clearing above all $150; rent $70; owner has other large interests which demand his immediate attention and will sell away below cost; about $750

SEE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
12 Federal St., Allegheny, Near Bridge.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

COAL, SAND AND GRAVEL, $10,000; drug store, $5,000; groceries, from $650 to $2,000; bakery, confectionery and ice cream, $2,200; meat markets, $400 and $500; house and sign painting establishment, half interest, $500; general electrical business, $500; department store in new and growing town of 10,000 population, at invoice, about $4,000; drygoods and notions, $4,200; drygoods, notions and millinery, at invoice, $1,500; bicycle store, gas light supplies and gas fittings, etc., at invoice, about $2,500; pleasure fair, clear itself in six weeks, half interest for $800; Mexican onyx soda fountain, stand and four marble slabs, cheap.

H. L. KIEFER CO.,
615 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

IF YOU have a store or rooming house for sale, bring it direct to headquarters and be assured of quick returns and liberal treatment.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
12 Federal st., Allegheny.

A REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

On Fourth ave. can be bought at a bargain; owner's other business interests demand all his attention; for anyone desiring to engage in the real estate business this is one of best opportunities offered. If you are interested inquire of us for full particulars as to earnings, location, etc.

J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.
After April 1, Farmers Bank building.

DON'T MISS THIS.

Tobacco and Cigar Business, wholesale and retail confectionery. Manufacturing 100,000 stogies per month; doing $25,000 worth of business per year. Great opportunity to double the business. Reasons for selling, cannot handle the trade on account of sickness. Price $3,000.

S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
Of the Consolidated Real Estate Co. of Pgh.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

A HALF INTEREST IN A CLOSE CORPORATION, PAYING 25 PER CENT PROFIT FOR SALE. PARTY BUYING SAME CAN HAVE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN CONDUCT OF BUSINESS WITH SALARY. TO ANYONE HAVING $15,000 TO INVEST THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY. RIGID INVESTIGATION INVITED. REASON FOR SELLING EXPLAINED. B 61, THE GAZETTE.

GLASSWARE DECORATING.

Business est. 13 years ago by present owner; netting him now $125 mo.; doing business with all the leading breweries and wholesale liquor men, wants capable assistant; $400 for half interest; with the right man, business can easily be doubled.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

AVERAGE WEEKLY DIVIDENDS 10 PER CENT—Big income for small or large investors; no schemes; pure business proposition; has stood test for years; $15 upward received; begins earning on receipt; can withdraw at any time. We are experts and know the business. Facts on application. (No horse racing or faking business.) Hamlin & Gray, 230 Broadway, New York.

RACKET STORE.

In town 10 miles from Pittsburgh; handling drygoods, notions, groceries, queensware, glassware, etc.; sales averaging $100 day; 80 per cent cash; stock invoices about $4,500; sell at cost; rent $35 mo.; 3-year lease.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

ONE of the largest drygoods stores on the North Side, Federal st. business location; cheap rent; large store. Will sell at invoice of stock, about $6,000. If you are interested don't fail to consult with us at once.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.
Both 'phones, 94-N.

SPECIAL.

For Sale—$750 buys half interest in an established real estate business on Fourth ave.; good location, large business and well equipped offices. Partner must retire on account of ill health. This is a snap for the right party. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address Lock Box 1536, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange
Grocery Store,
Clothing Store,
Hotel or Saloon,
Hardware Store,
Shoe Store,
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Or any kind of business or
A farm.
Call at our office or write us.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE.

Something exceptionally good; stand the most thorough investigation; in the finest residence section of Pittsburgh; house contains 13 rooms; all elegantly furnished; rent $65 mo.; owner going east; price $1,300.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

BUY WHEAT AND CORN—$100 invested in grain or stocks by our "Safety Valve Plan" should result in a profit of $500 to $1,000 within 30 days. Write for particulars and send for our free book, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments." Richard Oliver & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

HARDWARE STORE.

Here is something first-class; has been operated successfully by the present owner for the past 8 years; clearing $3,000 annually; about $7,000 stock on hand; by invoice.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT.

Being operated now successfully by a woman; 3-year lease, on Fifth ave., not far from court house; rent $31 mo., inc. 3 living rooms; price $1,000.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

POOL AND BILLIARD ROOM.

In town of 3,000 inhabitants; short distance from Pittsburgh; 6 pool tables, 1 billiard table; business netting $30 week; price $900.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

LIVERY BUSINESS.

$4,500 livery business, consisting of 18 head horses, 3 carriages, 2 surreys, 5 top buggies, 3 runabouts, 3 spring wagons, moving wagons, harness, robes, blankets, sleds.

BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., opp. Postoffice.

GROCERY.

In Allegheny; rent store, 5 living rooms and stable, $30 mo.; sales $175 to $200 week; stock and fixtures invoice about $1,500; sell by invoice.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

I HAVE for sale an established grocery business in Greenville of many years' standing; last year's sales amounted to $30,000; sales now averaging $2,500 per month; should net $2,000 to $2,500 per year; will invoice about $3,000; terms cash. Inquire of D. E. Billig, Greenville, Pa.

??? SPECIAL ???

$250 Cash, balance easy terms; rooming house, facing Allegheny park, 9 rooms filled with desirable tenants; rent only $35. The furnishings are worth the price asked. Don't delay. $600.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.

Summer Hotel—Large frame house; will accommodate 60 people; on Cheat river and B. & O. R. R.; 100 miles from city; building, grounds and furniture, $10,000; short time.

S. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE.

Good corner location on 5th ave.; 2-year lease from April 1 next; rent $35 mo.; est. 8 years ago by present owner; price $1,000.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

AN INCOME of $1,000 per year can be secured by any one who will take the trouble to investigate our plans; no gold mine, oil well or gambling scheme; simple, straightforward business proposition. THE JUMIAPA CO., 615 Fullerton bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MEAT MARKET—Good business in good location; party speaking German can double business; 8 nice living rooms and attic attached; old established stand; price $400.

THE H. L. KIEFER CO.,
615 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

DAIRY BUSINESS.

12 cows, 2 horses, new milk wagon, lot of other fixtures, all in good condition; price $1,200; business clearing $5 day.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Inc'd.,
432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Within 40 miles of Pittsburgh, an established clothing, men's furnishing and shoe store, doing a good business, best location in town of 10,000 inhabitants; will give long lease. Invoice about $6,000; good reasons for selling. Address T 97, The Gazette.

GROCERY STORE—First-class, in central part of city, doing a thriving business; reasons for selling, owner wishes to quit the business; no one but a purchaser need apply, with full name and place of meeting. Address B. H., General Delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$10 INVESTED CLEARS $250. Startling invention; greatest scientific discovery; develops heat, light and power from the sun, day or night, without fire, fuel or expense; in actual operation; hundreds of references. Solar Furnace Co., Denver Col.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY"—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws and forms to Philip Lawrence, late Ass't Sec'y of State, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

GREAT PROFITS—$25 and upward earned monthly on every $100 invested; write for booklet. Dividends weekly; money can be withdrawn at any time; highest references. Theo. Stein & Co., 50 Broadway, New York city.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.

W. J. KIRK, Room 1109 Arrott Building.
Wood st. and Fourth ave.

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE BUSINESS—In nearby town; established 10 years.; doing business $4,000 week; business will bear strict investigation; great bargain at $3,500.

CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

DEPARTMENT STORE—Located in a manufacturing town 50 miles from Pittsburgh; doing a very large business; rent, including 7 living rooms, $60 month; price $4,000.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

GROCERY STORE—Nice clean stock; doing good business; fine location, in a nice, bright room; cheapest rent in city; can be had at a bargain if sold this week.

P. L. BRISBINE, 435 Fourth ave., room 9.

ROOMING HOUSE—One of the best in Allegheny; complete furnishment of 12 rooms; doing a business of over $150 per month; rent $70; price $600.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

$9.25 ON every $100 invested was the dividend paid last week; the weekly average for this year is over 7 per cent; send for particulars. Seaman & Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

POOL ROOM—One of the best in the two cities; doing a business of over $100 per week; rent $35 month; terms to suit; price $3,000.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

RACKET STORE—Located in one of the suburbs of Pittsburgh; doing a business of over $200 per week; rent $25 month; price $1,000.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

INTEREST in boiler compound business, $2,500; pays 15 per cent interest; next dividend due March 1; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address B 53, The Gazette.

TEA AND COFFEE STORE—Located in Allegheny; doing a business of $1,200 per month; rent $25 month; price $550.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

BUTTER AND EGG BUSINESS—Located in the market house; doing a very large business; cheap rent; price $500.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

GENERAL STORE—In country town; doing business $65 day; rent $50 mo., including 5 living rooms; price $6,000. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS—In city; good location; established, doing business $1,000 mo.; price $1,500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BOARDING HOUSE—In city; good location; 18 steady boarders; clearing $75 mo. above all expenses; price $600. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

STATIONERY STORE—Centrally located in this city; doing a good business; price to quick buyer $1,200.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

POOL ROOM—Doing very large business; has 4 pool tables, one Manhattan table; rent $50; price $600.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

MIRROR WORKS—Located in this city; doing a very large business; rent $50 a month; price $500.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—Grocery store, cheap if taken at once; party failing in health reason for selling. John Gilespie, 3443 Ligonier st.

MILK ROUTE—2 horses, 2 wagons, selling 100 gallons of milk a day; price $650.

W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESSES of all kinds bought and sold. See ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

Investments.

84 1-3 PER CENT PROFIT PAID BY US in December and January by the sure and safe system of the Co-Operative Turf Association, a corporation with a capital stock of $100,000, doing business under the laws of the state of South Dakota and licensed by the states of Illinois and Louisiana and the cities of Chicago and New Orleans; accounts in our hands given especial attention; expert handicapping and prices furnished to bookmakers and pool rooms; one good priced winner wired each day at an extremely low price to clients throughout the country; if you have idle money, money to invest, money that should be earning money, a postal card will bring you our Racing Manual of useful turf information, with our entirely new and original plan, indorsed by press and public and recommended by prominent banks and bankers. Note our big display advertisement on sporting page. Reference, State National bank of New Orleans. The Co-Operative Turf Association, Inc., New Orleans, La.

ONE DOLLAR invested weekly for 10 weeks makes $90. Thorough investigation solicited. Best references. Legitimate business proposition. Address Standard Proprietary Company, Downing Building, New York.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous Financial.

UNSALABLE STOCKS in oil, mining or any industrial company; we have a customer for a large amount of such securities. Write us what you have.

U. S. SECURITY CO.,
317 Third ave., Pittsburgh.

Birds and Dogs.

EUROPEAN BIRD STORE.

For canaries, parrots, mocking birds, goldfinches, linnets, French poodles, puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums; breeding cages and supplies.

907 Penn ave.
THOMAS HURST, Prop.

JUST RECEIVED—A new lot of St. Andreasburg Roller canaries; also Hartz Mountain canaries, $2 each; guaranteed to sing, female canaries, breeding cages and all supplies; goldfish and aquariums; send for catalogue. New York Bird Store, 615 Smithfield st.

A NEW lot of St. Andreasburg Roller canaries; also Hartz Mountain canaries, $2 each; guaranteed to sing; female canaries, breeding cages and all supplies; goldfish and aquariums; send for catalogue. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

GOLDEN and Buff Wyandottes, Belgian hares.

DECKER POULTRY CO.,
Parkway, Allegheny.

Pianos.

REAL BARGAIN.

REAL PIANO BARGAIN—A handsome mahogany cased-upright piano, seven and one-third octaves, elastic action, finely finished and of rich tone quality; will be sold this week for $165. It is not what you pay for a thing that makes it cheap or dear, but what the thing itself is worth. This piano is worth $325, thus in buying you save a large item. Of course, the piano has been used a short time, but is really good as new and you can scarcely tell the difference. Call and see this splendid bargain at once. It will interest you if you have the slightest intention to buy a piano.

J. M. HOFFMANN & CO.,
537 Smithfield st.

$450 PIANO, renowned upright, guaranteed ten years, cover, stool, books, sheet music, good as new; family sells very cheap. Box 1557, Pittsburgh.

USED Brambach piano, cheap. Write R. O. Suter, 6202 Penn ave.

Sewing Machines.

BIG BARGAINS.

100 shopworn and trial sewing machines; all makes; must be disposed of in a short time to make room for our new stock of machines. REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
H. CARTER, GEN. AGENT,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou.

WE REPAIR all makes of sewing machines; lowest prices; all work warranted; genuine needles and attachments of all makes.

H. CARTER,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou. Bell 'phone 3340, ring 2 Grant.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75.

Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.

F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—A $100 No. 2 Hammond typewriter with three type shuttles, for only $40 cash. Has been used but little and has never needed repairs. Is as good as new. If not found as represented may be returned and money will be refunded. W. J. Wambaugh, Jumonville, Fayette Co., Pa.

Horses and Vehicles.

AT THE ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE, 516 and 518 First st., Allegheny, you always find a large selection of horses of all descriptions, heavy draught and general purpose horses a specialty; fresh arrivals every week.

FOR SALE—Speed, two fast trotting mares and one pacing mare; sound, city broke, for sale cheap; can be seen at Thubron's sale stables, Montgomery ave. and Federal st., Allegheny.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty streets.

Miscellaneous.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of W. K. McElroy, agent for real estate department Pennsylvania Railroad Company, room No. 118, Union station, Pittsburgh, until 12 o'clock noon, February 21, 1903, for the material in the following houses in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, viz.: Hamilton ave. (south side), Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from Fifth ave., Kelly st. (near North Linden ave.), Nos. 6736, 6737, 6742 and 6745; Frankstown ave. (near North Linden ave.), Nos. 6738, 6739, 6740 and 6741; North Linden ave. (north of Frankstown ave.), Nos. 825, 836, 837, 845, 847, 861, 864, 866, 868 and 84; Angle alley (near Lincoln ave.) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6624, 6626 and 6628; Tennis st., Nos. 6601, 6603, 6606, 6610, 6612 and 6612 in rear; Lyric ave., No. 5561; Saxon alley (near Park and Rowan aves.), Nos. 6410, 6410 rear, 6412, 6414 and 6416. Bids should be marked "For East End Buildings" and may be made, including all of the above houses, or separately for any of them. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Purchasers will be required to have all materials removed by March 24, 1903. For further information apply to W. K. McElroy, room 118, Union station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Unredeemed pair of solitaire diamond earrings, pledge No. 45231, weighing over 1¼ carat; pure white and perfect; original cost $175; will sell for $95.

FOR SALE.

Unredeemed solitaire diamond ring, claw mounting, weighing over 2¼ carat; pure white and perfect; original cost $265; will sell for $175.

Call at once.
MARKET ST. LOAN OFFICE,
214 Market st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand combination bolt and pipe cutter, one shaper, one drill press, one car wheel press.

New sheaves of all kinds, wire rope, and all kinds of machinery for haulage plants; write for prices; quick repairing a specialty. J. & J. B. Milholland Co., 714 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Greatest bargains ever offered in fireproof safes; don't buy a safe until you get prices from C. W. Franklin; you will be surprised what you can save. Store No. 6 Fourth ave.; booklets free; safes repaired.

FOR SALE—Auction sale of household goods to pay for storage and hauling charges, Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17, at 9:30 a. m. Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Magee st., near Fifth ave.

MORE wonderful than any that you have tried are Prof. Hatry's readings. Advice on health, business, marriage, affairs of life. Daily, evenings, Sunday afternoons. Ladies 50c; gents $1.00. 543 Smithfield.

FOR SALE—Arbuckles and Lion Coffee, 10c; corn, 5 cans 25c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c; fine butter, 15c, 17c, 20c; fine yellow creamery, 25c. Mail your orders. HOUSTON, Allegheny market.

STORE COUNTER, cigar wall case, safe, piano, two 30-gallon oil tanks, sideboard, folding bed, register, slot machine, gas range. 233 Diamond st. SEWARD RANSOM.

FOR SALE—Cheap; furniture for 4 rooms complete; can also rent house, which contains 5 rooms and bath. 4 Bennett place, near Frankstown and Lang ave.

DESKS—A few small and medium-sized roll tops, three bookkeeper desks, one flat top, office chairs and tables, refrigerator and pool tables. 418 Diamond st.

COUNTERS, shelving, wall-cases, safes, showcases, six millinery cases, outside cases. PITTSBURGH AUCTION CO., 618-620 Wylie ave.

A WONDERFUL French clairvoyant; what he tells comes true; send 10c and birthday. PROF. E. GARNOT, box 2179, Boston, Mass.

PIANO and stool for sale; $125; Knabe, grand square, three-stringed; carved case and legs; in fine condition. 127 Larimer ave.

FANCY WORK—Silk perfumed sachet bags, 3 for 10 cents, fragrant as the rose, 3 for 10 cents. Box 278, Allegheny, Pa.

FILTER STONE for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. JOSEPH RICE, 120 Fourth ave.

SAFES—Safes at reduced prices.
WM. FRAGER, 110 Market st.

PERSONAL—Baths and massage. Anna Day, 642 Penn ave., first floor.

VAPOR BATHS—510 Cedar ave. Mrs. R. L.

LOST.

LOST—A pocketbook containing $6.49 and a gold ring, on or about January 31. The initials on the ring were M. B. and B. M., Oct. 24. A reward of $3 will be paid to the finder and leave the same at Boggs & Buhl's store, Allegheny.

LOST—Two white and liver-colored pointers, dog and bitch. Reward if returned to No. 223 Coltart square, Pittsburgh.

MEETINGS.

Office of National Fire Proofing Company,
February 13, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Fire Proofing Company will be held at the offices of the company, Frick building, on Thursday, February 19, 1903, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Books for both preferred and common stock will be closed on the 18th and 19th, inclusive.

C. G. JONES, Secretary.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

JAMES P. BROOKS DANCING ACADEMY, 1010 Penn ave.—Advanced class Thursdays; beginners' classes Monday and Friday evenings.

PATENTS.

H. C. Evert & Co., Patents
A Penny Saved
Is A Penny Made
And
A Single Thought
May Make You Rich
A Postal Card
Is All You Need
[illegible]
We Will Tell You How
[illegible]
A Dollar
To Obtain Financial Assistance.
You Will Need
One Of Our Booklets
If You Are Interested.
Our Clients
Are Pleased
[illegible]
We Defend
All Our Patents
For Seventeen Years
In Case of Infringement
Free of Charge.
No Other Firm
Gives You
[illegible]
Superior Service
and
Moderate Fees
Our Work
Is Strictly First Class.
Read
Read
What The Patent Office
Has Been Granting
Our Clients.
J. C. Sheer—Shoe Shining Machine, No. [illegible]
T. L. Weiss—Nail Slot and Fastener, No. [illegible]
W. F. Bowers—Rail Connection, No. [illegible]
J. A. Boyd—Wrench, No. [illegible]
R. Y. McCabe—Screw Elevator, No. [illegible]
T. G. Caldwell—Belt Fastner, No. [illegible]
S. Sulte—Hobby Horse, Merry-Go-Round, No. [illegible]
Schlieper & Steinbock—Stud, No. [illegible]
Geo. Hirschell—Hose Coupling, No. [illegible]
W. A. Marqua—Tricycle, No. [illegible]
G. R. Roughly—Ozonizer, No. [illegible]
J. V. Emmett—Check Rein Holder, No. [illegible]
All Are Well Pleased
With Our Work.
If You Have
A New Invention
Consult Us.
We Do Not Charge
For Consultation and Advice.
HERE IS
Invent
Invent
Invent
Money Maker.
A quick fire hose coupling.
A folding Trunk.
A quick acting money wrench.
A lock hat and coat rack.
A cheap motor vehicle.
Combination Garden Tools.
A curtain frame for doors and windows.
A quick acting street car brake.
A combination stepladder and bedstead.
A match box that will deliver one match at a time.
A rail joint without nuts and bolts.
A metallic tie and rail fastener combined.
A wash stand that may be adjusted to any height.
A smoking pipe that may be easily cleaned.
Toys and Games.
A switch throwing device that may be operated from the platform of the car.
If You Have
A New Idea,
Bring Us
A Sketch or Model.
We Will Give You
Our Opinion
Whether Your Invention
Is Patentable.
You Will Find Us
At Our Office
From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
H. C. Evert & Co.,
Leading
Patent Lawyers,
305 Smithfield St.,
Opp. Postoffice,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,
HAIR ABOVE BEARD LINE,
MOLES, RED NOSE,
BIRTHMARKS, BLACKHEADS,
AND ALL FACIAL BLEMISHES
OUR SPECIALTY.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
CONSULTATION FREE AT OFFICE,
OR BY LETTER.

Electrolysis when properly applied is the only remedy for facial defects.

WE ARE EXPERTS.
NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
606 BIJOU BUILDING, PITTSBURGH.

PERSONAL—Wanted—A few pupils to learn bookkeeping free and pay for tuition from their earnings after we place them in positions; you can learn at your own home in a few weeks without loss of time or money; we guarantee it; we teach you free and get you a position. Write for full information and our free book, "How to Succeed in Business." It tells you how you can better your position and make more money. Commercial Correspondence School, Drawer C D, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL—Stop paying rent. Join the Co-Operative Home Purchasing association, incorporated, which buys homes for its members in any locality at $7 per month, including taxes and insurance. We are the oldest company doing business in Pittsburgh, and are beyond the experimental stage. We court investigation as to our plan and stability. For full information address 401 House Building. Representatives wanted everywhere.

MUSICAL EDUCATION!
SIMPLE METHOD!

Mandolins, violins, banjos, guitars, including 36 lessons; payments easy; open evenings. Hemisphere Conservatories, 543 Smithfield st.; 526 Federal st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—A. J. Walp of Meadville, Pa., well known to business men, cured of catarrh of stomach, painful swollen limbs and excessive gas in stomach by SINGER'S BLOOD PURIFIER. At druggists.

PERSONAL—Auction sale of household goods to pay for storage and hauling charges, Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17, at 9:30 a. m. Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Magee st., near Fifth ave.

PERSONAL—Professor Frank Charles, phrenologist, can be consulted on business, property, marriage and all affairs of life. Office, 510 West Lacock st., near circus grounds, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Hair parlors; full line of hair goods; switches $1 up; gents' wigs and toupees; scalp treatment, three months for $5. Miss E. Young, 107 Sixth st., second floor.

PERSONAL—Pocket Inhaler. Cures catarrh, colds, headache; stops toothache; price 25c; catalogue free. Standard Supply Co., Lake, N. Y.

DR. LESOURD, chiropodist and manicure, scientific massage by Swedish expert to select patronage exclusively. 911 Federal, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—New sanitarium, 43 Marion st., city, now open night and day, with all conveniences; massage and all forms of baths.

PERSONAL—Madame Duval, world's greatest scientific palmist, can be consulted on all matters at 328 Penn ave.

LADIES send 10c for catalogue rubber goods and sample for women. F. Beard Co., Louisville, Ky.

PERSONAL—Thermal baths, massage, magnetic healing, facial massage. 108 W. North ave.

PERSONAL — DR. HEASLEY, chiropodist, corns, bunions, etc. 545 Smithfield st.

PERSONAL—Baths, manicuring. Elsie Mills, 800 Penn ave., second floor.

ZOZA Kenilworth,
515 Penn ave.

PERSONAL—Miss B. Hubler, manicuring, 543 Smithfield st.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

M'SWEENEY'S Interstate Detective Agency, 425 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa.; transacts a general detective business; all communications strictly confidential.

AUCTION SALES.

Important Auction Sale

TWO CARLOADS OF SAMPLES FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE EXPOSITION. ALSO LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF CARPETS AND RUGS SENT TO THE ROOMS FOR SALE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION CO., 24 and 26 NINTH STREET.

Two carloads of Samples, Embracing Leather Suites, Couches, Chairs, Rockers, Desks, Fine Chamber Suites in Mahogany and Oak, [illegible] Hallracks, Wardrobes, [illegible] Extension Tables, [illegible] o'clock and will continue until all Goods are sold. Goods now on exhibition.

HENRY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

COMPLETE furnishings of a 7-roomed house will be sold at auction on Tuesday, February 17. Starting at 10 a. m. At [illegible] Hazelwood.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Sugar Coated Pills Hold Bitter Doses

Don't be misled by vague, [illegible] promises of low rates, etc. Our rate is [illegible] the lowest in [illegible]

Six Per Cent.

Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.

CAPITAL, $250,000 00.

MONEY When in need of money call on us
MONEY [illegible]
MONEY [illegible]
MONEY [illegible]
MONEY [illegible]
MONEY THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.,
MONEY 411 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

A Penny Saved Is a Penny Made, at the OLD RELIABLE LOAN OFFICE, [illegible] 4 Fourth ave., where the rate is the lowest. [illegible]

JOS. DE ROY & SONS,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Rates positively the lowest.

HERE IT IS.

Salary loans, furniture loans. Give us a call before going elsewhere. Our rates are the lowest.

PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.,
626 Fourth ave., room 601 Times building.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc.; [illegible]

J. Q. H. SMITH, 412 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY FOR TOM, DICK AND HARRY.
PENN TRUST COMPANY,
Room [illegible]
Marine National Bank Bldg. Phone, P. & A., 1170 Main.

WANTED—To borrow $3,500 on property [illegible] The Gazette.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES AND COLLATERAL [illegible] THE PUBLIC TRUST CO. [illegible]

PARTIES [illegible] wanting to borrow money on first mortgages call on the
GUARANTEE TITLE & TRUST CO.,
224 Frick building.

PRIVATE party has from $5,000 to $200,000 to loan on good security at 5 and 6 per cent; East End property preferred. Address R 83, The Gazette.

PRIVATE party will loan any part of $500,000 at 4 or 4½ per cent on good property or on collateral; no delay. P. O. box 1486, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN on easy monthly payments. PENN LOAN ASSOCIATION, 243 Fourth ave.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st. Ally

MACHINERY.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.
20" x 36" x 36" (750 H. P.) L. H. McIntosh & Seymour.
24" x 33" (500 H. P.) R. H. Buckeye.
20" x 20" (250 H. P.) C. C. Greene.
16" x 16" (175 H. P.) C. C. Greene.
15½"x15" (175 H. P.) C. C. Armington & Sims.
15" x 14" (150 H. P.) C. C. Ideal.
13¾"x18½"x15" Cross Compond (200 H. P.) Armington & Sims.
14" x 16" (125 H. P.) R. H. Greene.
13" x 13" (110 H. P.) C. C. Ball.
12" x 14" (100 H. P.) L. H. Russell.
11½"x 18¾"x13" Upright cross compound (175 H. P.) Armington & Sims.
CORLISS ENGINES.
38" x 72" (1,400 H. P.) R. H. Corliss Steam Engine Company.
30" x 60" (700 H. P.) R. H. Hamilton Corliss Engine Company.
24" x 36"x48" Tandem compound (800 H. P.) L. H. Philadelphia Corliss Engine Company.
24" x 48" (400 H. P.) R. H. Smith-Hebbs & Rankin.
23" x 60" (350 H. P.) L. H. Corliss Steam Engine Company.
20" x 32"x42" heavy duty cross compound (600 H. P.) Allis.
17" x 36" (190 H. P.) L. H. Greene.
16" x 36" (160 H. P.) L. H. Greene.
12" x 24" (90 H. P.) R. H. Scott.

Also a complete line of throttling governor engines manufactured by standard engine builders.

BOILERS.

Horizontal, tubular, vertical water tube, waste heat water tube, locomotive type and portable—all sizes in stock, both new and second-hand. Write us if you have any machinery for sale.

WICKES BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office Warehouses
808 Frick building. 45th st. & A. V. R. R.

ENGINES.
22x54 and 28x60 Corliss.
20x24 Automatic.
12x21x24 Cross Compound.
Engines of all sizes.
4 60x16 Tubular Boilers.
18x19x36 Planer.
1 20-in. Drill Press.
1 60-ton Hydraulic Wheel Press.
1 5-ton Yale & Towne Traveling Crane.
1 42x58-ft. Steel Building.
ATWELL MACHINERY COMPANY,
507 Hamilton Building.
Bell 'phone, L 893 Grant. P. & A., 2839 Main.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. B. D. REED, 32 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

12 and 16-pound tee rails, immediate shipment.

Boilers, pumps, engines, tanks, etc.
HOMER BOWES, 611 Penn ave.,
Pittsburgh. Telephone 567 Grant.

LOT of shafting, two heavy braiding machines, 16 and 32-carriers; an 11,000-pound kettle.

N. C. AYRES,
426 Diamond Street.

FOR SALE—New 16-lb. rails, second-hand machinery; one 35 h. p. upright boiler, stoves, grate bars, etc. J. & B. JONES & CO., Allegheny, Pa. 'Phones 172 North.

Sewing Machines.

FOR SALE—Domestic sewing machines at cost. We have to move. 103 Sixth st., second door from bridge.

FOR SALE—Two 20-horse second hand mounted boiler and engine, and complete sawmill outfits. Address Box 525, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL.

MOVING?

If so, employ practical and experienced parties; it is the cheapest. Light wagons for hire, with or without drivers. Also carriers of passengers and packages to Perrysville and Wexford.

J. O'NEIL EXPRESS,
813 and 815 West Diamond, Allegheny.
Both 'Phones No. 453, Allegheny.

WANTED—Proposition from builders or contractors to construct 15 to 30 houses to cost from $1,500 to $2,500 each, and take clear lots, Twenty-third ward; good location, in part payment; balance cash. For particulars address Y 57, The Gazette.

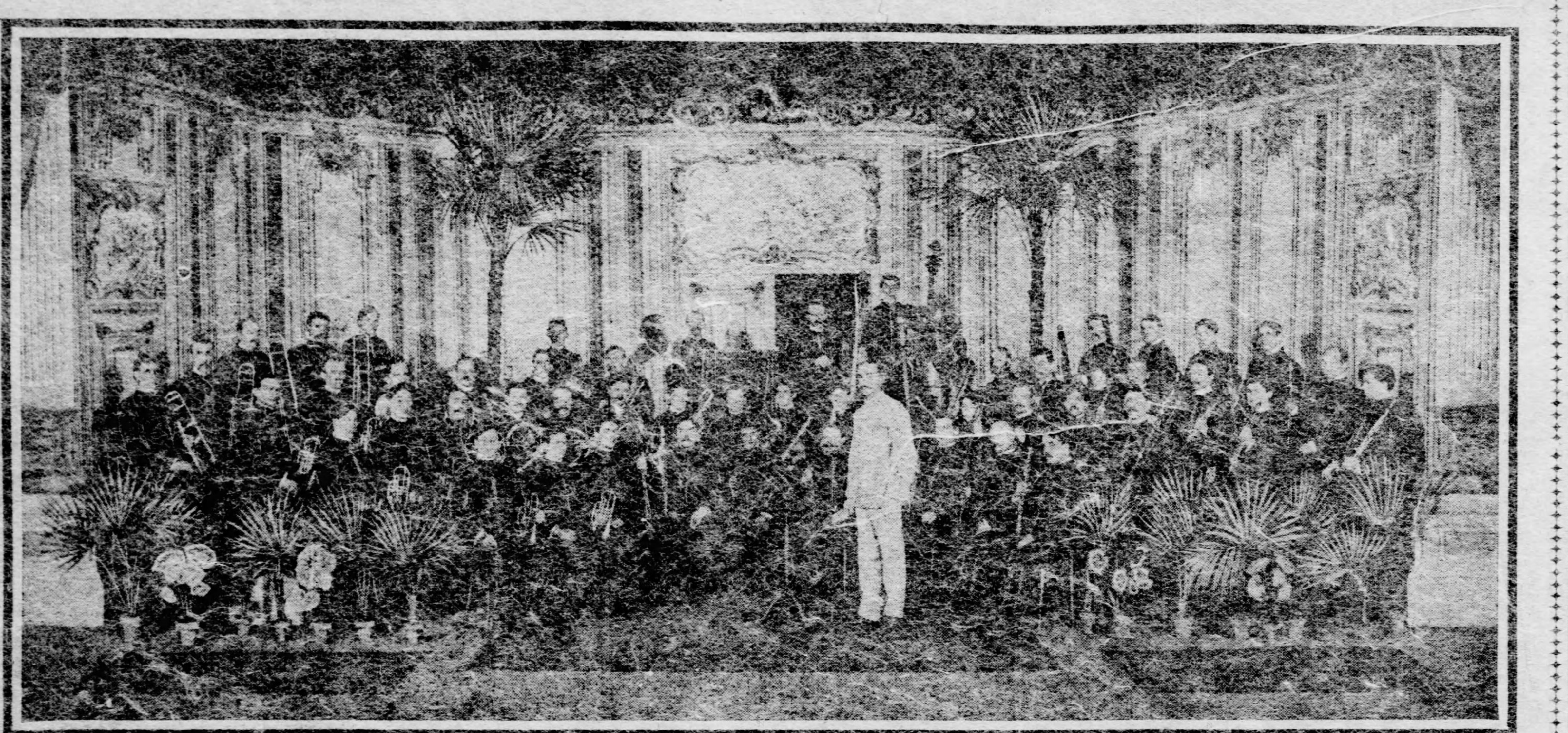
BUILDING PLANS.

BUILDING PLANS

BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD call and see our large assortment of BUILDING PLANS of low cost 4 to 12-roomed dwelling houses. We also design Hotels, Business Blocks, Apartment Houses, etc.

A. E. LINKENHEIMER, Architect,
438 FOURTH AVE.
P. & A. PHONE 1805 MAIN.

HOMESTEAD LIBRARY BAND OF 50, WHICH WILL TAKE AN EASTERN TRIP



The Homestead Library band, organized four years ago by A. C. Dinkey, superintendent of the Homestead steel works of the Carnegie Steel Company, and composed principally of employes of the steel works, is arranging for a tour of the eastern cities the coming summer. The tour is being arranged under the direction of Mr. Dinkey, and the band expects to play at Atlantic City, New York, Philadelphia and a number of other cities. The band is one of the finest equipped musical organizations in Pennsylvania, and since its organization has gained a wide reputation. During the winter months the band gives weekly concerts in the Homestead library, which are attended by hundreds of people from Homestead and nearby towns. The present membership is 50 musicians, and an orchestra and choir has been formed among the members. Last summer the band played at Schenley and other parks in Greater Pittsburgh. Edwin C. Dolin, the conductor, is from Stanton, Va., where he was a musical director for several years prior to coming to Homestead.

MILLIONS SPENT IN FINE CIGARS

Pittsburghers Yearly Consume 182,500,000 Smokes, Not Counting Cigarettes.

INTERESTING FIGURES

Conservative Estimates Place the Annual Value of the Local Trade in Smoke at Nearly Five Million Dollars.

"Pittsburgh is a 'smoky city' in more than one sense," said a local tobacco dealer, "and it is not all coal smoke, either." We have over 160,000 human smoke consumers, and an average of 500,000 cigars and stogies are burned up here every day in the year. This means that 182,500,000 cigars are used in 12 months and that the year's value of this invisible but wonderful conflagration is $4,562,000. This does not include the thousands of cigarettes burnt up. Have a smoke."

"Remember, now, that I am speaking of the territory within the limits of Greater Pittsburgh," he continued, "and will be able to give you some interesting figures.

"Take, for instance, all the cigar stock carried in warehouses and in tobacco stores of all kinds. Take this great quantity of the cured weed and pile it up on Grant street and you would be surprised to find that it would be sufficient to erect a structure of the height of the Frick building and would be of considerable magnitude in other proportions.

SMOKE OF A GIANT.

"Imagine a giant—a man, perhaps half a mile tall—would come along from Texas with a pipe cut from the big trees of California. Let us imagine that he would use the Frick building for a stool and decide to take a quiet smoke. He could fill his pipe ten times over and smoke for a whole year—providing the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards would not get out an injunction to have him desist.

"Of course this sounds very much like a 'pipe,' but it will give you an idea of the magnitude of the tobacco business in Greater Pittsburgh."

Dealers in this city say that only an approximate estimate can be placed on the amount of stock carried here. Figures on the number of cigars and stogies held in warehouses and on the shelves of the stores are more easily obtainable and are reckoned with a considerable degree of accuracy. A conservative estimate fixes the total stock at 300,000,000, representing a value of nearly $10,000,000. The revenue tax on this great output is $3 a thousand.

Figuring that the average length of each cigar is 4 inches, the total length of the cigars in Pittsburgh today would be sufficient to girdle the earth if laid in a row and a few were borrowed from the dealers of Butler, Punxsutawney and Kittanning. If these were all given to one man with the privilege of smoking one cigar after each meal he would have enough to last him for nearly 300,000 years.

MANY FINE CIGARS SOLD.

"There are more fine cigars sold in Pittsburgh than in any other city of its population in the United States," said a well-known wholesale dealer. "On account of the great popularity of the stogie, there is a comparatively small demand for the cheaper brands of cigars, and the people prefer the imported makes. I think it is safe to say that 90 per cent of the smokers in this city use either stogies or the best cigars. Of course in this I leave cigarette smokers out of the question.

"In the last 30 days 12 new first class retail stores have been started in Pittsburgh. There are now 50 first class stores, and there are small establishments almost without number."

Estimates in the output of cigars in the United States and of those imported from the West Indies and the far east are computed on the statistics furnished by the revenue offices. During the month of November, 1902, tax was paid on 562,444,393 cigars and stogies. The tax on cigars and stogies being the same, the government has no statistics on the various classes of the output.

National Union to Banquet.

The National union will give its annual banquet on Monday, February 23, at the Monongahela house. The National union is a fraternal organization with an insurance feature. It is composed chiefly of business men and has a membership of 60,000. The president, M. G. Jefferis, a lawyer of Janesville, Wis., and other officers from adjoining states, will attend. Judges, lawyers and business men will constitute the local guests. The general public is invited.

Mr. Haymaker's election is a guarantee of clean government. Vote right.

HALF MILLION RAISED.

McKinley National Memorial Association Needs $100,000 More Before Anything Will Be Done.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—The McKinley National Memorial association has issued a statement to the effect that it has collected more than $500,000 during the first year of its organization. The association announces that it will be necessary to collect something more than $100,000 additional before anything will be done toward building the monument.

The trustees have decided to undertake the collection of this additional sum through the postoffice and department stores of the country by placing in their hands a supply of the souvenir certificates to be given to all contributors of $1 or more. These certificates will ultimately go to all the contributors.

In large cities, where comparatively few people visit the postoffice, the certificates will be sent to department stores for distribution.

"This nomination came to me unsolicited and leaves me unhampered by personal pledges."—John C. Haymaker.

Take Pity on
Your Face.
TRY
COKE
SHAVING
FOAM
and find out what a REALLY comfortable shave is.
Collapsible Tubes
25 cents at
Barbers and Druggists.
A. R. Bremer Co., Chicago.
For sale by May Drug Co., Jos. Fleming & Son, Christy's Drug Store and P. C. Schilling Co.

DENIES SECRET DEAL WITH NEW YORK AGENT

Geo. H. Everson Says He Did Not Fraudulently Promise $200,000 Worth of Stock to Float Steel Company Bonds.

Attorney J. D. Watson, representing the plaintiff in the suit of George H. Everson against William S. Haugh, filed an answer to the petition of the defendant to show cause why judgment should not be opened. The plaintiff claims a sum of money is due him for services rendered.

Haugh alleged that Everson claimed to possess a patent for making steel and iron, and that it was agreed to form a company. Haugh also says he discovered Everson had a secret agreement with his New York agent, whereby the latter was to get $200,000 worth of the stock for floating the bonds, but when he, Haugh, discovered this, he refused to have anything more to do with the matter.

Everson now alleges that he never made any false or fradulent statements to induce Haugh to sign the agreement, and that the charge is scandalous and is without foundation. He says that he had no secret agreement with his agent, but did make an offer to give him something extra out of his own share of the stock, but that it is not true that he made it impossible for Haugh to carry out the agreement, had he been so disposed or possessed of the ability. Everson accuses Haugh of being guilty of delay and accuses him of having worthless security as his bond. The case has been pending for some time.

SIMON GETS TWO YEARS.

Criminal Court Judges Clean Up the Week's Work With Many Sentences—Clifton Jones' Troubles.

A number of persons appeared in criminal court for sentence yesterday. In several cases prosecutors who had the costs placed on them by the juries were called and placed in the custody of the sheriff until they settled the amounts.

John Simon, who was convicted of embezzling $1,000 while the confidential clerk of Joseph Tomcsanyi, a Duquesne banker, was sentenced to the workhouse for two years.

Clifton Jones, a young negro, who entered a plea of guilty to a felonious charge, was sent to the Western penitentiary for two years and 10 days. Jones eloped with 14-year-old Fannie Scott and procured a marriage license, which he said he considered was the certificate of marriage. The court could find no excuse for Jones believing he was married to the girl.

I. Stein, who pleaded guilty to attempting to pass a check which he raised from $2 to $22 was given two years to the workhouse.

Sarah Glancey, who was convicted of assault and battery on her husband, William Glancy, broke into tears when the court said he was undecided whether he would send her to the workhouse or to jail. She expected her freedom, but the court gave her 10 days to the workhouse.

Other sentences were:

John Marcenak, charged with the larceny of some goods from the Allegheny Valley railroad, one day to the workhouse; Edward Klein, misdemeanor, usual sentence; Angelo Luzio, felonious assault and battery, cut Linga Danmieci, four months to the workhouse; Peter and William Target and Frank Apoch, receiving stolen goods, sentence suspended; Jennie Jackson, illegal sale of liquor, fined $500, and sentenced to the workhouse for three months; Anthony Kempf and Peter Miller, larceny of some sledges, the former six and the latter eight months to the workhouse; Andrew Gleason, Jr., aggravated assault and battery, fined $25 and costs; Fred Kelly, same offense and same fine; Louis Kovack and Frank Rodnar, convicted of the unlawful cutting and wounding of George Racz and Julius P. Speed, at Clairton, each sentenced to six months to the workhouse.

The sentence of John Vierheller, made January 10 last, for a term of six months in the workhouse, was modified to two months. He was convicted of aggravated assault and battery.

New Suits Filed.

New suits were entered as follows:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Adam Dietrich—W. E. Hildebrand	Sci fa m l
Same—Frank P. Howley	Assp

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Caroline Jacoby—Jacob Sollberger	Assp
W. D. Johnston—Amanda I. Morrow	Ex att
Michael Kroth—Chas. P. Ilhig	Assp
Teresa Fox et al.—H. Denny et al.	Ap

COMMON PLEAS NO. 3.

Theodore Flora—Dravo Construction Co.	Tres
Enterprise National Bank—Miller Bros.	Assp
Ira S. Finch—R. Gudinsky	Rep

Monday's Trial Lists.

Criminal court—Commonwealth vs. Anthony Arrognast, I. Stein, Jos. Griffith, Mike Sudder, Fred Wright, Casper Knoblock, S. Niedzielski, Jno. Payne et al., John Pourosso, James McKenna, Ella Patton, George Bond (2), Jacob Korbus et al., James Wender, Albert Dickerson, Robert Ford, Wm. Dooley et al., George Haller, Simon Zbik, Harry Deyer, Ignatius Koenig, Mary Lewis, Charles H. Wagner (2), John H. Young, James Quinn, Stephen Frey et al., Grace Fowler, Henry Taylor, Albert Taylor (2), Fred Lawell, James Emerick (2), Wm. Washington, Leo Metzner, Harry Martin, Alex. Orloskey, Thos. Marks et al., James D. Marks, Dan Gould, G. J. Piper et al., John Baran.

Common pleas No. 1—Argument list.

Common pleas No. 2—McCormick Harvester Machine Co. vs. Dewar et al., Slater vs Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Gruber vs. Duncan, Klinger et al. vs. Carlisle, John vs. Cable.

TWO COURTS DIFFER.

Opinions of Judges Evans and Macfarlane Are the Reverse in Similar Cases.

Judge J. A. Evans handed down an opinion yesterday in the suit of Clara S. Huddleson against the city of Allegheny. The case was an appeal from the award of a board of viewers on a sewer improvement. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of 6¼ cents, and on this the prothonotary taxed the cost against the city. The city appealed from the taxation of the costs, and the question at issue was whether the plaintiff could recover costs, the jury having given a verdict for the plaintiff.

Judge Evans says the basis for the recovery of costs is the statute of Glouster, sixth, Edward I. This a part of the common law of Pennsylvania. He quotes Chief Justice Wills, Justice Sterrett and Judge Roberts as to the construction placed on this statute, and determines that the prothonotary was right in taxing the costs. The appeal of the city was dismissed.

A week ago Judge MacFarlane decided, in a case against Allegheny county, where 6¼ cents were recovered, that the plaintiff was not entitled to costs.

POLICE ALLOWED TIME.

Hearing in Habeas Corpus Case for Release of Lillian Allman Held Over.

The application of Lillian Allman to be released from the Allegheny police station, on a writ of habeas corpus, was heard in common pleas court No. 1, yesterday, before Judges Marshall, Brown and James R. MacFarlane. She was arrested on a telegraphic request from Buffalo. Her attorneys held that an arrest without a warrant is illegal.

Judge MacFarlane considered that such arrests are not strictly legal. Detective James Steel stated that requisition papers are on the way, and thought if the prisoner was released there might be difficulty in finding her after the papers are received.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow, the woman being left in charge of the police. She is accused of having secured money and also some furniture from an installment house in Buffalo, for which she did not settle.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Theodore Flora sued the Dravo Construction Company for $20,000 damages for alleged injuries received while employed by the defendant.

Albert Kennedy was appointed high constable of the borough of Wilkinsburg by the court of quarter sessions. Kennedy had complied with the usual law and had given the public notice of his application being filed.

Mary Dodds petitioned the court to be declared a feme sole trader, averring that her husband, William S. Dodds, has been addicted to drunkeness for a period of more than six months, and has neglected to support her and their six children. She claims she is possessed of real estate and wishes to continue to deal in real estate and building.

Judge J. D. Shafer granted an injunction in the case of James Lee and others against the United Coke and Coal Company and others, restraining them from putting a railroad switch in a street in Port Vue borough. The court said the blockading of the street prevented the only means of access the plaintiffs had, thereby damaging them. The defendants are required to give security to the plaintiff if the street is used.

In common pleas court No. 1 quo warranto proceedings were begun in behalf of Joseph Gimesky and others against Andrew Drobny and others to oust them as members of a Slavonic order of Braddock. There is a factional fight on in the order and both sides claim to have elected the officers. It is alleged that at the first meeting at which Gimesky was elected president a riot ensued, and the books and papers were seized by the opposition to the faction headed by Gimesky, a fight resulting. After the meeting was adjourned the defendants got together and elected new officers.

Six Sent to Reform School.

Magistrate Bernard McKenna yesterday morning committed six boys who are suspected by the police of numerous petty crimes, and against whom many complaints have been received, to the Morganza reform school. They were Charles Hogan, 10 years old; Frank Jones, 9 years old; Charles Dunlap, 12 years old; Charles Scott, 12 years old; Albert Holtzman, 14 years old, and Henry Gray, 11 years old.

LATE SOCIETY NEWS

Monongahela council, Knights of Columbus, held its third anniversary reception at Syria temple, Washington street and Webster avenue, Tuesday evening. Over 300 couples participated in the euchre and dancing. This was the first K. of C. affair held in Syria temple and as the Knights are now considering the advisability of a similar building they made a close inspection of the appointments of the hall. Supper was served in the large dining room on the first floor. Lecturer Ray Franz, L. M. Fagan, J. L. Tritschler, Louis Kimmel, Thomas A. Walsh, Thomas L. Kerin, Charles Shanahan and D. J. McAfee were the committee in charge.

◆

A great deal of interest is manifested in the colonial reception which will be given Tuesday evening, February 17, after the supper in the parlors of Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny. The committees appointed for the evening are composed of well-known Allegheny matrons and young girls. Mrs. William D. Hamilton is general chairman and the committees are as follows:

Dining room—Mrs. Charles L. Frisbee, chairman.

Supper table No. 1—Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Albert A. Horne, Mrs. George March, Mrs. Charles Machenney, Miss Mary Leonard, Mrs. Earnst Frey, Mrs. M. J. Schoyer, Mrs. R. T. White, Miss Wherry, Mrs. Albert Barnes.

Supper table No. 2—Mrs. James M. Rose, chairman; Mrs. Levi Colvin, Mrs. Leo Lacock, Miss Lelia Colvin, Miss Mann, Mrs. Heckel, Mrs. W. H. Mann, Mrs. William McFrederick, Miss Emily Jackson, the Misses Grubbs.

Supper table No. 3—Mrs. Edwin F. Earle, chairman; Mrs. W. A. Carr, Mrs. James M. Thoburn, Mrs. Edward Lare, Mrs. Samuel Hazlett, Miss Mary Pusey, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Mrs. R. J. McCready, Mrs. W. J. Powell.

Supper table No. 4—Mrs. William Teets, chairman; Mrs. Lulu B. Daft, Miss Adeline Aiken, Miss Eyster Mrs. R. B. Montgomery, Miss Edith Craig, Misses Sarah and Bessie Colvin.

Supper table No. 5—Mrs. Charles C. Baer, chairman; Miss Alice F. Moore, Miss Mary Lacock, Mrs. Ebenezer Hallett, Miss Lois Scaife, Miss Nellie Marsh, Mrs. C. S. Lindsay, Miss Jean Thoburn, Mrs. Wade Miller, Miss Fitzgerald.

Supper table No. 6—Mrs. William D. Hamilton, chairman; Miss Nellie A. Samson, Mrs. James Frances Haney, Mrs. George F. Freed, Mrs. Delo, Miss Anna M. Deens, Mrs. Henrietta White, Miss Schildecker, Mrs. John G. Bennett, Mrs. Lee S. Smith, Mrs. Joseph T. Colvin, Mrs. G. H. Mason, Mrs. G. L. Oliver, Miss Nellie Jones.

Candy—Miss Mary Dale Clarke, chairman; Mrs. William T. McCullough, Miss Ruth Thoburn, Miss Marshall.

Orange tree—Mrs. Henry C. Pearson, chairman; Mrs. Frederick W. Roe, Miss Emily Fuller, Miss Marion Whipple, Miss Stebbins.

Fish pond—Mrs. F. T. East, chairman; Mrs. Joseph C. Boggs, Miss Harriet Ray, Miss Carrie Marsh, Miss Mary Reed McCoy, Miss Louise Miller.

Tea table—Mrs. William B. DeArmitt, chairman—Mrs. Edward B. Scull, Mrs. William H. Black, Miss Thea Johnson, Miss Helen Horne, Miss Anna Gregg, Miss Helen Hazlett, Miss Eleanore Du Puy, Mrs. Howard M. Hooker, Miss Helen Clarke, Miss Helen Earle, Miss Eleanore Gregg, Miss Marguerite Johnson, Miss Amy DuPuy, Miss Jane Torrence.

Lemonade—Miss Anna C. Stewart, chairman; Miss Nellie Jones, Mrs. Maude Crease, Miss Cora Boggs, Mrs. Russel H. Boggs, Miss Grace Balck, Miss Sturgis.

Ice cream—Miss Elizabeth Flocker chairman; Miss May Miller, Mrs. J. Stewart Lacock, Miss Bessie Messimer, Miss Hattie Seitz, Miss Gettleman, Miss Letitia Flocker, Miss Pearl Jackson, Miss Edith Latimer, Miss Mary Sloan, Mrs. J. H. Dadds, Miss Lenkard, Miss Georgia Lacock, Miss Letitia Miller, Miss Mary A. Seitz, Miss Fay Wallace, Miss Edna Starz, Miss Hattie Mann.

On serving—Mrs. E. W. Locke, chairman; Mrs. Amanda Samson, Mrs. Margaret Keyser, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. William Graham, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.

Decorations—Miss Nellie A. Samson, chairman; Miss Adeline Aiken, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Charles Jones, Miss Sturgis, Mr. Archie Hollman.

Home-made cakes—Mrs. David B. Stewart, chairman; Mrs. Harry Thompson, Miss Anna McCullough.

Printing—Mrs. Levi Colvin, chairman; Mrs. Edwin F. Earle, Mrs. Joseph T. Colvin, Mrs. G. H. Mason.

Checks—Mrs. T. J. Jackson, Mr. George Fitzgerald.

Door—Mr. Charles Locks, Mr. Bert Barnes.

Pages—Master William Boggs, Master William Marshall.

Robbed in the Street.

A daring robbery occurred in South Highland avenue, near Kentucky, East End, Friday night, in which Mrs. Eliza Stein lost a satchel containing $50 in bills and a number of valuable papers. Mrs. Stein, with two companions, was walking slowly in South Highland avenue till a car overtook them, when a man dressed in a bicycle suit suddenly snatched the hand satchel from Mrs. Stein and ran around the corner to Kentucky avenue, where he mounted a bicycle and rode away.

NO FIGHT OVER RATES.

Fishing Club Summer Trips Are Being Arranged in Peace.

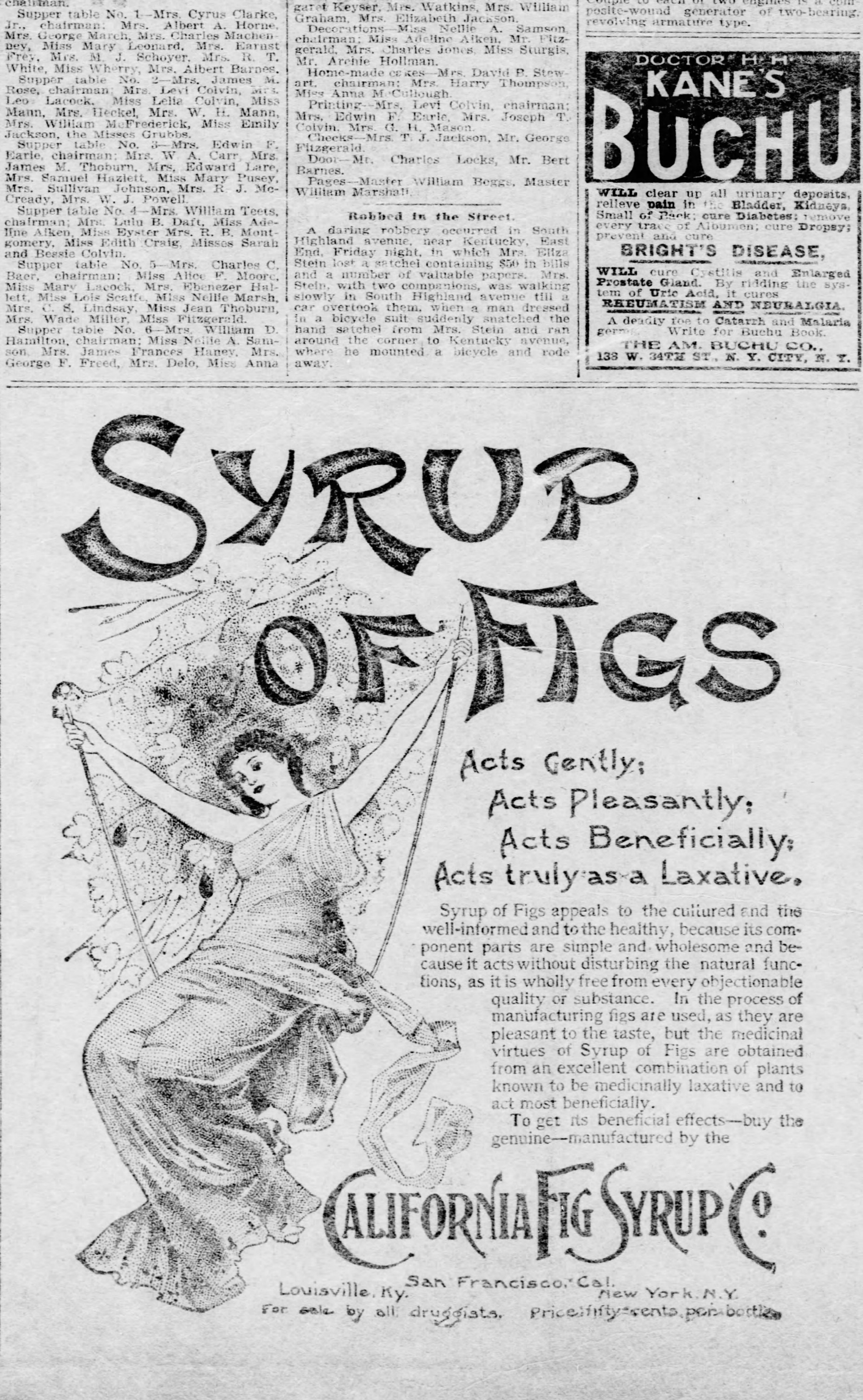
So far as rates are concerned, those to be granted fishing club rates for the coming summer seem to have been settled with much less difficulty among the railroads than in preceding seasons. The rate last year, one and one-fourth fares for the round trips for parties of 10 or more, have been put in effect for this season.

There are now about 100 of these organizations which make annual trips away from Pittsburgh, according to the passenger men who route the clubs. The business amounts altogether to about 5,000 tickets each summer the average value of the ticket being $10. For this $50,000 worth of business there is the strongest competition. The most popular resorts are the Muskoka region, the St. Lawrence river, the Mackinaw region, while some still go to points in Northern Pennsylvania near Erie, or along the streams of that section where good fishing is still found. In the competition the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh are the principal figures.

Pittsburgh Machines in Japan.

In the Osaka military arsenal in Japan, just completed, Pittsburgh Westinghouse equipment figures prominently. There are four induction motors of 40-horse power. Couple to each of two engines is a composite-wound generator of two-bearing, revolving armature type.

DOCTOR H. H.
KANE'S
BUCHU
WILL clear up all urinary deposits, relieve pain in the Bladder, Kidneys, Small of Back; cure Diabetes; remove every trace of Albumen; cure Dropsy; prevent and cure
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
WILL cure Cystitis and Enlarged Prostate Gland. By ridding the system of Uric Acid, it cures
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
A deadly foe to Catarrh and Malaria germs. Write for Buchu Book.
THE AM. BUCHU CO.,
133 W. 34TH ST., N. Y. CITY, N. Y.



Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
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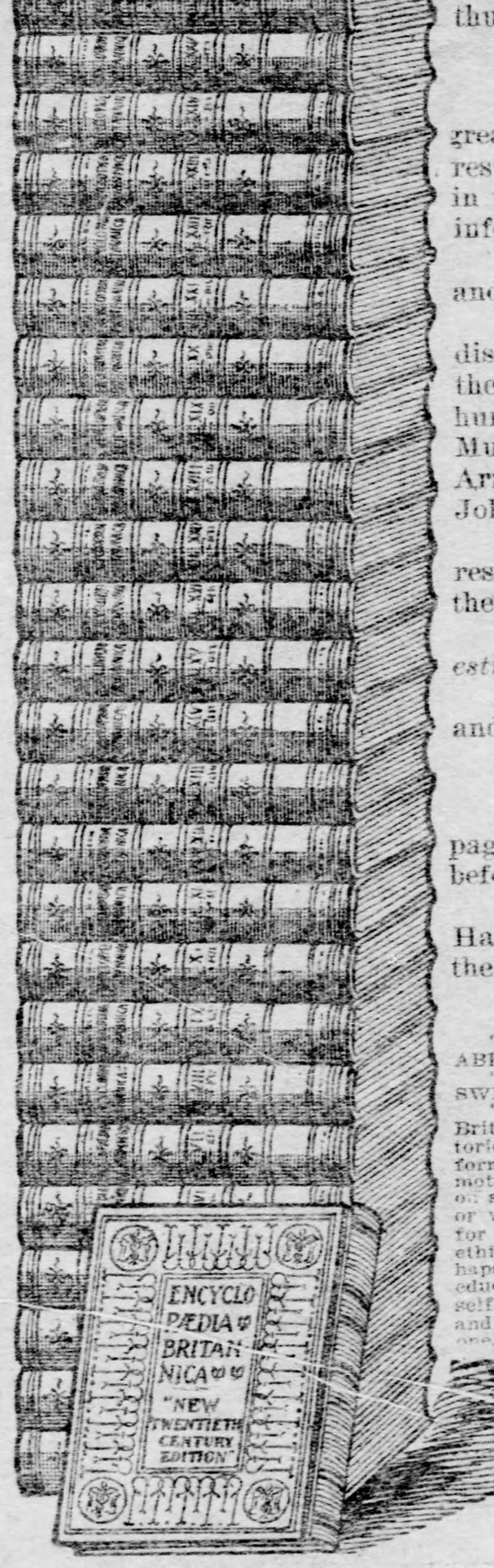
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PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

STEPHANIE'S DOG MUCH BETTER THAN LONYAY

The Count Who Married an Imperial Highness Has Troubles of His Own.

ROYALTY KNOWS HOW TO TREAT DESERTERS

Tricks Played on Stephanie and Taken Out of Her Husband—Has to Address Her as "Imperial Highness" and Take a Later Train.

By HELOISE D' ALEMCOURT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BUDAPEST, Feb. 5.—The most sorely henpecked husband in all Europe is Count Elemer Lonyay, consort to the former crown princess of Austria-Hungary.

When I met him in the reading room of the Hotel Hungaria today I was pained by his woe-begone appearance. Having come to Budapest to confer with the family lawyers about bringing suit against the wicked papers that spread the report that he and Stephanie meant to separate, he encountered a difficulty that he would never dare submit to her highness.

Yes, "highness" and "submit." The emperor took the title of "imperial" from Elemer's wife, the king of the Belgians denied her the "royal;" in the Almanac de Gotha she is plain Countess Lonyay, no more, no less. Stephanie's court-marshal has sunk to the position of "secretary;" her master of ceremony is called "courier;" her lady of the court, "companion;" her gentleman of the bed chamber, "valet;" her mistresses of the wardrobe answer to "maid" and "chamberwoman," but the husband must address her "your imperial highness;" to him her wishes continue to be "commands," while his are treated as supplications and petitions.

"Hold," he said as I came toward him, "let me first kick this royal cur into submission." The "royal cur" was an Eskimo dog given to Stephanie as a wedding present by the king of Sweden and Elemer has been obliged to guard and cuddle the beast ever since he married the first lady of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Less Than Her Dog.

You may imagine that he is not particularly fond of him. "He eats at her highness' table, sleeps in her room," he said bitterly, "while my lowly birth unfits me for such familiarity."

"What did the lawyers say?" I asked, to change the subject.

"That her highness must be willing to testify if suit is brought," answered the count, "but I refused point blank to be the bearer of a message of that sort. Let them write to her. I am not going to emphasize that she is a plain bourgeoise."

"But in England even the king acts as witness in a law court, if need be."

"In England, in England," cried Lonyay, "they are half-American there—in England a man is a man, a woman a woman, but with continental royalty it is quite different. For instance, this Eskimo-bred dog, as I said, has better rights than a lawful husband if the latter be a peek or two lower on the social scale."

Here is poor Lonyay's story of semi-imperial marital bliss—may all young men seeking alliances with crowned heads take warning thereby.

Royalty Withdraws.

The battle against the plebeian intruder into the "all-highest" circles began the moment the priest pronounced Stephanie and Lonyay man and wife. As the rings were exchanged the court marshal and mistress of the robe ostentatiously left the altar, the titled bridesmaids dropped the train of Stephanie's dress and filed out, the imperial lackeys, lining the aisles and doorways withdrew in a body, and the court equipages standing before the church rattled off at high speed the instant the great dignitaries of the crown were inside.

If it had not been for Lonyay's sisters and brothers and other relatives, the couple would have been left alone with the priest.

The new Countess Lonyay laughed at first; she thought it extremely comical that the men and women who for 20 and more years had treated her as a semi-divine personage should all of a sudden drop her like one stricken with the plague. But yesterday she might have commanded the highest in the crowd to tie her shoes, or drag a scurvy dog out of the water, and today? Ah, it's a preconcerted scheme to punish me for deserting their gilded emptiness and misery," she said to her husband; "they will come back, and when they do I will show them what Stephanie is made of."

But Stephanie never again found opportunity to try her temper on these weathercocks. They never returned, and Lonyay, poor devil! got the scoldings they so richly deserved in her highness' eyes, though as servants of the monarchical system they did no more than their duty.

It Was No Joke.

Though the court's withdrawal from the ex-crown princess had been marked by unnecessary brutality, the royal woman refused to take her case seriously. She had resigned her titles and dignities, but thought it simply a matter of form. "The good emperor" (Francis Joseph), as she calls him, would never "enforce so cruel a decree against his daughter-in-law!"

Second disappointment!

The emperor embraced and kissed her goodbye at the railway station, but his adjutant only saluted military fashion: "Kiss your hand, my gracious countess."

"Countess," not imperial highness! "Ah, what a wedding trip," says poor Lonyay. The bride flew into one of her good-sized rages and at once sat down and indited a furious telegram to Francis Joseph, demanding that his adjutant be reprimanded and ordered to render an immediate apology.

At the next station she handed the telegram to the depot master with her own imperial hands. "The brute demanded payment in advance."

"An imperial archduchess pay telegram tolls—never! Fellow, you must have taken leave of your senses. Do as I order immediately."

"Your high——, gracious countess will permit me to remark that the telegraph stations have been informed of your resignation. We are not allowed to render service toll free hereafter."

Mail Refuses Service.

When the couple arrived in Budapest, Countess Lonyay placed the telegram in an envelope, marked the letter "On Service of Her Imperial Highness, Archduchess Stephanie," and threw it into a letter box. It was returned in the course of an hour "for missing postage."

"Her highness was white with rage," said Count Lonyay, "she trembled so I thought she would shake to pieces."

As the disfranchised princess would not consent to pay postage, a courier was dispatched to Vienna to put her complaint into the emperor's hand. But only couriers from sovereigns and royal personages are received at the Hofburg, and the countess's man had to deliver his letter to a subaltern secretary, who promised to inquire after the pleasure of the minister of the imperial house, "to whom such matters must be referred." The courier might return within three days. When he did, an official envelope addressed to "Countess Lonyay, Budapest," was handed to him. In it was the Countess Stephanie's letter, "returned with the imperial minister's regrets." But even before the humiliating message reached her, the emperor had sent Stephanie a personal letter, requesting her kindly, but firmly, to desist in her "impossible pretensions" and make the best of the situation, brought upon herself.

"Done with Austria."

After that Stephanie declared that she had "done with Austria," henceworth she would take her maiden name and title as royal princess of the Belgians and duchess of Saxony. But now her father cried halt. "In matters of royal prerogative all sovereigns stick together, whether they like each other or not,' says Count Lonyay. King Leopold would not "allow his daughter to drag his name into the mire, as the wife of a mere plebeian, whose title of count is but 25 years old."

Then Stephanie appealed to the Belgian cabinet. The cabinet replied that it was in favor of her "petition," but that his majesty "was supreme in family matters." And his majestic proved his supremacy by cutting her allowance of $20,000 per annum in half. "Other kings make money by granting titles—I by witholding," this loving father is said to have remarked when he pocketed the first installment of his daughter's appanage.

"Things went from bad to worse," continued poor Lonyay, "with our marital happiness wrecked on the wedding day, her highness henceforth knew only one ambition and purpose in life: to regain the station lost by her own free will.

"When traveling she would not be known as my wife, and reassumed the name that as crown princess had shielded her incognito. But the authorities would not have it. Only royalty may masquerade under pretended titles, her highness was told; 'if you do so, we will have to prosecute you under the law.'"

Let It Out on the Count.

This made Countess Lonyay desperate, and poor Lonyay, as usual, suffered the brunt of her displeasure. She told him that, henceforth, she was unable to travel with him on the same train. He must either go ahead or follow. Elemer could not make out what she was driving at, nor did her higheness volunteer any information on the subject. However, the scheme miscarried and the husband had his humiliating experience for nothing.

Arriving at a railway station, attended by her suite only, the former crown princess expected that the royal waiting rooms would be placed at her disposal. But the station masters had their orders, and Countess Lonyay must needs sit with the common rabble, lest she preferred standing on the platform. Her last determined attempt in that direction was at Budapest. Lonyay had traveled two days in advance and on the morning of her widely advertised arrival, she sent a telegram ordering him not to come to the railway station, but to receive her in the lobby of the Hotel Hungaria. The count agreed like a good fellow desirous to humor his wife, but when she swept into the hotel she would not take his outstretched hand. Nodding proudly and disdainfully as she passed by him, she said: "You will please order your things to be removed from my apartments. I have a headache and can't be bothered."

What had happened? Stephanie had telegraphed to the Budapest station master three times while en route that she was coming on a certain train and expected to have an official reception. But when the train entered the station there was not a yard of bunting displayed, no flowers, no white-robed girls, no guard of honor, no enthusiastic crowds, not even the red-carpeted stationary steps connecting salon carriages with the platform was in evidence, and the royal waiting room was securely locked.

But the depot master was on hand, bowing and scraping and assuring "the gracious countess that she need not trouble herself appearing before the customs officers; the maid would do as well."

Lonyay in Distress.

The 10 days that followed were the most exacting in poor Lonyay's experience. His wife would see him only for a quarter of an hour or so at a time, and for no other purpose but to load him with reproaches for what she was suffering on his account, and this in the presence of a handful of countesses and barons, whom she carries around with her to make believe she still has a court. If he heard it once, he heard it 10,000 times that he was only a count and she of the blood royal.

Once or twice he attempted to remonstrate, but an imperious "Elemer teremtete" made him shut up. Teremtete is the equivalent of the expression one of the Vanderbilts used speaking of the public.

"But that is not all," says poor Lonyay, "every one, even the miserable gold sticks, my wife's court, that I pay out of my own pocket, undertake to ram down my throat the "great condescension her imperial highness showed in marrying me and that, as a matter of fact, I am 'unworthy to unlace her boots.'

"Every time I want to have a talk with my wife, one of these high sort of flunkies pops in and plants herself, or himself, between us, forestalling every possibility of reaching an understanding. Her highness—Stephanie—is a good woman at heart, but ambition leads her astray and her servants take good care not to let her forget for a single moment that, at one time, she stood on the steps of the throne and might have been empress.

Sit on the Back Seat.

"In Mentone, when I entered the carriage, I found valises and hat boxes piled up on the seat beside my wife. 'Make room here,' I ordered the courier, suspecting that it was pre-arranged.

"'But,' stuttered the ex-court marshal, 'it is customary for her imperial highness ———— ————'"

"Make room, or I'll thrash you on the spot," I thundred raising my cane.

"I discharged the fellow on the spot, after he had done as told. Her highness said not a word, but at dinner regaled us all with some anecdotes of court etiquette in old Vienna. Emperor Charles VI., she said, always made his wife take the back seat in his carriage, and the brother-in-law of Empress Maria Theresa attended the wedding feast on the musicians' gallery—for 'he was only a simple duke, you know.'"

Only once since her marriage was Countess Lonyay permitted to stay at the Vienna hofburg, namely when her daughter Elizabeth was so ill that her presence was deemed imperative. But the rooms placed at her disposal were situated in the wing for the higher class servants, and to reach them she had to pass an ill-smelling court yard and serveral staircases lit up with oil lamps. Elemer was not even allowed to be in Vienna while his wife lodged in the place, and sentinels and porters were ordered to turn him back if he should make an attempt to visit his wife. Indeed, the imperial court marshal asked him to refrain from accompanying his wife to the hofburg gate as he had the hardihood to do at one occasion.

Invited to Tea.

Later on Elizabeth and her mother went to the imperial castle of Hetzendorf for a few days, and by the emperor's special permit invited Elemer to tea. He was ill at the time, but responded to the invitations, and while at table fell from his chair, stricken by typhoid fever. To this circumstance he owed the pleasure of lodging under an imperial roof for six weeks. Countess Lonyay, on her part, found Hetzendorf an ideal dwelling place—her creditors could not reach her there, according to an old law.

"You know," said poor Lonyay, "I used to be in the diplomatic service and amounted quite to something at home. Imagine, then, how I must feel as 'my wife's husband.' It's an unbearable situation, incompatible with my sense of honor and the proprieties. Think of this bit! Her highness and myself were staying at the Hotel Imperial, Vienna. Ring at the phone: 'His majesty will be there in five minutes to see Countess Lonyay—but no one else.' That meant I had to get out, vanish into space, as it were. While I was putting on my coat her highness espied the imperial coach from the window.

"'His majesty is coming up the stairs.'

"There was no escape, then. I spent the half-hour while he was with my wife—in the toilet room.

Must Respect Royalty.

"There are times when her highness herself rails at royalty, at some king, queen or emperor. But woe to me if I agree with her that this majesty, or that, is in the wrong. She invariably comes to the rescue of the purpled person to whom but a second ago she applied her fiercest teremetetes.

"I 'do not understand.' I 'must not demean her quarrels with royalty by making them my own concern,' etc., etc."

As in most matrimonial difficulties, questions of finance are also involved in the Lonyay imbroglio. Count Elemer has an income of from $12,000 to $14,000 a year from his estates. Stephanie had about $1,000,000 cash when she married him; the emperor of Austria pays her an appanage of $150,000 a year, while her father, the king of the Belgians, gives her $10,000 more, making about $175,000 secured income per annum.

That ought certainly to suffice for two people without children or a big establishment to keep up, but it does not. In her two years and a half of married life Countess Lonyay spent her million-dollar fortune and her allowance from the emperor and king is always mortgaged six months or more ahead.

As for Lonyay, his friends say that he never has a single gold piece to bless himself with; her highness administers the joint purse and spends it all her own way without even consulting poor Elemer. If he does kick, occasionally, the lady styled grand mistress—her social official status is that of companion—is liable to tell him that it is "extremely indelicate" on his part to bother her imperial highness with matters of that kind. She has her officials to look after her "finances."

Where the Money Goes.

What she does with the money? Above all, she feeds a parcel of titled servants, paying them salaries equal to those of courtiers at a royal establishment of the first rank. Then she insists upon traveling all the year around with a suite of from 40 to 50 people, in special trains, etc., carrying a string of horses and carriages. Count Lonyay has a beautiful castle, Bodrog, but the countess will not live there; she herself owns several fine estates in Austria, but cannot bear to be treated as countess where formerly she was addressed as "imperial and royal highness." On a whole, milliners and jewelers take what hotelkeepers, railway and steamboat companies do not absorb.

"And how will it all end?" I asked.

"I am more than willing that her highness shall make peace with her father and reassume her rank as a royal princess of Belgium," replied poor Lonyay with a smile of resignation. "I will not stand in the way of her ambition, for I know that she can never be happy as long as one iota of the prerogatives she once enjoyed is withheld from her."

"But that means divorce."

"I did not say that," cried Lonyay, adding: "As for myself, I should like to make a trip around the world and visit America. Yes, America greatly interests me. It must be a most attractive country. You have no kings, princes and counts—which latter are sometimes treated worse than bootblacks."

DICKENS' PLAYS TO BE EXPLOITED

London Stage Will See Many Revivals of the Great Novelist—Mrs. Brown-Potter's Queer Touring. New Letters by Chopin—Foreign Theatrical Jottings.

By CURTIS BROWN.

Special Correspondence to Sunday Gazette.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Three seasons back several dramatizations of "The Three Musketeers" vied with each other for popular favor, and later came rival plays written around Nell Gwyn. At various times there have been conflicting versions of "The Diamond Necklace" and "Francesca da Rimini," and now contentious David Copperfields, Pecksniffs and Bill Syeses seem inevitable. Probably, too, as in the other cases, the fever will spread to the United States.

The ball will be set rolling in London by Beerbohm Tree, who, with his production of "Resurrection" coming on and a play by the poet laureate in his safe, has just commissioned Comyns Carr to make an adaptation of "Oliver Twist," in which the actor-manager means to play the part of "Fagin." Almost simultaneously the announcement is made that several well-known theatrical men have formed a syndicate for the purpose of securing and producing adaptations of the best known of Dickens' stories, and it is promised that the first of these will be given before long at a leading London theater. Up to the present time Dickens has not been regarded as an especially fruitful source of pieces for the stage, and comparatively few adaptations from his novels have been made. Chief among these are the two versions of "The Tale of Two Cities," in which Willard and Martin Harvey have been seen in America, the former player's "Tom Pinch," the "Lady Dedlock" play founded on "Bleak House," and the dramatization of "A Christmas Carol," known as "Scrooge." This is not mentioning the American version of "Pickwick," in which De Wolf Hopper recently has been disporting himself.

* * *

Mrs. Brown-Potter, who has not been seen in London since her appearance as Calypso in "Ulysses," which was productive of so many heart-burnings, is the star of a strong company of artists which is now making a peculiar tour of the chief provincial cities. Mrs. Brown-Potter is giving recitations, the most interesting item in her repertoire being a blank verse adaptation of "Tristan and Isolde," which Louis N. Parker has written for her. During the rendition of the poem music from Wagner's opera is played. The other members of the company are Foldesy, the Hungarian 'cellist who recently made his debut in London; Adolph Mann, the pianist, and Kalman Ronay, the violinist.

* * *

Paul Arthur, the young American actor who came over here several years ago, has been so prosperous that he has made up his mind to settle down in London for good, and to undertake actor-managership. He has just leased a playhouse in a fashionable part of town and will open it with "The Altar of Friendship," in which Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott have been appearing in America. Arthur made his first appearance over here as the young prince in "A Royal Family," when the play was originally produced. He had a good deal of success in the Haymarket revivals of the Sheridan comedies, and was last seen in the Charley's Aunt part in "Are You a Mason?"

* * *

Israel Zangwill, the novelist and author of the dramatization of his own "Children of the Ghetto," which was produced both in America and this country, has written a one-act play with this amazing title: "The Moment of Death; or the Never, Never Land." It will be given in London soon.

* * *

Much interest is being taken here in the suit which Bronson Howard, author of "Shenandoah," is bringing against the Gymnase theater, Paris, to compel its managers either to produce his play "Aristocracy" or pay damages to the extent of $3,000. The French translation of the American play was made by Lecompt and was accepted for production at the Gymnase in 1899. Now, three years after, on being asked by the author why his piece had not been given, the theater managers declare that it is "impossible" and cite the opinions of Coquelin and Huquenet in support of their position. Mr. Howard makes the obvious rejoinder that the Gymnase folk should have found this out in the first place, and it is thought here that the French courts will take the same view.

* * *

Quite a number of interesting and unpublished letters by Chopin, the composer, have just come to light under dramatic circumstances. The collection which, besides letters written by the musician, include epistles from George Sand, Solange Clesinger and other celebrities supposed destroyed at the sack of the Zamoyski palace at Warsaw, and most biographies of Chopin state this as a fact. Chopin's sister, Isabelle Barsinska, lived in the palace and had in her apartments there the composer's piano, his portrait by Ary Scheffer and the just-discovered package of his correspondence. On the 19th of September, 1863, a bomb was thrown from one of the windows of the Zamoyski palace and aimed at the Count de Berg, then lieutenant general of the kingdom. The officer escaped unhurt, however, and immediately ordered his soldiers to pillage the hotel. They did so, and in the sack, Chopin's piano and portrait were destroyed, and it was supposed that his letters had a similar fate. It now seems, however, that another sister of the composer rescued Chopin's letters just at the last moment, and a granddaughter of hers is about to give them for publication. It is promised that the letters will give interesting details of Chopin's life at Nohant, when he was the guest of George Sand.

The Terrible Truckman.

It's wonderful how careless people are in our days. If a person walks in the street some one is bound to step on his toes and say: "Excuse me;" jab an umbrella in his eye and say, "Excuse me," after the harm is done. The other day a truckman knocked a man down and ran right over him with a big team, and, after he ran over him the truckman hollored: "Look out!" The man looked up and said: "Why, are you coming back?"

MAJ. GEN. F. V. GREENE.

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Is It Right to Punish Criminals?

Ideal State Knows No Penalty for Crime, No Reward for Honesty.

. . By . .
Prof. Camille Melinaud.

Desire to Inflict Punishment Is Called Base and Unreasonable.

IF there is any principle in the world that seems clear to everyone, that seems beyond all dispute, it is certainly this, that whoever commits a crime deserves punishment, that he should be made to suffer; the idea that a criminal should be allowed to go unpunished seems to be against all justice.

I shall not try to prove that punishment, under our present circumstances, is not useful, or even necessary, but I shall prove that the generally accepted idea, that we have an indisputable moral right, founded on justice, to punish, is entirely wrong.

Everyone is convinced that the interests of society demand that the guilty suffer; that a certain amount of suffering, physical or moral, should be meted out to them as a consequence of their wrongdoing. We are all more or less happy when a criminal is caught and sentenced. But even when a criminal reforms, without being punished, as a result of bad reasoning or an aching conscience, it seems to nearly all of us that something is lacking, that he should still be punished, and this idea is even carried so far that our religion teaches that on the day of judgment God shall come to mete out eternal punishment to the unrighteous. My object is to prove that this desire to punish is neither as just nor as noble as we imagine.

Let it be understood, though, that I do not mean to dispute the responsibility of the criminal. It is self-evident that if this responsibility were imaginary, if criminals were sick, or degenerated individuals, or mechanical products of circumstances, all foundations for the idea of punishment must necessarily fall, but I do not raise this question.

I admit that man is responsible, that he has a free will and that if he commits a wrong he is guilty, but at the same time I declare that the desire to inflict punishment is base and unreasonable, and that the ideal man should have no desire but the welfare of all his fellow-men, whether they be good or bad.

Let us consider what reasons we have to justify the idea of punishment.

The Result Is the Same.

You have often heard it said that a sin is atoned for, washed out, so to speak, by submitting to punishment. But how, in the name of sound sense, can punishment wipe out sin? What connection can there be between a past sin or crime and a present atonement? I can understand that a thief might be punished by being made to restore what he had stolen. By doing so he actually wipes out his crime; but I fail to see that anything is gained by having him put in prison. It seems to me that if he should voluntarily give back what he had stolen then his sin would be wiped out in a far more perfect way.

If any other kind of crime has been committed, where no restitution is possible, it seems to me that it matters very little whether the wrongdoer is made to suffer or not, as the actual result is the same. The idea of doing some one harm, as a punitive measure, because he has done you harm, is anything but noble.

But, you will say, we punish a wrongdoer to correct him, to force him to see that he has done wrong, and to reform him. This reason does not hold good at all. I do not deny that punishment very often brings good results, but this does not mean that punishment is good in itself.

Almost all great catastrophies have brought good results. Railroad accidents and fires, with great loss of life, have resulted in greater precautions being taken, but no one will claim that these accidents are good in themselves. If it could be proven that we might bring about the same results without inflicting any suffering, then there should be no more talk about punishment.

And do we not see every day with children that kindness will accomplish what punishment never could? And the same method applied to adults should be just as efficient. A stern reprimand, well-meant advice, will certainly produce much more lasting good than any amount of punishment.

The Scriptural idea that God shall come on the day of judgment to condemn sinners to eternal tortures is simply cruel and nothing else, since this punishment excludes all possibility for reform, the only idea that to a certain extent might justify punishment.

We punish criminals, it is also said, to intimidate them, to scare them and others so that they may be afraid of committing any crime in the future, but this argument only shows that punishment is a social necessity, not a moral optative.

It is also said in defense of punishment that distributive justice demands that wrongdoers are chastised. This justice rests on the foundation that everyone should be treated as he deserves, and that it would be unjust to treat good and bad alike, but this distributive justice seems to me to be an inferior kind, a degenerate from pure justice, which demands that the same treatment be given to all, without discrimination of any kind.

The Argument from Law.

It is claimed that law and punishment go together, that the law necessitates punishment; that law without punishment would be a dead letter. If one might violate the law unpunished, then there would no longer be any difference between good and bad. To say: "You must act this way," and at the same time say, "but if you do not it will make no difference," would almost be contradictory. It would almost be the same as to say, "Do just as you please."

This argument seems very strong, but still it is by no means convincing. It seems to me that a law—admitting for the sake of argument that it is necessary to have a moral law, an imperative moral law—might get its power through other channels than through intimidation, through love and respect, for instance.

If I obey a man simply because I love and respect him, this does by no means diminish his authority. A business manager whose subordinates obey him only because they are afraid of him will never get them to work to the full extent of their ability.

It seems, then, very difficult to explain why wrongdoers should be made to suffer, even if the idea is generally accepted without any argument. The fact is that this idea has simply been forced upon us from childhood; we have become so used to it that it is part of our nature, but there are signs that it will some time disappear. Even now we are beginning to discuss whether capital punishment is justifiable; we begin to see that it accomplishes nothing; that it is simply an act of revenge. To my mind this is a first step in the right direction, a step that will be followed by others, until we finally shall arrive to the conclusion that inflicting pain or punishment of any kind is never justifiable; but when that time comes man himself will have changed so that he will never think of doing any wrong to others; when he will think just as much of others as of himself. Crimes will no doubt be committed, even then, because man will never entirely lose his passions, and these will at times make him do things that he would never think of doing when normal, but the only punishment will be his remorse, his conscience, a force that is infinitely much stronger than any punitive law.

Society, when that time comes, will rest upon the firm foundation of equality, so that no man can be benefited by committing a crime, and it is evident that no one will commit any crime if he sees that it will not bring him any advantage. At the present time we are forced to punish criminals because our whole system is unjust.

When we reach the ideal state we shall have no punishment of crime and no reward for honesty. The wise man is he who rejects both of these ideas. He does not wish that everyone may win the grand prize, and he does not want the bad to suffer. At the present time he is resigned to see them suffer when it seems necessary in defense of society, but he has nothing but good wishes for all his fellow-men, no matter whether they are good or bad.

Lighting Up.

Selfishness Is the Ruin of Mankind

Marriage Without Love Is the Outcome of Social Degeneration.

By MAX NORDAU

Double Moral Standard Is a Sign of Something Radically Wrong.

MATRIMONY, originally intended to be the single permanent form of love between man and woman, has, during the last half century, lost its scope and purpose. It is usually entered into without regard to the affinity between the parties, at least in the higher classes of society.

Young men and maidens are formally trained to consider love as something distinct from marriage, owing to the examples they see around them in everyday life, and still more to the light literature of all languages. In fact, they learn to look upon love and marriage as antagonistic in most cases, and when their hands are united in public make the reservation in the secret depths of their souls, consciously or only indistinctly apprehended, that the inclinations of their hearts shall not be influenced by this formality—the economic organization of our civilization is to blame for these facts.

This organization has selfishness as a foundation: it recognizes only the single being and not the species, its attention is confined strictly to the individual, and it neglects in every respect the race, it allows a piratical system of economy to exist, which sacrifices the future to the present, and among all its numerous watchmen and guards, attorneys and bailiffs, there is not a single being whose duty it is to look after posterity.

What matters it to a society organized in this way that the reproduction of the species occurs under the most unfavorable circumstances? The living generation has only itself to take care of. If it can complete its existence in the utmost possible comfort, it has fulfilled its duty to itself completely, and it is not aware of any other duty.

The succeeding generation in its turn may look after itself alone, and if it is mentally and physically impoverished by the fault of the parents, so much the worse for it.

Marriage Without Love.

Are the children born in a marriage without love pitiable creatures? What does it matter if only the wedded couple obtained the substantial advantages they sought by the marriage? Are the children of love without marriage usually sacrificed to their mother's dread of social ostracism and thus become martyrs to the ruling prejudices of society? What harm is there in this fact if their parents found the happiness they sought in forbidden relations?

Humanity is disappearing from the horizon of man, the sentiment of solidarity, of fellowship with his kind, which is one of the primitive instincts of the higher animal life, is dying out; the suffering of his neighbor no longer disturbs man's pleasure, and even the thought that mankind might cease to exist with the present generation would not cause society to change a mode of living in which the individual is comfortable, at least temporarily.

The Matrimonial Market.

Thus we see that men and women make the sacred action on which depend the preservation and development of the human race a source of personal, pecuniary profit. Why should we blame the man or woman of our civilization because he or she looks upon marriage as a charitable institution, and when a proposal is made looks around to see if any one bids higher. They see that the world regards the amount of the fortune as the measure of the worth of the individual; they see the rich faring sumptuously and Lazarus lying in the dust at the gate, today as well as in the Biblical times; they know the crush and weariness of the struggle for existence and the difficulty of winning a victory in it; they know that they can only count upon their individual selves and strength, and if they fall, that they need expect no acceptable help from the community.

What wonder, then, that they look upon every action of their lives, marriage included, solely and exclusively from the standpoint of their personal palpable advantage in the struggle for existence.

Why should they allow love to influence them in the selection of a husband or wife? Because humanity would be better off by it? What do they care for humanity? What has humanity done for them? Does it satisfy their appetite when they are hungry? Does it give them work when they can find no work to do? Does it feed their children when they are clamoring for bread? And if they die, will it support their widows, their orphans? No! And as it does not fulfill any individual selves to consider, and look upon love as an agreeable pastime and upon marriage as a means of increasing their share of the goods of this world.

The result of these ideas is a speedy degeneration of the civilized part of humanity, but their direct, immediate victim is woman.

Man does not suffer so very much by such condition of affairs. If he has not the ability or the courage to assume the the responsibility of founding a family in the midst of a society which is hostile and piratical, he remains unmarried, but without renouncing the full gratification of all his instincts.

Bachelorhood is far from being synonymous with celibacy. The bachelor has the tacit permission of society to procure the pleasures of a woman's companionship when and where he can. It calls his selfish enjoyments successes and surrounds them with a kind of romantic halo, so that the amiable vice of a Don Juan arouses a sentiment that is composed of envy, sympathy and secret admiration. If he marries without love to procure certain substantial advantages he is allowed by custom to seek the pleasures which he does not find in the society of his wife.

Quite the reverse is the case where woman is concerned. She is taught to consider matrimony her only life career and marriage her only destiny. She must marry to exercise her natural rights as a complete and mature individual, in order to receive the consecration of motherhood or simply in order to be protected from poverty and distress.

Something Radically Wrong.

There is something radically wrong in our whole system—a wrong that must be righted if humankind shall not sink into degeneracy. When material considerations enter no longer into the contracting of a marriage; when woman is free to choose and is not compelled to sell herself, when man is obliged to compete for woman's favor with his personality and not with his social position and property, then the institution of matrimony will become what it ought to be, and the sacred and sublime spirit of nature will bless every embrace, every child will be surrounded by the love of its parents as with a halo and will receive as its first birthday present the strength and vitality with which every couple has been united by the attraction of affinity endows its offspring.

WRITING THE HISTORY OF THE MESSENGER BOY

Queer Duties of the Little Fellows, From Guiding Strangers to Taking Drunks Home.

By W. B. TRITES.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The messenger boy is at last to have his historian. A. C. Ford, of Philadelphia, is writing his history of the messenger boy service. A full narrative of this purely American institution—its origin, its scope and its development, together with some of its more remarkable achievements—is to be given to the world soon.

Mr. Ford is a retired grain broker. He said recently that his interest in messenger boys arose in an odd way. "I lost," he explained, "a satchel containing $1,000 in cash, and a messenger boy of 12 years found and returned the satchel to me. I took this boy into my office, and he is today my business successor. He is not helping me on my messenger boy history though, for he is, unlike most self-made men, a little ashamed of his humble origin."

One chapter of Mr. Ford's book deals with the invention of the messenger boy—with the man who gave the idea to the world. In this chapter some elaborate calculations are to be set forth, showing how much money might have been made if this idea, like that of the telephone or the sewing machine, could have been patented. Another chapter deals with messenger boys who have become great and rich men.

A third chapter deals with the various odd, quaint duties that the boys are called upon to perform. This chapter, probably the most interesting in the book, follows here verbatim:

A Philadelphia woman, bound for Europe, found on her arrival in New York that she had forgotten to put into her trunk a heavy coat that she needed for the trip. Her boat sailed in a few hours; how was she to get the coat in time? She telephoned her husband to send it to her by messenger boy. He wired back: "Have sent it," and a little later a child in blue, with brass buttons, swaggered into her hotel with the coat under his arm.

Doing Detective Work.

A detective was shadowing a young man, a bank clerk. He wished to find out whether or not the young man drank and gambled. But the clerk was wary, and it was impossible for one person to shadow him constantly without being discovered. Therefore, there were put on his trail seven little messenger boys, and for seven consecutive nights these lads, one at a time, kept in his wake. They found he was not, as the bank officers had feared, dissipated—it is not well for dissipated persons on small salaries to handle thousands of dollars daily—but on the contrary, they found he spent his evenings alternately with his mother and his brother-in-law. And hence, thanks to the messenger boys, instead of being discharged he had his wages raised.

There are a hundred other strange things that messenger boys are called upon to do. It would, indeed, be almost as easy to set down all the things they do not do as to catalogue completely their various daily tasks. In America there are in round numbers 25,000 messenger boys. Their ages run from 14 to 18 years. They earn, on an average, $6 a week, and they work 10 hours a day—from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and so on.

Their privileges are singular. No office bars them out. The floors of exchanges are free to them. Behind the scenes of the theaters they are welcome. Through fire lines, through parade lines, they pass. Hence, if they are good and clever, they make a wide acquaintance, and they number many influential friends. They become, as a rule, telegraph operators in the end, though some of them turn into ordinary office boys, and others into men of business. Openings for them are incessantly turning up, for there are a great many persons and concerns that apply always at the district messenger boy stations when they need a lad in their business. Thus the stations are intelligence offices in a way.

These children are incredibly wise for their age. They are painfully cognizant a year ago, a certain New York man of the evil of the city. Therefore when, came to Philadelphia and hired a messenger boy to "show him the sights," he got a guide by no means ill equipped.

Acting as Guides.

To take tourists about town, to show them the municipal and historical buildings and other objects of interest is a common duty of the messenger boy. To show them the town's unpleasant side is, however, a rare task for him, and that is as it should be.

In the winter time the messenger boy is often summoned forth to shovel the snow off pavements. As he does this, and all such work, at the rate of 30 cents an hour, it is economical to employ him as a snow remover.

A job he likes is that of looking after offices in their owners' absence. Business men without clerks, when they go out to luncheon, or when they are obliged to go away before the day is over, usually hire messenger boys to sit at their desks and take the names and errands of their visitors. A good long job of this kind suits the messenger boy. He settles back in the revolving chair, puts his feet upon the desk, lights a cigarette and buries himself in a detective story. Meanwhile his pay goes steadily on.

He often takes long and pleasant journeys, carrying valuable papers from one city to another—from New York, say, to Baltimore, to Washington, even, sometimes, to Pittsburgh and to Chicago. For there are many things too frail, too costly, or too perishable to go by mail or express, which the messenger boy will carry swiftly and surely.

He does not care much to go shopping, though that is a tedious business he is often engaged in. Women of means, when they wish to buy things that must go immediately to their homes, employ him as their porter, and he trails wearily behind them, from this shop to that, mile after mile, his stack of packages growing until it becomes, sometimes, as tall as himself. Shopping to the messenger boy, as to all other males, is a thing intolerable and not to be borne.

Taking Home Drunks.

There are certain cabmen who invariably, on Saturday nights, get drunk. These men drive, as soon as they realize their condition, to Western Union or Postal Telegraph offices, and get boys to take them and their cabs home. The lads bundle the men inside, mount the box, and drive off gravely, their passengers within upon the cushions snoring.

Women when ill luck obliges them to pawn something, summon a messenger boy, confide to him the article to be pledged, and send him off to pledge it. He rather likes this work, because it usually brings a generous tip with it, the sort of women who pawn being as a rule the sort of women that are reckless with their money. Men also sometimes do their pawning through messenger boys. They find it less repugnant to confide in one boy than, by openly entering a pawn shop, to confide to the whole world that they are "broke."

Frequently, at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, a boy is summoned to some one or other of the clubs. At the door an attendant meets him.

"Me b'y," says he, "hi want you to tike 'omo the wealthy broker, Mr. So-and-so. 'E's feeling of 'is liquor. 'Ere's 'is address."

And in a little while the broker and the boy go marching together homeward. The broker, somewhat fattish, leans his hand on the boy's shoulder, puffs a good deal, and lurches as he walks. The little messenger boy, the street lamps shining on his brass buttons, moves on sturdily through the lonely dark. One hand supports his charge; in the other a cigarette glows.

They are a queer lot, the messenger boys. But, all the same, the complaints lodged against them are singularly few. Only one of their messages out of every 1,200 is ever found fault with. Only one boy out of each 2,000 ever turns out bad.

A Floral Message.

Out Shopping.

BITS OF REMEMBRANCE BY A GRANDE DAME

President Monroe's Granddaughter Tells of Generals Scott and Lafayette.

By GILBERTA S. WHITTLE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—The plan of removing the remains of President Monroe's wife and daughter from a neglected Maryland burying ground, and placing them beside him in Hollywood cemetery, near Richmond, Va., has brought to the surface many delightful reminiscences. Mrs. Gouveneur, the widow of Mr. Monroe's grandson, and the originator of the movement, has been associated with the representative people of four generations, and has not only a rich fund of unchronicled information, but one of the most interesting collections of souvenirs in this country.

Among the friendships which Mrs. Gouveneur cherishes is that with Gen. and Mrs. Winfield Scott. Of the former she says: "I saw him when he returned covered with glory from his Mexican campaign to confront his political enemies at home; and I was with him when he received the announcement of his defeat as presidential candidate. If asked to decide in which character he appeared to most advantage, that of the victor or of the vanquished, I should unhesitatingly give my verdict in favor of the latter. There was a dignity in his bearing under misfortune that no glamour of arms could give."

It was when flushed with the triumph of the war of 1812 that he married the beautiful, brilliant Maria Mayo of Richmond, the acknowledged belle of the period, and the daughter of Col. John Mayo, the enterprising projector of the bridge crossing the lower James at a point deemed impossible from the depth and violence of the stream. Col. Mayo's wife, a Miss De Harte of Elizabeth, N. J., was so distinguished for her personal loveliness and mental qualities that she was said to possess "the beauty of Venus, the dignity of Juno, and the wisdom of Minerva." Many acts of benevolence marked her life in Richmond, and it was through her instrumentality and desire to assist an unfortunate friend that Miss Hackley's boarding school, at which many of the most accomplished women of the south were educated, was established in that city in 1812.

The General's Wife.

Of her daughter, Mme. La Generale, as she was afterward called, whose sparkling bon mots are still repeated in Washington, Mrs. Gouveneur says: "She was a woman of great intellectual power, developed by generous culture, and her personal magnetism was such that when calling with her at the White House the visitors leaving the presiding mistress and receiving party would gather about her, entranced by her brilliant conversational ability and sallies of wit."

In 1828, during the reign of Louis Phillippe, Mrs. Scott spent several years in Paris, and from her voluminous correspondence with Mrs. Gouveneur the following is extracted:

"I have been introduced to the good and brave Gen. Lafayette and his family. On Wednesday he came with his son to see us. The pictures exhibited of him are correct likenesses, and his manners are as benevolent as his countenance. He has a soiree every Tuesday evening, and we have gladly accepted his pressing invitations to attend them. He lives in the Rue d'Anjow, where he has a suite of small, neat apartments illuminated for the reception of his guests. We made our debut there at 9 o'clock and found them crowded. Among the throng were many celebrated personages, for the distinguished of all nations are ever ready to do homage to the virtuous patriot of La Grange.

"At these soirees the greatest ease prevails. The refreshments are simple and plentiful, and, in compliment to the English and Americans, tea is served, a custom not practiced among the French.

"Then there was the orator Benjamin Constant, a pale, thin man, with light blue eyes and snowy hair, looking as if he were far on the way to the other world. M. de Marbois, who wrote the history of Louisiana, and Count Philip de Segur, considered the ablest military historian of the age, were also among the guests. We were introduced, too, to Mme. de Genlis, the celebrated French authoress, formerly the governess of Louis Phillippe, and this morning was appointed for a visit to her.

An Authoress at Home.

"On arriving at her residence we were conducted upstairs by a tidy femme de chambre, and ushered through a small, plainly furnished bedroom into an apartment which, from variety of contents, might be likened to Noah's Ark. Besides the usual furniture of a parlor, there was a harp, a piano, a guitar, a folding screen, and several tables piled with books, papers, baskets, boxes, etc. The venerable authoress occupied an arm chair near the window.

"Her delicate, regular features and fair skin, indicate former beauty. Her nose is aquiline, and her eyes clear blue. As they are weak she is obliged to protect them with a shade, but although 82 years old, has never used glasses. She wore a black silk gown and simple muslin cap, and as soon as we were seated entered into conversation with a vivacity which surprised us. We were still more astonished at her variety in regaling us with her own achievements. She told us that she often practiced on the harp and composed on the piano at the same time; and while reciting verses aloud with strict attention to punctuation and emphasis, could read a passage from any author, and tell you in regular order every idea expressed in it.

"I cited the instance of Charles XII. of Sweden, who, while playing a game of chess, could dictate a letter. She took no notice of this, but proceeded to praise her novel, entitled 'Alfred the Great,' which she considers her best production. She plays on seven instruments, and knows 52 trades, such as sewing, knitting, spinning, weaving, embroidering, making baskets, weaving purses, etc. We saw on the mantel a snuff box that her ci-devant pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, had sent her. On the lid she had painted a harp, entwined with a garland of flowers, while, below was the sentence: 'C'est votre ouvrage.'"

Mrs. Scott's brilliant daughter, Virginia, entered the convent of the visitation at Georgetown during the mother's life time; while her two grand-daughters, Maria Mayo and Emily Mac Tavish, are now occupants of separate convents. Another lovely young daughter, Cornelia, was a striking figure in Washington society during her parents' residence there. While in Rome her face was several times taken by artists as a model for pictures of the Madonna. She married an aide of her father of her own name, whose death, by a strange coincidence, occurred a few days after her own.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS SHOW THAT FISH CAN HEAR

Without External Ears the Finny Tribe Is Sensitive to Sound. How Fishes Converse.

By RENE BACHE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—That fishes possess ears has long known, but the question whether they can hear or not has been disputed. Recent experiments, however, made by Prof. G. H. Parker, under the auspices of the United States fish commission, have settled the point, proving that finny creatures generally have the auditory sense very well developed.

The method adopted for making the demonstration was most interesting, as well as ingenious, a small glass box being submerged in an ordinary aquarium and there suspended by two strings from the walls of the room in such a manner that the support of the box was independent of the aquarium, and any vibrations that reached the fishes contained in the box could do so only through the medium of the water surrounding the latter.

The aquarium used had two glass sides and two slate ends. One of the latter, however, was removed and there was substituted for it a piece of deal plank free from knots to serve as a sounding-board. To the middle of one edge of the piece of plank a small beam was fixed at right angles and from the outer end of the beam a bass-viol string was stretched to the opposite edge of the sounding-board. When the string was "plucked" a sound was made, of course; and the question was whether the fishes in the glass box could be made to hear the sound.

Hearing Without Ears.

A sharp knock upon the wall of an aquarium will startle the fishes within and it might be supposed that this was evidence that they could hear; but such tests are not reliable because the agitation of the water might suffice to attract the attention of the finny occupants of the tank. Various experiments have led researchers in this line to conclude that gold fishes did not hear with their ears, but merely responded to vibrations by a sort of "skin sense." In other words, they felt the sounds, according to this theory, but did not hear them.

Dr. Creidl, a well-known authority on this subject, made a study of the fishes in a pond at the Benedictine monastery in Krems, Austria, which were reputed to respond to the ringing of a bell when they were to be fed. He found that there was no truth whatever in the belief, the fact being that the fishes would always assemble at the sight of a human being, expecting to receive food; but, if nobody was visible, no amount of bell-ringing would make them come.

Other observers tried a variety of experiments upon several species of fishes, with a view to ascertaining whether they could hear the sounds of the human voice, of the clapping of hands, or of the striking of stones together in the air and under the water. As a result, it was decided that the fishes showed no evidence of possessing a sense of hearing. Apparently, it was said, their ears were useful only as organs of equilibrium—a function which is represented to no small extent by the auditory apparatus of human beings.

However, Prof. Parker argued that many kinds of fishes made sounds, and that, if a finny creature had that power, it might naturally be supposed to hear the sounds that it produced. Furthermore, the experiments recorded did not seem altogether fair, inasmuch as most of them depended upon sounds made in the air. If a dinner bell be rung in the air by a person standing breast-deep in water it will, of course, be heard easily by a second person standing in a similar way a yard or two off. But, if the second person puts his head under the water, the sound seems to cease almost entirely. One might say that the plane separating air and water is almost impenetrable for most sounds.

Prof. Parker's apparatus, already described, appeared to do away with all possibility of error in the conclusions drawn. Such vibrations as were conveyed to the fishes in the glass box were sound vibrations only, and were transmitted through the water. To find out just what the sound was like the professor immersed his own head in the water in the aquarium while an assistant plucked the bass-viol string. Under such conditions the sound seemed of the same pitch as the string gave in the air, and of only slighter greater intensity.

Whenever the string was plucked the fishes in the box responded in some way. They would waggle their pectoral fins faster, or increase their rate of breathing. If the sound was made very loud, they would give a short, quick spring forward. It was evident beyond possibility of mistake that they were heard, and did not merely feel, the vibrations of the bass-viol string.

Remarkable Fish Surgery.

To make assurance doubly sure the professor removed the ears of a number of fishes by a surgical operation. He gave them ether by the simple process of putting them into water containing enough of the drug to give it a strong odor. Then he opened the skull in the region of the ears, and, after cutting the auditory nerves, removed those nerves and the attached ear sacs. Though the brain was exposed, about one in ten of the victims recovered.

On repeating the experiments with the earless fishes it was found that they did not respond in any way to the plucking of the bass-viol string. They swam in irregular spirals, or turned over and over, showing that the function of equilibrium had been interfered with; but they did not waggle their fins faster, or breathe more rapidly, or make jumps, when the sounds were made. It was evident, in fact, that they did not hear them, and also that their consciousness of the sounds previously had been due to an auditory sense. A tuning fork attached to the sounding board of the aquarium gave like results.

Make Sounds, Too.

Out of 3,000 kinds of fishes in the world, more than 300 are known to produce sounds. The air bladder seems to have something to do with these sounds, which may be produced by the expulsion of air from one compartment of the bladder to another. Some authorities, however, believe they are made by the grinding together of the toothlike bones in the back of the fish's mouth, the bladder serving merely to increase the volume of sound. To understand this, shut your ears tight with your two middle fingers and grind your back teeth. You will notice that the noise seems very loud, though it comes not from the grinding, but from the vibration of the chewing muscles.

A Fish Lover's Call.

Fishes are supposed to make these noises for the purpose of attracting their mates. The weakfish has quite a loud voice, but it is only the male that is thus gifted. The sounds made by fishes are usually deep grunts, but sometimes when heard in concert they have a really musical effect. Sir J. Emerson Tennent tells of a visit he made to Ceylon in 1848, when he went in a boat to hear some famous water music. He was rowed quietly to the spot by moonlight, where the sounds came up from the water like the faint vibrations of a wine glass when the rim is rubbed with a moistened finger. It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny ones, the sweetest treble mingled with the lowest bass.

In his narrative of his voyage to the China seas, in 1824, Lieut. White, U. S. N., says that at the mouth of a river in Cambodia the ship's company was alarmed by remarkable noises around the bottom of the vessel. "The sounds," he states, "were like a mixture of the bass of the organ, the ringing of bells, the guttural notes of a great frog, and tones which the imagination might attribute to an enormous harp. Steadily the noises increased until they formed a chorus around the entire vessel, which seemed actually to tremble with the vibration."

IT RAINED FISH.

People of California City Dined Free After Remarkable Thunderstorm.

(Special Correspondence of Sunday Gazette.)

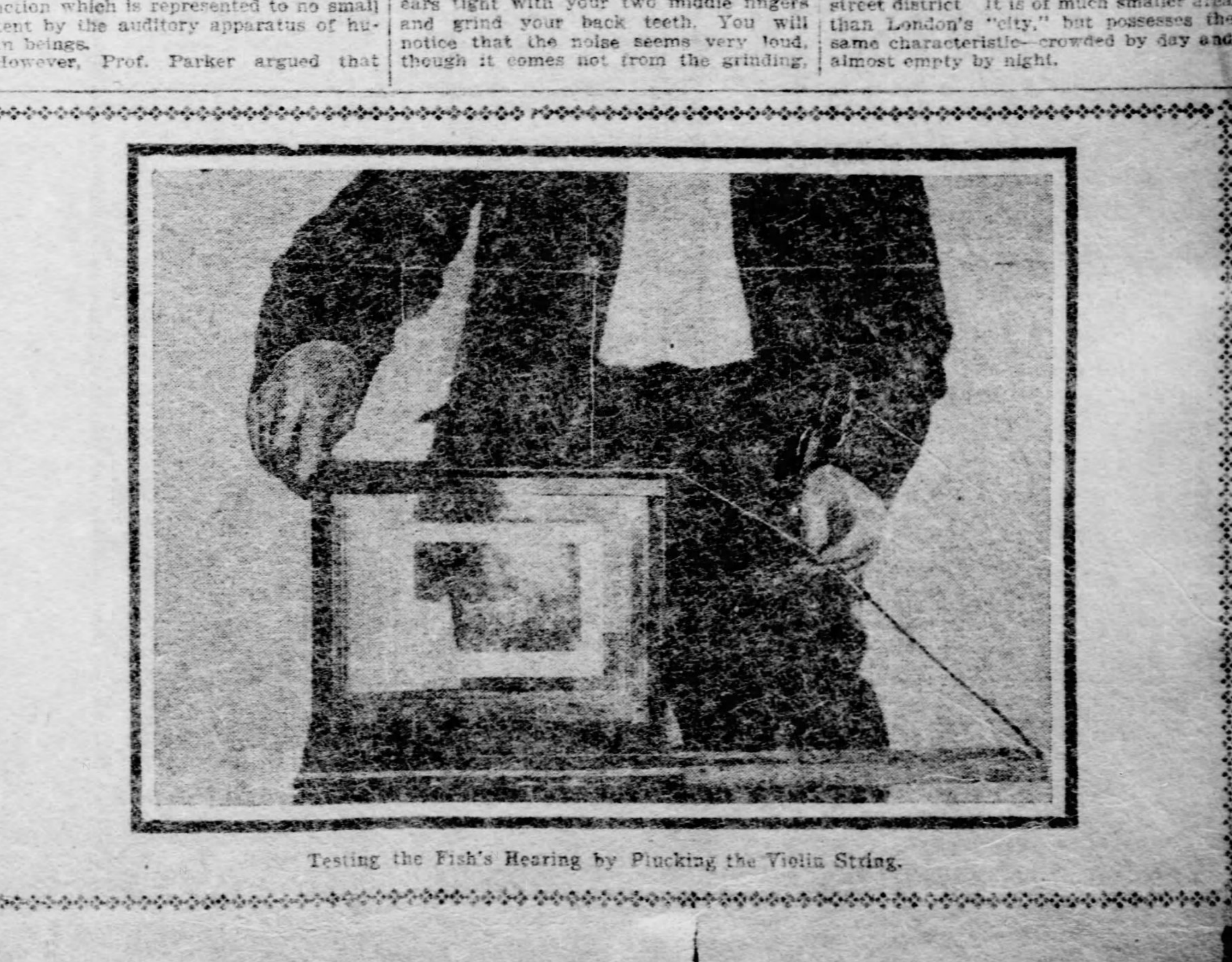
REDDING, CAL., Feb. 1.—During a recent severe storm, which passed over this place and which culminated in a cloudburst, Jenny Creek hill, two miles from here, was inundated with live fish. An area of an acre or more was covered with the flopping creatures, which are pronounced to be salt water fish. They resemble in shape the shad, but they are but two or three inches in length and are believed to be fully grown. The variety is not known to anyone in this locality.

Jenny Creek hill is 90 miles from salt water, so that even were the fish habitues of the waters along shore they must have taken a long serial journey. As the species is strange to these parts it seems probable that the journey was one of several hundred miles.

Upon learning of the strange shower many inhabitants of Redding visited the hill with baskets and pails and several thousand of the finny visitors found their way to the tables of our citizens. A few specimens were preserved in alcohol for the purpose of classification. Among the thousands of fish not one of any other species was found.

Inhabited Only By Day.

The money center of London is the "city," which is the heart of England's capital. In its square mile of territory are great stores of wealth. Its population during hours of business is more than 1,000,000. During the night the number of its residents is insignificant. The money center of New York is the Wall-street district. It is of much smaller area than London's "city," but possesses the same characteristic—crowded by day and almost empty by night.



Testing the Fish's Hearing by Plucking the Violin String.

GATEWAY TO EMPEROR MENELIK'S ABYSSINIAN EMPIRE

Djibouti, Terminus of Abyssinian Railway, Is a City Without a Tree.

BEDS AND KITCHENS PLACED IN STREETS

Methods of Dispersing Crowds Adopted by Somali Police—Types of Beggars That Infest the Town. Somalis Stoic Rails to Make Themselves Spears and Weapons.

By EMMA SHAW COLCLEUGH.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

DJIBOUTI, AFRICA, Jan. 18.—Recent dispatches have called attention to the departure of the Russian special mission to Abyssinia, and the revival of the report that Menelik will visit Europe next summer, after the laying of the first rail of the Abyssinian railway. And at the same time we hear of rivalries in the mountain kingdom. Both France and Great Britain are interested in the outcome. France, it is reported, will send a military deputation to the railway opening. British statesmen are satisfied that the recently signed Anglo-Abyssinian treaty will keep Great Britain in prominence in that part of the dominions of the Negus which marches with the Soudan. A stipulation has been made by Menelik which forbids any barrier to be constructed across the Blue Nile, the Sobat, or Lake Tzana. Anglo-Egyptian enterprise will no doubt at some future time use the waters of the Blue Nile for irrigation.

In speaking of Emperor Menelik, the rumor is recalled that he would visit the St. Louis exposition, as the guest of the United States.

This brings vividly to my mind the stop I made at Djibouti, the seaport of French Somali Land, which is the coast terminus of the railway leading to the country of this African monarch.

So big a man is Menelik that both France and England are striving to win his friendship. Italy found to her sorrow the strength of his army at Adowa, and it is more than hinted by those familiar with the situation that the real point at issue in the Fashoda episode, was not so much the desire by France to obtain a foothold in Abyssinia as to prevent the English from so doing. In the railway from Djibouti to Harar, the French think they will have the key to the trade of Menelik's country, but, on the other hand, the English, relying upon the fact that water transportation is always cheaper than any form of land transportation, rest calmly, believing that in the near future a fair share of trade will be diverted into British channels.

The people of Djibouti have, however, no such fears, and to each expatriated Frenchman come rose-colored visions of a day when their dreary sand-swept town shall become a flourishing metropolis, the channel by which all the Abyssinian wealth finds outlet. Without such visions it would seem an utter impossibility for any civilized person to reconcile himself to even a brief sojourn in Djibouti.

Kipling's Own People.

It was high noon when our ship dropped anchor off Djibouti, but, on account of the terrible heat, we were not allowed to go on shore for several hours. In the meantime we were beset on all sides by the natives, typified by Kipling as,

'All of sand an' ginger when alive
An' 'e's generally shammin' when 'e's dead.
'E's a daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb,
'E's a Injia-rubber idiot on the spree."

Nubians, dull, stolid and sulky; Somalis, alert, quick and intelligent; thick-lipped Abyssinians, and red-fezzed Arabs, all these and more made up the throng that surrounded the ship. Scores of naked urchins begged for a chance to dive under the steamer for a tiny silver coin.

For hours they swam to and fro, apparently forgetful that man-eating sharks infest the harbor in great numbers. The only native concession to these monsters was the presence of shark-charms upon the wrists and forearms of many. These were not unlike the leathern cases frequently used by travelers for their watches.

One mite of a boy wore a queer iron affair upon his arm. In reply to my question as to its use, he said: "To keep the devil away," and no amount of cash was sufficient to induce the wide-eyed imp to part with it. I asked where he got it, and learned that a "witch doctor" had given it, "but," he added:

"I have to pay he. I earn some rupee. You see, madame, I sing English for you." and to my horror he struck up lustily, "Ta-ra-boom-de-a." In the midst of his musical (?) performance the all-important little French deck boy appeared and ordered him overboard. Blackie begged and pleaded, but to no purpose. When, finally, seeing it was no use, he climbed slowly, still talking, to the ship's rail. He created quite a sensation as, with no warning, and with lightning swiftness, he spat full in the face of his French foe, and a second later dove into the sea.

His saucy face soon appeared as he, with a half-dozen others—veritable amphibious animals—held themselves afloat, singing meanwhile some strange, weird chorus, which was only varied when a face not seen before looked over the ship's rail to be hailed with, "Gimme sixpence, missus," or, "One franc, please, madame," as with swift intuition they decided upon the newcomer's nationality.

A City Without a Tree.

From the ship's anchorage we saw the town glaring, flat, and without a single relieving bit of verdure, stretching along the low spit at the right, the postoffice, railway station and telegraph office being scattered at intervals along the shore, and the house of the French governor looming up just at the head of the long pier. A few dhows, a wreck or two, some small tugs and scores of rowboats filled in the intervening space, and on the left a stately "troopship" lifted the French tri-color. Rainbow waters outlined a shoal and a big red buoy marked the terminus of a reef. Far in the background, dimly seen through the tremendous heat-palpitating atmosphere, were shadowy mountain outlines.

Close at hand huge lighters receiving the ship's cargo reminded one of Miss Seidmore's description of a similar scene in China, where "large flat boats with passengers and freight crowded indiscriminately together came out and made fast to the steamer. All this way cargo, living and inanimate, tumbled or was tumbled in pell-mell with uniform celerity and unconcern, joining a confused half-acre of the same damp, dirty, ill-favored, ill-smelling boxes, bags, mats and people."

The lower deck and the gangways were packed with shrieking blacks and crafty looking East Indians haggling over their heterogeneous belongings, and deck passengers scrambled over each other—a most profitable live cargo, moved without handling, feeding or risks.

The trip of more than a mile to the shore, made in one of the native boats, would have been uncomfortable enough at the best, but in our case the breaking of an oar half way intensified the discomfort. To recover the oar was a small matter to the Somali boatman, who was not encumbered by over much clothing, but to get on with the remnant, with head wind, was a matter of time.

We were finally forced to leave the boat at the end of a long pier. Walking the rest of the way to the town in the glare of the fiercest sunshine I ever experienced, all were ready to indorse an expression used by one of the Frenchmen. In his attempt to express in English the intense heat he finally reached the superlative by denominating the weather "Very large warm."

Perspiring, almost fainting with the heat, we plodded on, escorted by a score of the most importunate beggars one ever saw. To complicate matters came the realization that to use force in driving them away would perhaps arouse the ire of a tribe, whose fierceness is common talk all through East Africa.

Djibouti as It Is.

The town itself, or the small section occupied by Europeans, swings round a square made up of a few East Indian shops and a few cafes. The pretentious residence of the French governor and the few public offices complete the list of buildings in which center the white man's interest.

Behind this is the Arab quarter, with flat-roofed houses crowded close together; the squalid East Indian section, the Somali village, and beyond all a fringe of Bedouin huts, not a tree, a blade of grass or a sign of verdure. This is Djibouti of today.

Hunting curios, I went first to a little shop kept by a Frenchman and his wife. Madame, delighted to see a white woman, was exceedingly loquacious, giving many graphic pictures of their desolate life. From her we learned that so terrible is the heat, that everyone in the town must always sleep out of doors. Those who can, sleep on the house-tops, but many spend the night, as she with her husband and child were forced to do, in the street just outside the shop.

To add to the comfort of this, hyenas are heard all night, and no one knows at what hour one may be beset by hostile desert tribes or a throng of drink-maddened residents of the native village. We started finally for the markets and indescribable array of indescribable commodities offered for sale by as motley a crew as one ever beheld in any land. Beyond the market we plunged boldly into one of the narrow lanes of the native village, where even at midday it was dim and dusky, so closely were the huts crowded together.

A framework of scraggly brush apparently put together helter-skelter, covered with ragged, dirty bits of rush matting; these were the shelters that for squalor, dirt and discomfort far exceeded anything which I had ever met in a wide acquaintance with aboriginal peoples.

Stacks of rude bedsteads piled up in the street told their own story of the dense population—of the many hapless ones hidden from the eyes of profane visitors to this Moslem country.

Boys and men fairly swarmed everywhere, but girls and women were conspicuously absent. At the awful lives of the poor creatures cooped up, crowded, herded, rather, in those huts, the men sat at the doors smoking and taking care that no glimpse of the harem favorites was vouchsafed to "infidel dogs."

Kitchen in the Street.

Seething pots, scores of them, boiled, sputtered and steamed in the very street itself as we passed one after another of the Arab cafes. What they contained of horror was left to be decided by the imagination assisted by the memories of the market. Corn was toasted, sweet concocted, bread laid out in piles upon the filthy roadway, haunches of meat furnished a resting place for myriads of insects and stenches galore, all intermingled, emphasized an impression which it will take years to efface.

Of special interest were some men spinning from some sort of fiber, the great toe serving as a peg upon which to fasten one end of the cord. A brief stop to ascertain the modus operandi brought about such a dense crowd that we were forced to relinquish our purpose and move on.

Beyond this close-packed section, we came to an open area where were gathered camels and asses, some at rest, some starting off and some pttiently kneeling to be loaded. With such a deep moan does the camel protest when his laid is put upon him that one not familiar with the ways of the beast would think him seriously ill or badly hurt. When, as frequently happens, a number of these creatures unite their voices in this by-no-means mute protest the effect is indescribable. Awhile we watched, as one after another was loaded, rose at his master's call, and like silhouetees, the train moved off across the desert waste. Here for the first time we saw women.

Men and women together united efforts in piling a most extraordinary variety of parcels upon tiny, patient asses; others looked on, sheltered by a mat upheld in some mysterious fashion by a couple of crooked sticks. Some sat unsheltered upon the white glaring sand offering for sale such a pitiful array of tiny faggots that the sight gave emphasis to the great scarcity of wood in this desert land.

A few babies were visible, for whom the mothers unblushingly attempted to extort "backsseesh." As we returned beggars emerged from every lane, wild-eyed, glib-tongued, adepts in the art of extortion.

"You English—very rich people, please, missus, gi'me some rupee." This with variations was repeated each step of the way.

Duties of Policemen.

Arriving finally at a cafe to which we had been directed we were so beset that, three times during the brief interval it took to dispose of a glass of ginger ale, the Somali policeman had to disperse the crowd. Even he could only accomplish it b ythe liberal use of a heavy whip of hippo hide, with which he slashed bare backs, sparing none.

Nearing the railway station upon our return, one of the French officials told of the great difficulties encountered in building certain portions of the road. At this time about half of the projected line, 500 miles, was completed. In one section, as fast as the rails were laid they were stolen by Somalis, who used the iron for spears and other weapons.

The same gentleman assured us that armed escort would be necessary if one proposed to go even a short distance out of the town. Even the town itself had, he said, been twice attacked by these bloodthirsty barbarians within the past two years.

As this gentleman, whose card reads, "Georges Geniel, Presidente de Tribunal Djibouti," took passage on our steamer, I obtained from him many particulars connected with the country of the Abyssinian monarch who may possibly visit America in the near future. This dusky ruler has proved himself an exceptionally strong man in that under his rule, the heterogeneous and disloyal elements of Abbyssinia have been by his almost superhuman activity and attention to details, consolidated and united as never before. He has, in the meantime, gained both the respect and affection of his people.

Menelik has been so constantly under the influence of white men, and he has such a boundless ambition to be ranked with the rulers of civilized nations that, although far from being civilized in certain particulars, he possesses an extraordinary knowledge of the world's affairs, and may be said to have a fair education. He is the only man in his country who does not cling to the old-time belief in omens and portents. It is frequently asserted that were his subjects equally progressive Abyssinia would indeed become a serious factor in the world's game. As it is, however, most appear content with their present conditions of life.

One notable ex-captain is Ras Makunnen, the son of Menelik's sister. As commander-in-chief of the Abyssinian army when they defeated the Italians, he came to notice, and his name, last summer, gained additional prestige from the fact that it was included in the long list of those upon whom King Edward VII. bestowed coronation honors.

May Have to Watch Them.

The fact remains that most Abyssinians are still savages, and should Menelik and his retinue cross the Atlantic, his entertainers may find themselves face to face with a situation similar to that which confronted the British authorities who, it will be remembered, found themselves under the painful necessity of setting a close guard of armed guards over the quarters of the followers of the amir of Afghanistan, in order to repress their pleasant little Afghan habits of wandering into the streets of London to do as they pleased with the property and persons of the scandalized British subjects.

Another question would be that of "Mrs. Menelik," for although Queen Taitu occupies that position officially, rumor credits the Abyssinian monarch with several wives. Queen Taitu is about 50 years old and has the reputation of possessing so much ability that much of her husband's success is due to following her wise counsel.

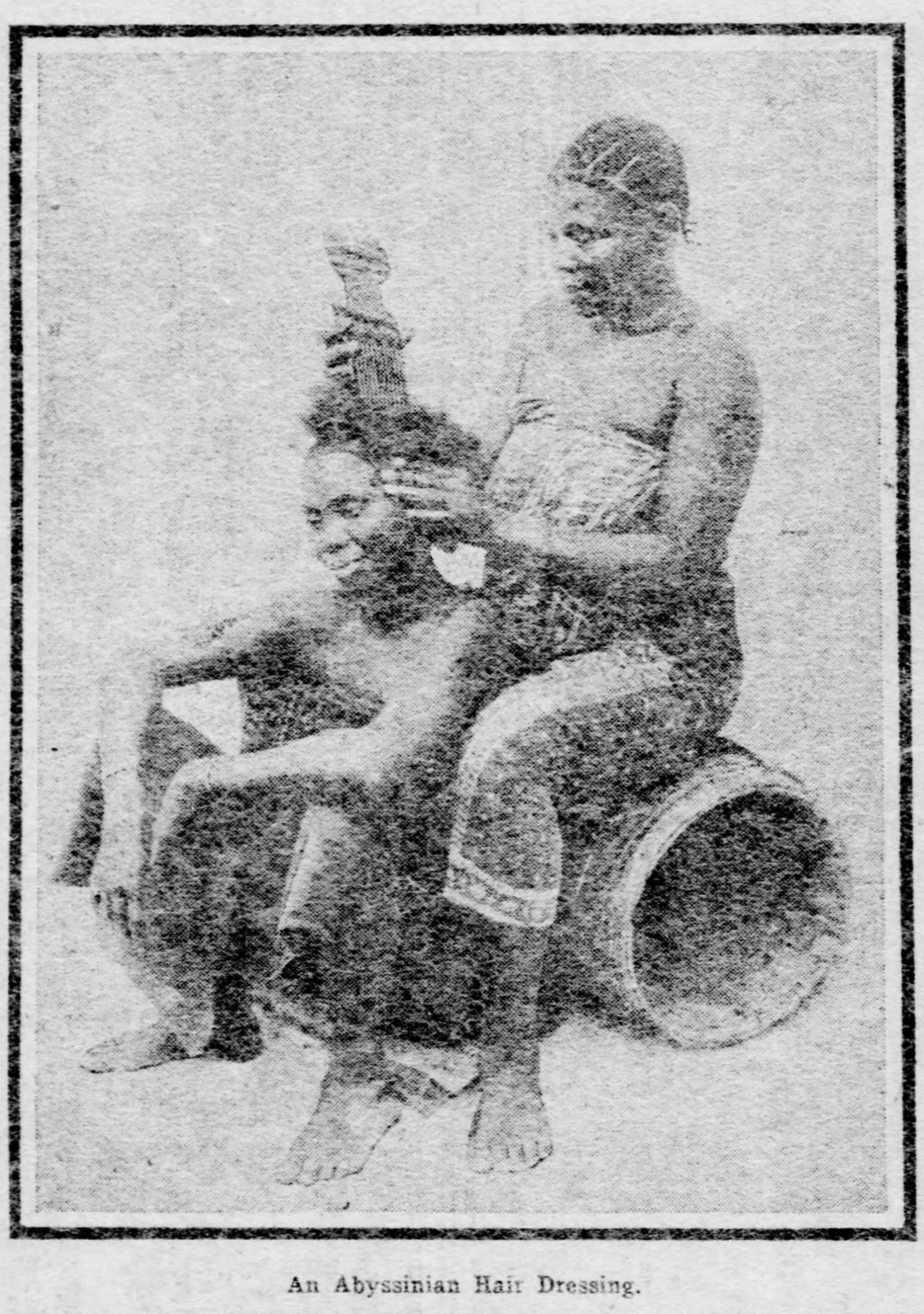
When in her own country she takes most of her exercise within the royal enclosure. If she goes outside she is mounted on a mule, and although her face is closely veiled, there is a general order that when she appears the public should disappear, a decree that could hardly be enforced in any save her own country.

Like other members of the fair sex Abyssinian women take special pride in the arrangement of their hair, which is dressed in many very remarkable ways. In one of these the process is a long one, each lock being separated by a peculiar wooden comb, elaborately braided, and after being thoroughly soaked in melted butter it is plastered firmly against the skull in such a way that the whole, when finished gives the appearance of a number of glossy black ridges, between which are visible wide valleys of skin.

Altogether, there would be much of novelty, if not of especial interest should America be favored with a visit from the ladies of Menelik's harem, and those who see the emperor himself can remember that they have not only been face to face with the ruler of the oldest country known, but with one who claims descent from the queen of Sheba.

The badge of this country, which is just now claiming its full share of the world's attention, is the Lion of Judah. Its people are said to be identical with those read of in the Book of Kings, and the life in the capital city is still the life of Biblical times.

Under these conditions the trade of Abyssinia is at present insignificant, but it is generally believed that under wise management the country is capable of great development. France, Russia and England maintain diplomatic relations with its sable sovereign, and quarrel with each other for his favor.



An Abyssinian Hair Dressing.

In Djitouti, the Coast Terminus of the Railway Leading to Harar, in Leneicki, Abyssinian Empire.

KING EDWARD'S POWER LESS THAN PRESIDENT'S OF UNITED STATES

A Grimy Old House at No. 10 Downing Street Is the Real Seat of the British Republic.

KING MAY NOT EVEN WIELD THE VETO AXE

Justin McCarthy Gives a Picturesque Illustration to Show How Circumscribed Is the Royal Prerogative. Balfour to Bear the Odium of the German Alliance.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—If it were not that the English premier knows he might be turned out of power any moment he easily might be such a cocky person that no king could live under the same sky with him with any degree of comfort.

Various incidents of late have called attention to a situation here that is worth considering, and that is almost funny in the elaborateness of its pretenses. Most of us Americans have a vague idea of England as a meek monarchy, with a good-hearted, kindly king sitting up aloft guiding its destinies, graciously giving ear to any suggestions the people may make concerning details, adopting those that seem to him wise, and ruling his subjects with a more or less firm hand when he thinks fit, but mostly letting them do pretty much as they like, just because he is such a good fellow.

"It works well enough for England," says Cousin Jonathan, judicially, "but as for me, I'd prefer to think I had as much of a hand as any one else in managing my national show."

Yet the facts are that England is in many ways more democratic than the United States, that the English voter has a more direct and immediate influence on national government than the American voter; that the president of the United States has far and away more political power than the king of England, and that the official who, in England, corresponds to the American president is not the king at all, but the premier.

The British White House isn't Buckingham palace, but a dingy, grimy, smoke-colored little house in an obscure London street so short that you could throw a stone the whole length of it.

It is part of the funny, roundabout system of doing things over here, and that is admirably typified by the gorgeous functionary who gets all the glory, gets $50,000 a year, usually is presented with a handle to his name if he hasn't one already for being lord mayor of London, with the eating of aldermanic dinners as his chief duty. The actual municipal head, however, the chairman of the London county council, is an extremely quiet citizen, who gets no money at all, never drank a drop of champagne in his life, and who works night and day unnoticed and unrewarded for the welfare of the metropolis.

Republic Plus a King.

Of course that isn't exactly a parallel to the relations between the king and the premier, but it indicates the national habit of mind which enables Great Britain to get along so comfortably under the pretense of being a monarchy when it is simply a republic plus a king.

It was the alleged attempt of the German emperor to stir up enmity between England and America over the Venezuelan business that has caused this ticklish subject to attract attention in England. No American accustomed to our free ways of discussing the president and unfamiliar with the distaste of the Englishmen for thinking of the king otherwise than as hedged in by an impenetrable sort of divinity can realize in what gingerly fashion this subject was touched on here. When Sidney Lee, the biographer of Queen Victoria, made a public statement that the king is debarred from "anything approaching the character of an authoritative command or pronouncement," that the sovereign's expression of his opinion is "barely raised above the level of an irresponsible suggestion," and that "the uninvited recommendation of the crown is treated by the minister in much the same style as a recommendation coming to him from a private subject," it quite passed the understanding of the average reader.

As a matter of fact, Queen Victoria really had a lot of political influence, but it was because she was a wise old lady with an unrivaled experience of the ways and the manners of other crowned heads, rather than because there was a crown on her own head. In her early days, when she was not so experienced, she had some beautiful rows with Lord Palmerston because he persisted in conducting the foreign affairs of the nation without bothering himself to tell the queen anything about them.

Did the King Make a Break?

The question that agitates the English mind now is whether or not King Edward made that little deal with Germany all by himself in a personal confab with Nephew William. It was one of the most unpopular moves of recent years, and the public wants to know whom to blame for it. The king's personal popularity is so great—partly by virtue of his never before having given any indications that he supposed he was the ruler—that John Bull seems inclined to say now: "If he did it, it's all Arthur Balfour's fault. Balfour ought never to have let him do it."

The king not only is not permitted to express any political views or to interfere in any way with the government, but it appears that even his veto powers are nominal. Theoretically, all measures passed by parliament have to be signed by him, it is true, before they can become law, but that function, it appears, is only an empty form. I once asked Justin McCarthy, the historian, what would happen if the king should undertake to kill a bill parliament had passed. Mr. McCarthy's answer was as follows:

"It is hardly possible to conceive of the king's refusing his consent to a bill passed by parliament, unless the refusal were made on the advice of his ministry. The veto of the sovereign has sometimes in recent days been thus applied, but only in cases where, after the passing of the measure, some technical mistake was discovered which made it impossible of actual operation. Then the veto of the sovereign was the only way of escaping out of absurd difficulty. For the king to veto, of his own motion and on his own account, a will passed in parliament, would be a practical impossibility in our times. I remember an amusing illustration given by Robert Lowe, afterward Lord Sherbrooke, in a speech which had to deal with some of the peculiarities of the British constitutional system. He admitted that the queen had the constitutional right to confer a peerage on every cobbler in the kingdom, but he went on to say: 'If you ask me what would happen were the queen to make every cobbler in the kingdom a peer, I can only reply that I don't know, that nobody knows, and that nobody wants to know.' "

The British President.

And so it is that the premier is in practice the president of the British republic, with the king on side to be the head of society, and to personify the glory of the empire. And so it is, too, that the obscure little house in obscure little Downing street is the British White House—a soot-stained White House, to be sure, but filled with memories that have made the history of England fat.

Ever since 1735 it has been the official residence of the first lord of the treasury, and a large proportion of the premiers have combined this office with that of prime minister, and have lived there and held their cabinet meetings there, as Premier Balfour does today. It was here that North lived when he lost to England her American colonies, and this was the house in which Pitt used to say that he felt most at home. Earl Grey went through some stormy times when he lived there, and Canning, Melbourne, Percival, Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone and Disraeli contributed to the memories with which the place is haunted. Most of them not only lived here, but left a mark on the house in the way of refurbishing it. Most of the great events of English history in the last 150 years have been connected with this place.

The palace up at the other end of Green park has absorbed all of the glory, leaving not the slightest sign of distinction for the Downing street "White House." As I strolled by there yesterday only a moderately imposing flunkey appeared at the little old front door, bearing a small tin dish, into which an itinerant milkman, standing on the steps that might have been worn by so many great premiers, poured a carefully measured pint of milk. It would have given the final touch to the scene if the premier had lounged up just then and had been obliged to wait until the milkman removed his can from the doorsill.

Inside the White House.

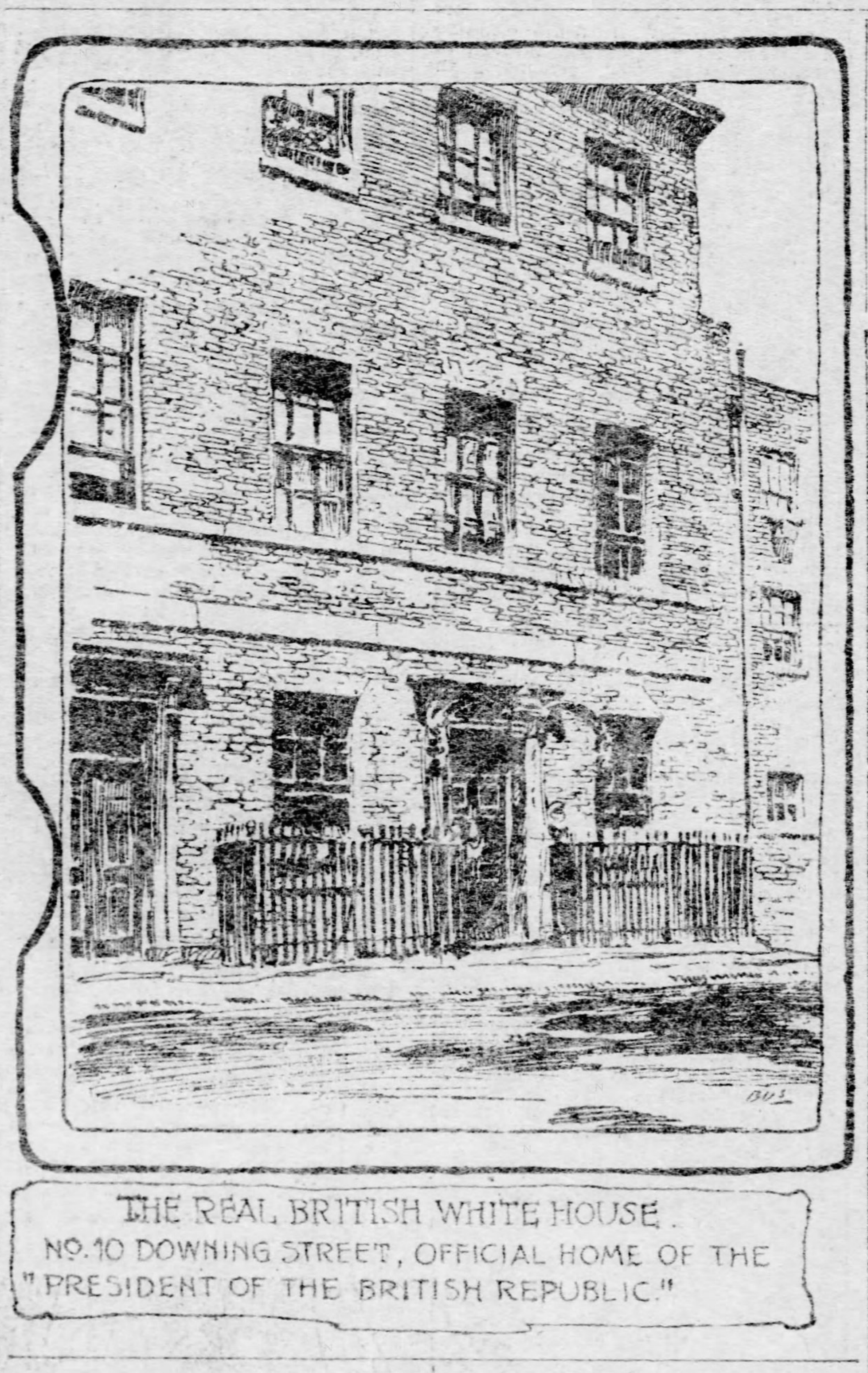
But humble as the house is without, it is really a rather fine old mansion within. Its most interesting room is the famous cabinet chamber or pillar room, in which more of British history has been hatched since the time of George II. than in any other room in the empire. Lord Salisbury, who never lived at No. 10 Downing street when he was premier, used to hold his cabinet meetings in the foreign office, across the road; but as a rule, most of the important councils have been held in this spacious apartment.

Mrs. Gladstone, who had notions of her own about the way things ought to be done, concluded in her husband's last premiership that she would like to have this historic chamber for a drawing room, and in consequence the poor ministers had to assemble in the dining room, regardless of the fact that there wasn't space enough for them. There are even rumors of occasions when some of them had to squat on the floor.

But rumors of what takes place at cabinet meetings are likely to be apochryphal, for the councils are so sacred that even double windows and double doors are not considered sufficient protection, and when the council is in progress even the clerks in the adjoining room are cleared out. It is said that the only time any one not of cabinet rank ever intruded into one of the councils was when the news of the fall of Sebastopol came while a meeting was in session, and an excited secretary so far forgot himself as to burst in with the dispatch.

Even the king may not attend one of these councils. There is nothing against it in the constitution, but there is something against it in that far more powerful code, the unwritten law. There is no telling what would happen if he should insist on being present, but the results would probably be about the same as those outlined by Mr. McCarthy in the case of the veto. George I. used to attend the councils, but he understood so little English and was so desperately bored by the proceedings that he got out of the way of going, and no monarch since his day has ever attended one of these meetings—a fact that speaks for itself.

The council room is used by Mr. Balfour as his workroom, and most of his writing is done at a high desk in one corner, at which he stands when he is working. The premier being a bachelor, the present mistress of the British White House is his unmarried sister.



THE REAL BRITISH WHITE HOUSE.
NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, OFFICIAL HOME OF THE
"PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH REPUBLIC."

THE FAMOUS ABBREVIATED SIGNATURE OF THE PREMIER

RIVAL SERVICES FOR ROYAL MARTYR

Adherents of Bourbon Pretender and of Potsdam Clockmaker Choose Different Churches.

GAY AND BUSY PARIS NEVER MINDS IT A BIT

Two Sets of Royalists in France, One Faction of Which Credits a Romance Like Mrs. Catherwood's "Lazarre," About the Dauphin.

By ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Feb. 8.—One hundred and ten years ago France killed its king while Paris shouted its joy. It was done in so-called worship of Liberty, whose statue, overlooking the guillotine, drove Madame Roland to cry from the scaffold: "How many crimes are committed in thy name!" This blood-capped goddess was the mother of a child called "The Republic."

Here, in Paris, in this year of grace and enlightenment, under this new republic where a different breed of liberty thrives, two solemn services were held in commemoration of the dreadful deed that was done on January 21, 1793. They were both requiem masses, simply this and nothing more. One was held in the antique church of St. Germain l' Auxerrois, that historic temple whose bell sounded the bloody signal on St. Bartholomew's night, over 300 years ago. The other was celebrated in the church of St. Roch. In both were assembled congregations of well-dressed men and women, among whom were a few of royal blood and many whose ancestors had died as their king had done, beneath the executioner's knife.

There was much of impressiveness and much that set memory wandering wonderingly in the very simplicity of the two observances. Outside the churches the life of France and the city was running on placidly. The nation was at peace with the world. Several blocks away from St. Roch an unpretentious little old gentleman of humble origin was sitting in a palace that once belonged to Louis XVI. and was signing, as president of the republic, decrees that had been passed the day before by a republican parliament. The big marts near by were crowded with shoppers. Past the doors of the churches—where the rumbling tumbril was followed by hooting mobs a century before—massive delivery wagons were carrying packages of merchandise as the mourning-attired royalists entered the edifices yesterday. Out from the churches came the notes of the great organs to merge in the air of the street with the chatter of the passing citizens, who went gaily on their way, oblivious, many of them, that there had ever been in France a king bearing the name of him whose soul was being prayed for over there in those churches.

Paris Unaware of It.

Standing in front of St. Germain as I entered it was a big group of American and English tourists, their eyes following the pointing finger of a guide, who was reciting his trite homily upon the things to notice. But the guide said nothing of the mass that was being said inside for the murdered king, for, perhaps, he knew nothing of it. In any event, he was like Paris. The city knew almost nothing, and cared less, for the tribute that was being paid to the unhappy sovereign.

Indeed, these anniversaries of the royal martyrdom pass so unobserved in the Paris of today, that I should not have made this the subject of any particular reference, save for one circumstance, whereby hangs a tale. There was a specific reason why two requiem masses were being said at the same hour in two city churches, in the presence of two congregations that honor the same ancestor, but have almost nothing else in common.

The service at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois was held under the auspices of what is known as the Royalist party of France—the party that hopes to see a monarchy re-established in the person of an Orleans prince who, they consider, is the direct heir of the throne of the Bourbons that was so sadly stricken by the death of Louis XVI. For them there is no longer a Bourbon who could rightfully wear the crown which belongs, therefore, by inheritance, to the allied family of Orleans.

Many Lost Dauphins.

The smaller congregation that met in the church of St. Roch to pray for the soul of the executed king, believes that his crown should be worn today by a prince who is his direct issue. In other words, that an Orleanist prince has no more lawful claim to the throne of Louis XVI. that has Emile Loubet; that the Orleans succession is preposterous as long as a Bourbon descendant lives; and that that Bourbon descendant is alive, here in Paris, in the person of a prince whose issue is direct from King Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette.

In these busy, hustling days, with serious-minded, commercial France, perfectly satisfied with its republican regime, little thought is given to the rival claims of the two factions of the Legitimists. Calm-headed citizens regard them both as will-o'-the-wisp hunters who will never catch their idol. Yet, withal, both have their place in the community, both belong to history, and either may yet be called to furnish a ruler to the nation—for what could be more capricious than destiny's manipulation of France?

At the head of one of these Legitimist groups is the duke d'Orleans, whose pretensions to the throne of France are based on the succession of King Louis Philippe, through his father, the late comte de Paris.

The other faction centers its claims to the long line of the Bourbons in the person of an uncrowned king, whom they style Louis XVII. Now history records the names of Louis XVI., of unhappy memory, and Louis XVIII., but of the intervening numeral, it has simply this to say:

"Louis XVII., the son of Louis XVI., and of Marie Antoinette, died in the Temple, in Paris, in June, 1795, two years after the execution of his parents."

Even history, however, admits that the remains of the royal child were never discovered, though Louis XVIII. made every effort to find them, and thus disprove the rumor that the prince had been aided to escape from the Temple and another boy of his own age and somewhat resembling him, had been put in his place. What rumor further added to that theory was a long, romantic story ascribing the child's rescue to a determined, long premeditated attempt of French monarchists; the young prince's being successfully smuggled out of the country and being hidden in Munich. It is a tale brim full of romance that has been built around this theory of the poor little prince's escape, and there is no gainsaying the fact that a straight, apparently cohesive story results.

For Another King.

French Republicans and many French monarchists denounce the whole story of the prince's flight as the most arrant fiction, no more worthy of credence than the various claims of the similar pretenders, Hervagault, who was really the son of a St. Lo tailor, or Bruneau, whose father was a poor sabot-maker, or Herbert, the Norman clodhopper. The Potsdam watchmaker, Karl Wilhelm Naundorf, caused a doubt, however, to many most incredulous Frenchmen by his claim that he was the son of the martyred monarch of France. In the first place he bore a striking resemblance to the dead king, every feature of his face bespeaking the Bourbon. In 1795, when he was 10 years old, he had been given into the care of a worthy woman in Munich, who was informed that the child would be left with her for three years. She had received him from the hands of two French gentlemen of most distinguished appearance whose manner toward the child was characterized by extreme deference. During four years the woman regularly received every three months a sum of money in payment for the boy's care. Then these payments ceased. She cared for the child, however, until he grew to be a man, when he was apprenticed to a clockmaker. Upon the woman's death he moved to Berlin and later settled in Potsdam.

It was about 1830, when Naundorf was 45 years old, that he was discovered by a French royalist, who, hearing the story of the man's life, first proclaimed him to the world as Louis XVII. In 1845 the pretender, as he was officially styled, died in England; but his claim did not die with him. He left two sons, and thousands of more or less pronounced supporters all over the world, who were firmly convinced that the poor Potsdam watchmaker had been born the son of Louis XVI., king of France, and that to him belonged the title of Louis XVII.

In the eldest grandson of Karl Naundorf, therefore, a certain group of French royalists recognize the lawful king of France today. His adherents style him Prince Jean, heir to the throne of the Louis. To all other Frenchmen he is simply "the Naundorf pretender."

While the legitimists, who have for their chief the Duc d' Orleans, were praying for Louis XVI. in the Church of St. Germain, in the Church of St. Roch similar prayers were offered by that other band of devoted royalists who pin their faith to the grandson of the Potsdam clocksmith. Prince Jean himself was not present, being detained at home by illness, but he was represented by his wife, the "Princess Heritiere," by his son, the "Dauphin of France," by his brother, Prince Charles, and by his nephew, Prince Louis, who is an officer in the Foreign Legeon, where he is simply known as "Monsieur de Lisbois."

Valuable Black Sand.

Gold is found in the Samoan islands in black sand. One ton of black sand yields $1,000 of gold.

TOD SLOAN'S PLANS

May Come to America to Ride Some of Mrs. Langtry's Fleet Horses.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—If Tod Sloan succeeds in prevailing upon the executive council of the Jockey club to grant him his license, it is probable he may divide his services between England and America during the next season. It seems that just before she left for America Mrs. Langtry made him a handsome offer to ride for her in America, and this has encouraged him to urge his appeal to the Jockey club with additional energy. He says he would rather ride in England exclusively, but Mrs. Langtry has been very earnest in pleading on his behalf for the renewal of his license, and he would be prepared to make a sacrifice in her favor. Mrs. Langtry was the first patron of racing to predict a successful career in England for Sloan, and she has always felt that he had been harshly treated by the Jockey club authorities.

If Sloan's license is refused, he says he will turn his back on the English race course for ever. "It is humiliating," he said yesterday, "to be begging of these people in this way simply because I incurred the displeasure of the English jockeys and refused to be led by men who do not follow racing for the love of the sport. I feel, however, that the Jockey club has seen through the whole thing and that their better judgment can be depended upon in future."

A Village to Move.

The village of Benton, Neb., has decided to move. This does not mean the inhabitants alone. The buildings, houses and stores, besides all the personal effects will float down the Platte river for three miles. Benton was built on its present site many years ago, with the expectation that when a railroad came that way it would pass through the town. Finally, when a railroad did come it was found impracticable to go nearer than three miles, and as a compensation the officials of the Union Pacific road offered inducements to the people of Benton to move. This was accepted.

All Vacancies Filled.

All the vacancies in the naval medical service are now filled for the first time since the civil war.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

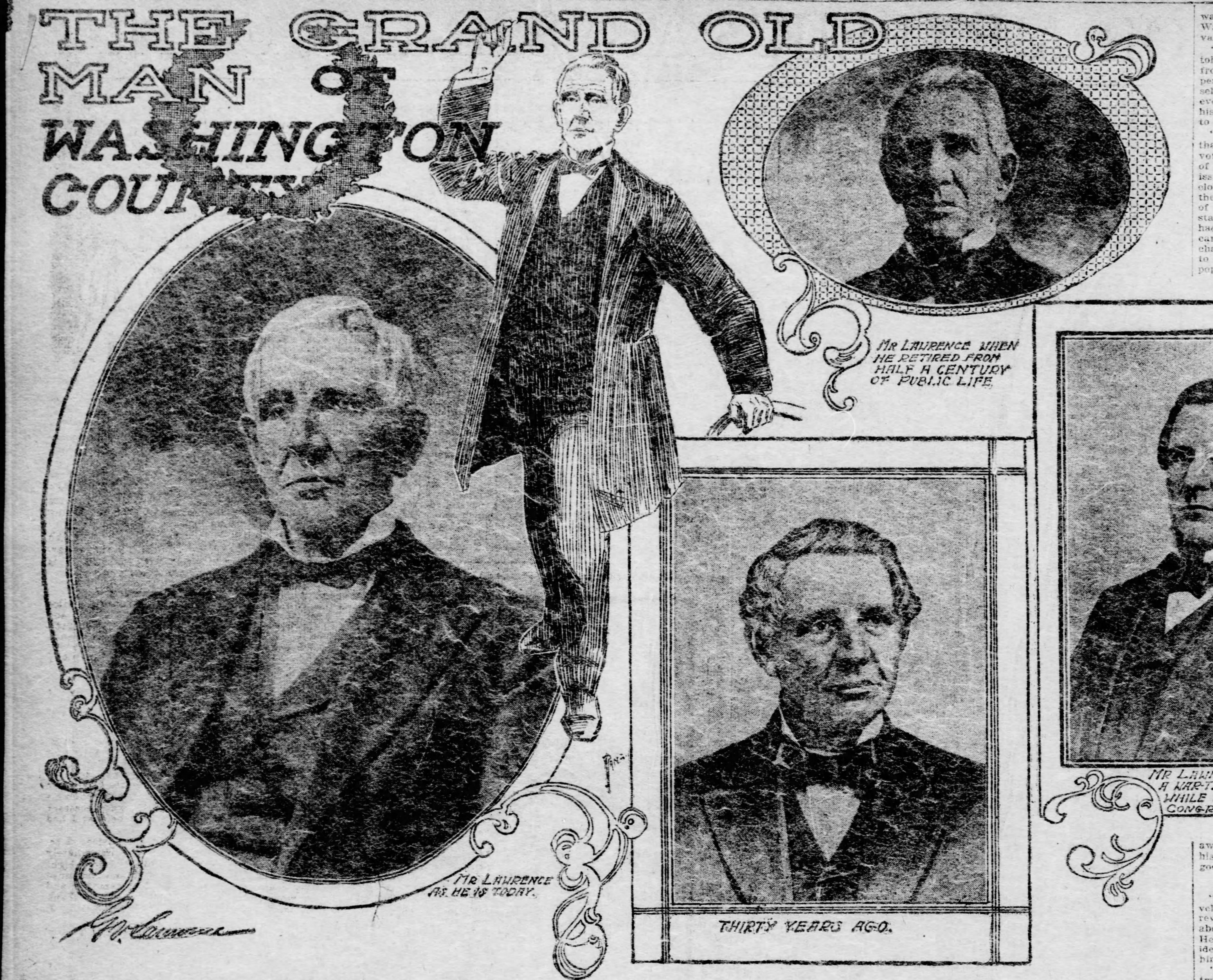
It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF WASHINGTON COUNTY



MR LAWRENCE WHEN HE RETIRED FROM HALF A CENTURY OF PUBLIC LIFE.

MR LAWRENCE AS HE IS TODAY.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

MR LAWRENCE'S EARLIEST PORTRAIT, A WAR-TIME ENGRAVING MADE WHILE HE WAS A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

G. V. Lawrence

GEO. V. LAWRENCE RELATES STORY OF HIS CAREER

Tells of His Co-Workers in the Legislature and Congress.

WHEN DANIEL WEBSTER ASKED FOR SOME BRANDY

Interesting Reminiscences of Prominent Men Since the Days of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

By JOHN P. COWAN.

MONONGAHELA, PA., Feb. 14.—The Hon. George V. Lawrence, Washington county's grand old man, has lost none of his old-time political enthusiasm.

From a Federalist and Whig ancestry he has inherited all the principles of true Republicanism, and today at the age of 84 his retirement from a public career of more than half a century is blessed by witnessing the achievements of the party he has served so well.

Every American prominent in politics since the days of John Quincy Adams has been the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lawrence. Every Whig and Republican candidate for president since Jackson's time has been faithfully assisted by him upon the stump, and every local campaign in the last 60 years has seen him arrayed with the vanguard of the Grand Old party or its predecessors.

Sees Victory for Haymaker.

Mr. Lawrence has gone out comparatively little since his retirement from the Pennsylvania legislature, but nevertheless he maintains a close touch upon things political in this end of the state.

"I am glad to see the Republicans of Pittsburgh getting together again," said the veteran standard-bearer to a correspondent for The Gazette. "The birthplace of the Republican party should assuredly have a Republican chief executive—a man of brains—an honest man—a man with social standing and that stability of character which will invest the office of recorder with its true dignity.

"Just such a man has been found in John Haymaker. I have known him almost since the time he knew himself. I have watched him grow. I have watched him rise up in his profession and have scrutinized his administration as prosecuting attorney. I have a kindly interest in Mr. Haymaker, because I prophesied great things for him years ago and naturally expect to see my ideas realized.

"We have often ridden over these hills together on fox hunting expeditions. John is a graceful rider—of course, people may not look much to these accomplishments in these days, but he will ride just as well in this political chase, and you mark me, if he doesn't get in at the 'brush.'"

Mr. Lawrence at Home.

Mr. Lawrence was driving his family top buggy through the main street of this quaint old town. He was returning from his daily trip to his office and now as the shadows began to lengthen and the mists stole up from the lazy Monongahela was hastening home. He explained that his "eyes were not what they used to be and he was anxious to get away from the trolley cars before nightfall."

"I came up to talk over old times with you, Mr. Lawrence," I explained when I had taken a seat in the buggy.

"Well, that's nothing new," he replied. "I talked to the old Gazette's correspondents when your grandfather was a young man. There was 'Deacon' White away back in the log cabin days—one of Pittsburgh's ablest editors, and Russell Errett, The Gazette's wartime editor—I knew them both. And then there is Col. Henry Hall, who is now in Washington. We drove overland from Harrisburg about 10 years ago and renewed many old acquaintances along that historic road. Unlike most newspaper men, Col. Hall is an accomplished orator, and it has always been a toss up with me whether his speeches or his newspaper stories are the best. Mr. Errett was an orator of the Quay type (you know what kind that is), but he was one of the most forcible political writers of his time."

Recollections of Webster.

We turned from the main street and were driving up the clay road which leads to Mr. Lawrence's residence—an old-fashioned brick mansion that crowns a pleasant knoll overlooking the town and the picturesque valley of the river. As we drove up the long stretch the horse plodded slowly over the wet ground and something suddenly recalled recollections of the '50s, when Daniel Webster was invited to Harrisburg to address the Pennsylvania legislature, Mr. Lawrence having been a member of the committee which looked after the New England statesman's entertainment.

"Webster—I can see him yet," he said; "he wore a coat of blue cloth—'thunder and lightning blue,' we sometimes call it—and the front, like the vestments of 'Old Grimes' of the poem, had brass buttons all down before. He was a man who needed few luxuries and was utterly lacking in ostentation. When he arrived his first question to his hosts was this:

"'Have you any good brandy?' The liquor was forthcoming and his libations were hearty. When he arose to speak he leaned forward upon the table in front of the platform. He began slowly and with a measured manner in his utterance that would lead some to believe that he was suffering from hesitation or embarrassment. But if any Pennsylvania lawmaker on that occasion feared that the great Webster was going to be a disappointment, his fears were soon mitigated. In five minutes he held that audience spellbound.

"The American Demosthenes."

"His powerful voice, his graceful bearing, his intelligent gestures, his wonderful imagery and pleasing cadences combined to give his arguments that polish which wins every auditor and demoralizes opposition. In all my years in the legislature and in congress I heard few men who could measure their eloquence beside that of Webster. Truly he was the American Demosthenes.

"He was a man of striking appearance—handsome. Clay was tall and had a suggestion of the ungainliness of Lincoln. Webster marshalled his arguments in full armour and in a solid phalanx that swept on irresistible: Clay depended on shrewd maneuvers—both were the greatest orators of the old school."

We had reached the mansion. Mr. Lawrence threw the reins to his colored hostler and stepped lightly from the buggy. The 84 winters have dealt gently with the Washington county statesman. After the vicissitudes of three score years of public service he stands as erect as a young West Pointer. His high forehead—it seems like chiseled marble—is crowned by long, flowing locks of silver. Mr. Lawrence is every inch of six feet and he walks with the business-like stride that characterizes the sturdy-built race that grew up in Western Pennsylvania. He wears a Prince Albert coat and trowsers of black. A black soft hat—pre-eminently the typical headgear of the old residents of Washington county—completes his raiment. He still prefers the black cravat tied in the form of the oldtime stock.

"Here Are My Books."

Mr. Lawrence led the way to his study. The lawn surrounding the high gables of the house is broken with all the hardy vendure of the country garden. Rose bushes, poenias, japonicas borders the flag-stone walks. We wound our way through the flower beds and entered the library.

This room recalls the past. On a table in the center of the room was a pan of apples and besides it a blue box filled with stogies—two true badges of Washington county hospitality.

"There are my books," said Mr. Lawrence pointing to the groaning shelves that lined the wall on two sides of the apartment. There were volumes to please every taste, but works on history, biography and political jurisprudence predominated.

In an open grate a coal fire burned low. Outside the shadows were gathering around the somber trees, and my host sat in the waning light that played upon the hearth.

"It was just on such an evening as this that the news of our defeat at Chancellorsville reached Washington," said Mr. Lawrence, after prefacing his remarks with an allusion to the disagreeable weather. "I shall never forget that night. It was the first time I ever saw President Lincoln that he did not have a smile or a pleasant jest. I was serving in congress then, and of course had frequent occasion to call upon the chief executive.

Lincoln Was Melancholy.

"It was during the first week of May, 1863. With Senator Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania I was walking along the street near the war department building. It was just before dark, and we saw the president coming toward us, with a shawl thrown over his shoulders. He hurried along, with his usual gait, his eyes fixed upon the ground and his face drawn, as if suffering under great apprehension. He brushed past us, but did not look up. Senator Cowan halted when Lincoln had passed and looked after the lank figure that shambled off through the twilight toward the White House. He passed others, but never lifted his head.

"'Lincoln's heard bad news,' remarked the senator; and sure enough, when we reached the war department we learned of Hooker's defeat. The consequences were easily foreseen. Lee would invade the north and Washington would have to prepare for a siege. The tension we suffered that night was not relieved until the following 4th of July, when Meade sent us word that Lee's veterans had been hurled back from Cemetery ridge at Gettysburg. From that day on the president's spirits rose, and the happiest moment of his life was on the evening that the assassin was plotting to take his life.

"I first met Lincoln in Bloomington, Ill. He invariably impressed strangers with his ungainliness. He usually sat with one leg thrown over the arm of his chair, but once you came within the sound of his voice and noted the simplicity and sincerity of the man, you instantly forgot his homeliness. His heart was as tender as that of a woman. He loved a joke, and his story telling is proverbial. However, he did not always tell a yarn for the yarn's sake. He seldom related an incident or jest that did not have a good lesson behind it.

Lincoln's Nomination.

"I was in Chicago in the summer of '60 and attended the national convention, which was held there that year. I have attended some great political gatherings since that timefl but never saw the equal of the enthusiasm when Lincoln's victory was announced. Delegates embraced each other and cried, the tears of joy streaming down their cheeks. Women who filled the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and parasols. Strangers asked, 'Who is this man Lincoln?' Some answered wait and see. And that answer soon came.

"Of course Lincoln was one of my later acquaintances," observed Mr. Lawrence, with a smile. "John Quincy Adams was one of the first prominent public men whom I met. In 1842 my father, who was serving in congress, was stricken by typhoid fever and I left the farm over on Pigeon creek in this county and hastened to the capital. He died soon after I reached there, and Mr. Adams who was in congress was very kind to me. He had been president of the nation about a score of years before, and I was more than grateful that such a man should take a kindly interest in my affairs. Less than three years later Mr. Adams was borne down by paralysis and expired suddenly.

His Early Campaigns.

"It was about this time that I began mixing up in politics myself. I was a sturdy supporter of the Whigs and in 1884 became their candidate to represent this county in the legislature. The Jacksonians were active in those days and I won by only 40 votes or so. The next election went against me—it was the only time in my life that I suffered political defeat. Subsequently I served 19 winters at Harrisburg, dividing my time between the assembly and the senate.

"Lawmaking has enjoyed enlarged facilities since those days. The telegraph, the railroads and newspapers have almost revolutionized the legislative mill. A trip to Harrisburg when I first served in the assembly took the best part of a week, and as you may suppose there were few lobbying junkets thither. The statesmen rode across the mountains on horseback or in buggies, usually making the trip through Chambersburg. Later the canal route became popular and the welfare of the nation and of its political parties often was discussed while the weary mules dragged our boats through the sluggish canal. When the railroads came to Harrisburg journey was simplified as was the work of the lobbyist, and he soon became a numerous element at the capital.

"The difficulties of travel, however, did not interfere with the social program at Harrisburg, and the inaugural festivities were arranged on an elaborate scale. The ball held at the inaugural in 1861 was the most brilliant I ever witnessed there, and was thronged by the beauty and fashion of the entire state. That ball was the last for many, and of the men who played the part of the gallants in that assemblage soon donned clothes of blue with a stern cut and marched off to the battle grounds of Virginia. Then came the thunder of war, and many of the beautiful women who had graced that gay evening were shrouded in mourning.

Story of Blaine's Greatness.

"One of my lifelong acquaintances was 'Jim' Blaine. We were playmates in boyhood. In politics we espoused the same principles and in congress we served together. Blaine the boy was much the same as Blaine the man. He was bright and had a clear head; but, above all, he stood ready to take advantage of every opportunity that offered advancement. When 'Jim' and I played in Brownsville together he excelled in every study at school. In the early '40s his father was elected prothonotary of Washington county. This was the turning point in 'Jim's' life. When the family moved to Washington it opened to the boy just the chance he had been looking for. He was immediately enrolled as a student in Washington college and made rapid advancement.

"He left Washington county, but we told ourselves that we should soon hear from him again. And, of course, every person knows the good account of himself that soon was given. This, however, was not a surprise to the people of his old home, and they looked for him to be president.

"McKinley was not the parliamentarian that distinguished Blaine. McKinley devoted his days and nights to the study of the tariff question, and when new issues came before the country at the close of the reconstruction he leaped to the front as the high priest of the tariff of this generation. He made us understand the principles of protection as they had never been interpreted before. He carved his way upward, and his manly character and his sincerity endeared him to the people. He was the type of the popular hero, rather than a man of overaweing ability. He resembled Lincoln in his manner of solving problems by the good old theory of common sense.

Roosevelt Ahead of the Times.

"An unique man is President Roosevelt. I met him when he was in the revenue service. Like Lincoln, he is about a generation ahead of the times. He disdains putting on airs and is an ideal American, although some may class him as profoundly radical.

"After all there is little difference between the great men of today and those of 60 years since. Brains will never be discounted. Fashions may change and we may adopt new modes of living, but in all times and under all circumtsances the man who is sincere in his convictions, who is honest and who thinks hard and long will be the one whom fame and fortune will honor."

Mr. Lawrence is descended from old Presbyterian stock—"the salt of the earth," he calls them—and for over 20 years has attended the First Presbyterian church, Monongahela. He enjoys good health and all his faculties are good, the only complaint being made against his eyes. Notwithstanding he still devotes much time to reading, his books being his constant companions—some of them being old friends, cherished in his library since his boyhood.

He drives down town every day and greets the army of old friends who are there. It is not an unusual sight for him to stop while driving his buggy and hold an informal reception when the people crowd around him to pay their respects. He is in hearty accord with all the improvements proposed in the town and takes keen interest in its municipal government.

In the legislature and in congress his work and support has always been given to the doctrines of the Republican party. In defending popular measures he did not neglect his own constituents regardless of party, and it is a loving tribute that every resident of Washington county, regardless of politics, gives when Mr. Lawrence is hailed as "the grand old man."

FRENCH PLAYS LESS FRENCHY

Little Risque in Dramas Now Enjoy in Favor in Paris—Auguste Van Biene Scolds Scotch Audience.

PREPARING TO SING FLORODORA IN PARIS

English Stage Manager Labors With French Chorus Girls—Irving to Give "Dante" in America—Olga Nethersole Loses a "Dear Companion"—Chat of London Players.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Those who make a point of studying the French stage have been impressed this year by what they consider a distinct tendency toward more wholesome themes on the part of French dramatists. Such observers maintain that the four really notable plays that have been produced in Paris this season could be transferred—without any material change except that of language—to either the American or the English stage, and that none of them would offend. These four plays are the adaptation of "Resurrection," Sarah Bernhardt's revolutionary drama "Therolgne de Mericourt" (which the children of the Paris municipal schools are to be taken to see on account of its historical value), Alfred Caups' "The Chatelaine" and "The Secret of Polichinelle," by Pierre Wolff. Though a Parisian success, the last named is just what would be called in English "a domestic comedy," and one that doubtless would be voted particularly charming. It is somewhat like William Gillette's "Because She Loved Him So," in that it contains a dear old married couple whose dread of hurting each other's feelings is so keen that they are continually up to all sorts of kindly little subterfuges designed to keep disagreeable subjects in the background. "Polichinelle" is their only son, and for him his parents have arranged a certain marriage. The boy, however, has wedded on the sly a pretty little seamstress, and there is a baby. This becomes known to both of the old people. Neither, however, knows that the other is ware of it. Darby is rather pleased at his boy's enterprise, but is desperately afraid that Joan will be vexed. Joan is delighted with the idea of having a granddaughter, but is convinced that Darby will make trouble. So the old husband and wife pay secret visits to the young family's home and complications thicken until one day they happen to time their calls similarly, and the "secret" is out. There is not a questionable situation in the piece, and its success taken with that of the other healthy dramas of the season, encourages the hope that we eventually may get from Paris light works of a higher order than "The Girl From Maxim's" and "The Giddy Goat."

* * *

Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist, who went to America several years ago with "The Broken Melody" and returned in the same condition as that tune, has hit upon a new way of treating towns that do not patronize him. He scolds them, and tells them they should be ashamed of themselves. Van Biene, who played "The Broken Melody" for 2,000 or 3,000 times, not long ago visited Perth, Scotland, this week. The canny folk of the Scotch city, like those of the United States, declined to be charmed by his 'cello and the actor-musician played to nearly empty houses. On Wednesday night, when the crowd in the theater was even slimmer than on the former occasions, the actor came before the curtain after the first act, and made some acrid remarks. In the course of them, he declared that the small attendance at his performances was a "disgrace to the city of Perth," and affirmed that as his visit to the Scotch town was his first, so it should be his last. Naturally the audience didn't like the actor's references to their city, and they made such a row that it was almost impossible to finish the performance.

* * *

London's girl dramatist, Miss Constance Smedley, who wrote "The Late Mrs. Jordan," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell made a hit, is to have another play produced this season. It is called "The Honor of a Rogue," it was written in conjunction with Cosmo Hamilton, and will be produced at the Royalty. Miss Smedley, who is just 22, and decidedly pretty, made her first success at play-writing at the age of 16, with a piece called "Gipsy Mary."

* * *

"If I Were King" is proving the greatest success which George Alexander has had since "The Prisoner of Zenda." On last Wednesday the McCarthy play was given for the 150th time at the St. James', and Alexander is preparing a souvenir with which he intends to mark the 200th performance. This will take the form of a volume containing quotations from the various plays in which Alexander has appeared, and as these include works by Oscar Wilde, Pinero, Mrs. Craigie and Anthony Hope the souvenir promises to be worth having.

* * *

Another American play which will have a London production is "The Adoption of Archibald" by Edgar Selwyn, who made a hit as the Mexican vacquero in "Arizona," when the Thomas play was given at the Adelphi. "Archibald" will make his bow at the Avenue.

The hit scored by Marie George in the Drury Lane pantomime has proved so great that Arthur Collins has "signed" the American comedienne for next winter's pantomime at "The Lane," and Miss George also has a contract to appear at the Palace Music hall as soon as her present engagement terminates.

* * *

"Florodora," Leslie Stuart's tuneful musical comedy, which ran for over a year at the Lyric theater here, and still is diverting American audiences, is about to be produced in French at the Bouffes-Parisiens, in Paris. The production is rather interesting, both as the latest attempt to make popular in Paris the variety of musical play so highly esteemed in England and America, and on account of the instructive peep into French theatrical ways which the rehearsals have afforded.

"The Geisha" and several other pieces which scored heavily at home, fell flat across the channel, but Sydney Ellison, who staged "An Artist's Model," "Little Miss Nobody," and later "The Silver Slipper," has been working like a Trojan to make "Florodora" tell a different story. Incidentally, he has been accumulating interesting information regarding the peculiarities of French "artists."

"I notice," he says, "that the principal artists here learn their parts in a day; after the second day they do not bring their books; whereas, in England, I have seen artists in a lyrical comedy walking about with their books a fortnight after rehearsals have been opened. I think the difference is a quicker mind on the part of the Frnch artists. On the other hand, the chorus is much worse here than in London theaters. The girls are of a poor class and extremely badly paid. They always burst out laughing when one tells them anything, though they are willing enough. In England the chorus in comic opera can always sing and dance; here, though it seems curious to say so, they cannot dance. Frenchwomen generally, on the stage, cannot dance. They lift their feet perfectly straight up, instead of pointing the toe, as an English ballet girl does. The opera is the only place where they dance in Paris, and that is pure ballet. However, they are better than their English sisters in singing. Everyone seems to be able to sing prettily in France, even the little boys going along the street."

* * *

Sir Henry Irving has just announced that he will make "Dante," the new play with which Sardou has provided him, one of the chief features of his coming American tours. Entire secrecy is being preserved regarding the manner in which the French playwright has treated the theme of his play, but Sir Henry's company is complete, rehearsals have begun, and the much-anticipated drama will be given at Drury Lane, probably about the end of April. It is expected to run until July, when it will be seen in the chief provincial towns and then taken to the United States.

The most important member of the cast, after the knight himself, will be Miss Lena Ashwell, who is now playing Emilia in Forbes Robertson's revival of "Othello." It was Miss Ashwell who made so brilliant a success in "Mrs. Dane's Defense." Before appearing in "Dante" she will be seen as the heroine of "Resurrection," when Beerbohm Tree produces the Tolstoy play. By Sir Henry Irving's wish the entire stage setting for "Dante" is being made in Paris, in order that it may be constructed under the eye of Victorien Sardou. The incidental music also is being done by a French composer, M. Xavier Henri Leroux.

* * *

Perhaps the new play that Henry Arthur Jones is writing for Arthur Bourchier deals with grim subjects upon which the dramatist needs enlightenment. He was one of the most interested spectators at the second day's session of the Peasenhall murder trial the other day.

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R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy" calls his latest comedy, which is to be given at the Criterion, "A Clean Slate." Among the members of the cast is Brandon Thomas, author of "Charley's Aunt."

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It is revealed that the adaptor of Mr. Kipling's "Light That Failed," which Forbes Robertson will produce, is Miss Constance Fletcher, who wrote "The Canary," in which Mrs. Pat Campbell appeared, as well as a stage verson of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." In the Robertson production the part of Bessie Broke will be played by Miss Nina Boucicault. This young actress, who has been unusually successful thus far, is the daughter of the famous Dion Boucicault and the younger sister of Aubrey Boucicault, who has been so long in the United States.

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"Monsieur Beaucaire" has been played in London 100 times and still is going strong at the Comedy.

* * *

Miss Olga Nethersole, who has been in London lately preparatory to another provincial tour in "Sapho," is heart-sore over the disappearance of a brindle-bulldog, "Boss." He is among the "lost, strayed or stolens." In a pathetic letter to the newspapers this morning the actress says: "I have advertised and offered a liberal reward, but if you will help me by giving publicity to my loss, I feel that my chance of recovering my dear companion will be greater."

* * *

In Paris, the 281st anniversary of the birthday of Moliere has just been celebrated at the Comedie Francaise, the poet's "Ecole des Femmes," being given, followed by the recitation by Maurice Millot of an original poem about Moliere and the old servant to whom he used to read his plays and whose new cultivated taste he regarded as the surest test of the genuineness of his work. Madame Rejane has left Paris to appear at Monte Carlo. Alfred Capus, author of "The Two Schools," has just read a new comedy to the actors of the Varieties. It is called "The Handsome Young Man."

* * *

Ibsen will be seen again in London even before Ellen Terry produces "The Vikings." The Stage society are to give two performances of "When We Dead Awaken" in which G. S. Titheradge, who first played the Martian in "A Message From Mars," Miss Henrietta Watson, who is an American, and Laurence Irving will be seen.

GREAT TENOR FAILED AS COOK

Giorgini Was Also Fisherman, Stonecutter, Blacksmith, Foundryman and Baker's Boy Before He Was Discovered.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ROME, Feb. 6.—Giorgini, who has suddenly sprung into fame as a tenor at Naples, has had a curious history. At the age of 9 he was left without parents or money. After keeping his little body and soul together for a while at fishing and selling his wares in the streets, he drifted to Rome and became a stone cutter, then blacksmith, then working in an iron foundry. Later he became a baker's boy and capped the climax by making a failure in an effort to become a cook. At last he returned to his fishing, which promised a better living.

Through the years he was forever singing, so that he was known by the name of "Il Cantoretto." Thus he reached the age of 22, when one day at Porto d'Anzio a well-known basso, Signor Ugolino, hearing the youth call his fish in the streets, was struck by the richness and pure quality of his voice. He kept an eye on Giorgini, until one evening he heard him serenading his innamorata with the song to Lola in "Cavalleria." Ugolino was so delighted that he ruthlessly cut the serenade short and insisted that the young man should study for the stage. Giorgini had dreamed of this for a long time, but the money was wanting; so he was obliged to stick to his fish. Later another musician was struck by the fisherman's voice in the same way that Ugolino had been. He called the attention of friends to the youth, and one of them became so enthusiastic that he guaranteed Giorgini a debut at the San Carlo opera house after nine months of study. This was accomplished, and the fish vender is already famous.

SIGNOR GIORGINI.

LADY ON EDITORIAL STAFF OF LEADING RELIGIOUS WEEKLY

Sends the Following Grand Testimonial to the Merits of Cuticura Remedies in the Treatment of Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp.

"I wish to give my testimony to the efficiency of the Cuticura Remedies in what seems to me two somewhat remarkable cases. I had a number of skin tumours—small ones—on my arms which had never given me serious trouble; but about two years ago one came on my throat. At first it was only about as large as a pinhead, but, as it was in a position where my collar, if not just right, would irritate it, it soon became very sensitive and began to grow rapidly. Last spring it was as large, if not larger, than a bean. A little unusual irritation of my collar started it to swelling, and in a day or two it was as large as half an orange. I was very much alarmed, and was at a loss to determine whether it was a carbuncle or a malignant tumor.

"My friends tried to persuade me to consult my physician; but dreading that he would insist on using the knife, I would not consent to go. Instead I got a small bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I took the former according to directions, and spread a thick layer of the Ointment on a linen cloth and placed it on the swelling. On renewing it I would bathe my neck in very warm water and Cuticura Soap. In a few days the Cuticura Ointment had drawn the swelling to a head, when it broke. Every morning it was opened with a large sterilized needle, squeezed and bathed, and fresh Ointment put on. Pus and blood, and a yellow, cheesy, tumorous matter came out. In about three or four weeks' time this treatment completely eliminated boil and tumor. The soreness that had extended down into my chest was all gone, and my neck now seems to be perfectly well.

"About five or six years ago my sister had a similar experience. She had two large lumps come under her right arm, the result of a sprain. They grew rapidly, and our physician wanted to cut them out. I would not listen to it, and she tried the Cuticura Remedies (as I did a few months ago) with magical effect. In six weeks' time the lumps had entirely disappeared, and have never returned.

"I have great faith in the Cuticura Remedies, and I believe they might be as efficacious in similar cases with other people, and thus save much suffering, and perhaps life. I have derived so much benefit from the use of them myself that I am constantly advising others to use them. Recently I recommended them to an office boy for his father, who was disabled with salt rheum. The man's feet were swollen to an enormous size, and he had not worked for six weeks. Two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment worked a perfect cure. You never saw a more grateful man in your life.

"I am very much interested in another case where I have recommended Cuticura just now. My housemaid's mother has a goitre which had reached a very dangerous point. The doctors told her that nothing could be done; that she could live only two or three weeks, and that she would die of strangulation. She was confined to her bed, and was unable to speak, when her daughter, at my suggestion, tried the effect of the Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. Strange to say, she was very shortly relieved of the most distressing symptoms. The swelling seemed to be exteriorized, and she is now able to be around her house, and can talk as well as ever.

"It seems to me that I have pretty good grounds for believing that Cuticura Remedies will prove successful in the most distressing forms of blood and skin humours, and if you wish to use my testimonial as herein indicated, I am willing that you should do so, with the further privilege of revealing my name and address to such persons as may wish to substantiate the above statements by personal letter to me."

Chicago, Nov. 12, 1902.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap 25c. per cake. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 Pages, 300 Diseases, with Illustrations, Testimonials, and Directions in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Fables for the Elite — Studies in Natural History

By DOROTHY DIX.

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The Versatile Leopard

ONCE upon a Time there was a young Leopard who was the Honolulu Wonder of the Forest in which he lived, for he was simply Top Heavy with brains, and, in addition, possessed a Face and Figure that made every one rubber as he plowed down the street.

Wherever there was anything doing he was always Johnny on the Spot, and his Rooters wore out a Lung apiece telling what great Feats he was sure to Pull off in Life.

"I apprehend," said the Tigress, who was of a sentimental turn of mind, "that he is all the money as a Poet, and will pulverize Tennyson and Browning, and Swinburne, and that push to a pulp, for the Sonnet he wrote to my Left Eyebrow is Hot Stoff. Of course he needs a little Polishing yet, for some of his lines have as many feet as a Centipide, while others are so short on Pedal Extremeties they have to go on Crutches, but in time he will win out as a Meter Jerker."

"Him? Poet? Not on your life," cried the Bulldog, who was a warm sport. "Nature framed him up to travel on his Muscle and not on his Hair, and its him for the Welter Weigh Championship instead of the Laureate Job. Say, you ought to have seen the way he stood up to the Kid and put him to sleep in one Round! It was a beaut for fair! Of course he isn't in Training now, but when he gets into Condition he will wipe up the earth with everything in Sight, and don't you forget it. 'Rah for the Pride of the Fistic Arena."

"Not at all," responded the Lion, "for the qualities you have mentioned are only valuable as part of his Assets as a Successful Politician, which without doubt Heaven intended him to be. Never have I seen a Creature so fitted to be Headliner in the Senate, for he never Forgets a Face, he can give the Joyous Mitt with both Hands at the same time, he has no uncomfortable Convictions, and he can talk all day without uttering a Single Idea. These distinguishing Talents will surely cause him to become one of our Most High Priced Statesmen. Unfortunately just now he has not learned to always take hold of the Cold End of a Public Question, but when he does he will have his Constituents sewed up in a Sack and can deliver them to any address."

"Nixie, not much," exclaimed the Lynx, "for I opine that his long suit is High Art. You should see the Soulful Pink Cows grazing in Blue Pastures that he paints, and you would not think of his embracing any of the Grovelling Professions you have mentioned. It is True that his Drawing still looks like it had the Jim-Jams, and the color appears to have been applied with a Kalsomining brush, but when he acquires a little more technique he will make your Old Masters look like Thirty cents."

"Nay, nay, Pauline," put in the Rhinoceros, "the graft by which he will cinch Fame and Fortune is Pawing the Ivory. The things he can do to a Piano makes Paderewski and all the balance of the Hair Tonic advertisements take to the Tall Timber. Of course he hasn't quite reached the Pitch where you are willing to Pay out Good Money to hear him do his Stunts on the Noise Machine, but whenever he settles down to hard work as a Musician he can qualify into the Professional Class any day."

"Forget it. Cut it out," cried the Bear. "Writing dub Poetry, standing up for a Gentlemanly Mill now and then, speiling about politics, and tearing off a few symphonies are all well enough as Side Lines of Attractions, but the main business of Life is rolling up the Dough, and that is where the Leopard is going to Make Things Happen. Not long ago he butted into the Street and did a few sleight-of-hand Tricks that were Eye-Openers. He has got a Fore Sight like a Telescope, a Hunch about the way things are going that is like a Grave Yard Rabbit's left Hind Foot, and a Grip like a Mud Turtle, and I'm tipping him off as a seven times winner in the race for the Purse."

Now, all that the other Animals had said was true, but, strange to relate, instead of becoming Rich and Famous, as every one expected, the Leopard remained merely a talented Amateur, while many quite Ordinary Creatures all around him became Highly Paid Professionals.

This greatly surprised the other Animals, and they said one to another:

"We do not understand this, for the Leopard might have succeeded in any line had he devoted himself to it. He might have been a great Poet, a Champion Prize Fighter, a Successful Politician, a Famous Artist, a Musical Wonder or a Rich Financier. Instead of this, however, he writes a Few Verses for Female Albums, Spars a Little in the Gymnasium at his Club, Takes the Stump for a Friend on off Political years, Dabbles in Water Colors and Plays Rag Time, but he does not do anything well enough to be Paid for it."

"The Trouble with the Leopard," replied the Owl with great sagacity, "is that he has Wasted his Life in trying to make up his Mind which one of his Gifts to put in Training, and while he has been trying to Decide which Crown of Glory would be most Becoming to him Fate has fitted the Fool's Cap on his head. If you will notice you will perceive that it is not the all around Genius who arrives, but the Ordinary Creature with one Small Talent that he has to Work or Starve who gets there with Both Feet."

Moral: This Fable teaches that one Talent in the Hand is worth Ten in the Bush.

A Lesson on The Husband

THE HUSBAND—This lordly beast is indigenous to every land, but the finest and best trained specimens of the genus are to be found in America, where the women seem to have a peculiar knack of teaching them to jump through the hoop, fetch and carry, and other interesting tricks.

This is the more remarkable because in other countries the Husband is a ferocious creature that is always roaring about something and showing its teeth, and while fear of it does not prevent any woman from acquiring one who can, she is always expecting to have her head snapped off.

Veracious travelers who have seen the Husband in its habitat in other lands report that in Germany it may be seen walking in front of the woman who owns it, twirling a cane, while she labors along with a basket containing its food. In France it frequently bites the hand that feeds it, although extremely affectionate and playful with other women. In England its owner knows her faithful Husband is by her side by its growl, while in America it exhibits many of the qualities of the patient donkey and permits itself to be made a mere beast of burden.

These varying characteristics have led some naturalists to class the Husband among those animals that are natural domestic tyrants (manibus buldozium), while others have contended, with equal reason, that it belonged to those brutes that have an aggressive appearance, but no real fight in them (genus manibus easy squelchilorum). Fortunately those earnest students, the Women's Clubs, have taken this subject up, and as many female investigators are making careful and painstaking experiments along this line, much light will doubtless be soon thrown on the matter.

In appearance the looks of the Husband are so marked that not even the lay mind could possibly be deceived or fail to recognize it at once, but, strange to say, in just what this peculiarity consists no one knows. Whether it is a generally cowed air, the expression of household bills on its countenance, the memory of things it is expected to remember to bring home with it, or the mere sense of captivity, has never been ascertained, but the fact remains that a Husband is as easily identified on sight as if it wore its collar and tag in public.

Although essentially a domestic animal, captivity does not seem to agree with the Husband, as no sooner does it feel the yoke about its neck than its coat becomes rough and shabby, it loses its gayness of spirit, and quits doing all the pretty, graceful little stunts that attracted people to it. Should its owner die, however, it resumes these blandishments, and its coat again becomes glossy and shiny. It will thus be seen, as in the case of the horse, whose age is judged by its teeth, that it is possible to tell how old a husband is. If it is still spick and span and is seen out at the theater with its owner, it is in its honeymoon. If it bags at the knees and reads the evening papers it belongs to a healthy owner and has lost hope, but if it has a rejuvenated appearance it has escaped captivity and is on the lookout for a new owner.

The habits of the Husband are the most peculiar of any known animal. As has been stated, it is such a favorite with women that they will break their necks to catch one, but, unfortunately, women are not built for the chase, and left to themselves they could never capture one alive. The most a woman can do is to sit down and wait for one to come along and beg to be caught.

This should secure them comparative freedom, but the stupid creatures are never satisfied until they come up and put their heads in the halter. One would think that as they were so anxious to be captured they would ask nothing better than to remain with their nice, kind owner; but so far from this being the case, the minute they feel they have butted into captivity they make a wild break for freedom. Not infrequently a woman who has not been able to drive one of the animals away from her house before she yoked up with it can never get it into house before 3 a. m. afterward. This shows that the best way to get rid of a Husband is to own it.

Whether it is best to catch a Husband when he is young or old is a matter on which women differ in opinion. Some favor taking one while it is young and raising it up to suit their taste; others prefer those who are old and rich, and so gentle that a child can drive them, while maiden ladies of uncertain age think it folly to be too fastidious and hard to please, and that almost any sort of one is interesting to have about the house.

Another characteristic of the Husband is that, although so many women possess one, no one has ever been able to find any way to keep one at home or to tie him up so he couldn't slip the knot. The best remedy for this unfortunate habit seems to be to feed the brute. Most women devote their lives to doing this, and although as a general thing the Husband is useful as a pack horse, it hardly seems worth the trouble it causes its owner.

The old legend that represented the Husband as a dangerous creature does not seem to be borne out by recent observation. On the contrary, it is an animal easily quelled by the human eye, and frequently a large and ferocious looking one may be seen trembling before the glance of an owner not half its size.

There are many interesting specimens of Husbands in Pittsburgh. Some of them may be observed taking their airing on their owners' apron strings.

WIDOWS

A Philosophic Dissertation by DOROTHY DIX.

A BOLD and courageous, not to say reckless, man in Syracuse is about to celebrate his birthday by giving a party at which all of the guests will be widows.

There is a savage instinct in human breast that makes us all delight in seeing people take hairbreadth risks, such as engaging in a bloody prize fight, entering a lion's den or walking a tight rope suspended dizzily in midair, and so the imagination is piqued by the picture of the awful danger this lone man is about to face.

Already, it is said, 150 widows have accepted his invitation. This must comprise all known varieties of the species, and so if he escapes the lures of one type, it will be but to carom into the smiles of the other, and there will be no place of safety.

It is mere folly for a man to underestimate the danger he runs from a widow. Compared to her all other women are but bungling amateurs beside a skillful professional. To the debutante every man is a hero, and she spends her time trying to live up to him. The widow knows man as merely a fallible human institution, and she works him for all that he is worth. She is a post-graduate in the school of fascination, and she assumes a hundred different types, each with its own particular battery of charms.

There is, for instance, the jolly widow. She is generally fair, fat and 40—not too fat and not too 40, but just plump and round and good-natured. Dimples play hide and seek in her cheeks and her laugh, rich and merry, is hung on a hair-trigger and ready to go off at any old story. A woman who smiles is either an angel or a sardonic demon, but the woman who laughs is a lovable companion, who will never have hysterics over domestic contretemps, or be too hard on a man when he stays out late. Young girls never laugh. They giggle. Old maids snicker, when they laugh at all, and it is only the widow who is wise enough to know that a jolly laugh in a woman is a bait to which a man will invariably rise as a trout to a fly.

Quite the reverse of the jolly widow is the lachrymose one. She possesses the invaluable accomplishment of weeping poetically, and when a woman can cry without getting red in the nose her dangerousness is not to be estimated in mere words. Moreover, the lachrymose widow is one of those clinging vines that always get there. She is so helpless and dependent and forlorn in this cold and cruel world, and she doesn't know anything about horrid business, and she appeals so prettily to a man for advice that he feels he would be a brute to refuse her. "Dear John" used to attend to everything for her, and before he knows it the sympathizer is wearing "Dear John's" shoes. Drying a widow's tears is one of the most dangerous occupations known to man which is doubtless the reason it is mentioned in the Bible as one of the penances whose regard is heaven.

Then there is the comfortable widow. She owns her own home, and has a tidy little sum of insurance money, and understands to perfection the art of giving little dinners that incline a man's heart toward matrimony. To drop in of an evening and sit beside her well-swept hearth, to perceive the thousand deft touches with which she knows how to make one comfortable, makes a man feel suddenly like he is an orphan away from home. Here's a woman, he says to himself, who would appreciate the blessing of getting a good husband, and would know how to take care of him. No more wrestling with washladies, no more browbeating from janitors, no more boarding house and restaurant abominations of dinners. Instead a wife who has learned how to keep house on your predecessor—God rest his soul—and is in no danger of giving you dyspepsia while she experiments with cooking school recipes. It looks to the man like taking out a paid-up policy on domestic bliss, and this comfortable widow may generally have any settled, middle-aged man who knows a good thing for the taking.

Next to her in fascination, and even more dangerous, is the diplomatic widow. To her, man is simply an open book, and she plays upon his weaknesses as upon a harp with a thousand strings. With her remarriage is merely a matter of selection. She decides upon a man, and he has no more chance of escape than the mouse in the claws of a cat. Apparently she hangs upon his words. She applauds his sentiments. She laughs at his jokes. If he admires domesticity she lives with a cook book in her hand. If he is pious, she dotes on church work. If he is sporty, she memorizes the race card and recites it for his benefit, but always and at all times she keeps the incense burning. That kind of a woman can purr over any man until all he wants is to curl up and lie on her hearth rug and let her put her feet on him—and she generally does it.

The giddy widow is another ever present danger. She is generally tall, and slender, with golden hair, and she wears black perpetually, not so much in memory of her dear departed, as because it throws out the sheen of her hair and the whiteness of her shoulders. Her weeds are distinctly frivolous, with frills and wicked spangles, and she's naughty, but she's nice. Being a widow, rightly understood, gives a woman many privileges that no other woman possesses. It eliminates the chaperon who must be dragged around and the husband who must be accounted to. Moreover, a widow may do many things that would be a little risque for a young girl—she may see the problem plays and read the fi-fi books. Nobody expects her to blush or be shocked, and, in a word, she combines the charms of the debutante with the freedom of the married woman, and it is small wonder that so few men escape her fascinations.

These are but a few types of the many dangers that the Syracuse man will encounter, and while we admire his courage we deplore his judgment. If no man can successfully resist one widow, what will be the fate of the one exposed to the fatal fascinations of 150?

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

Once More the Rage.

The old-fashioned plaids have come in again under the new and more elegant title of "tartans." Trimmed with plain cloth or velvet, in the color dominant in the gown stuff, some entire plaid costumes in soft wools are seen. They are used mainly for walking purposes. When well made they are fetching on slim, graceful figures, but since the majority of the plaids are very large, they have a contrary effect on short, stout wearers, making them seem both awkward and badly gowned.

The sharp line between the right and the wrong thing can be drawn only by the individual. A style may be new and fashionable, but we should think well before we adopt it for ourselves. Far better effects are often obtained with things which have grown the honorable fungus of time than with a novelty, which renders us ridiculous.

Seen in Pittsburgh Shops and Streets

THERE have been so many remnant sales since the holiday season that it would almost seem that every woman in the city had bought short-length material enough to give her a complete summer wardrobe. And the summer goods are hardly opened as yet. Certainly the big sales have not begun. But it must be admitted that these odd pieces of silk and cloth and linen, going for so much less than their original prices, are very attractive, and to the careful shopper they give great opportunity.

Some of the most sought after remnants are those of soft foulard and shantung silks, which are to be made up into the useful shirtwaist suits later in the season. The embroidered pongee in natural color is one of the nicest for this use.

The summer girl is to have pretty stocks nad cuffs to match, to be worn with her trim waists. One of these sets is of two rows of cambric beading, joined and edged with a narrow strip of pale blue linen, embroidered in small white dots. Through the beading is run blue ribbon, which ties at the back of the stock and on the outer side of the cuff.

Drawn-Work Collars.

The little turnover collars of drawn work are much more worn than the lace or embroidered ones. Some of these are very elaborate, and of course, the finer the work, the prettier the collar.

The woman who likes Venetian glass would pine for a slender vase resembling a scarlet tulip, which is in one of the downtown jeweler's windows. The base is green, and slender leaves enfold the swell of the beautifully colored flower.

A brass candlestick, at least two feet and a half in height, massive and plain, is one of the more odd objects d'art.

And have you seen the delft candlesticks, with the blue windmills, very much in evidence? With a delft clock they would make a welcome gift to a bride who loves fine china.

Hatpins are now veritable jewels. As an example one may see gold pins, headed with a mimosa branch, with flowers of old gold, while the foliage is enameled in the natural green. Another, also in excellent taste, consists of a pear-shaped pearl around which is entwined a snake, the body of which is thickly studded in brilliants, while its head is adorned with an emerald.

But if hatpins are elaborate the newest of the early spring hats will match them. Some of the malines and chiffon hats in the lighter shades and white, show the most delicate workmanship. One in white has a transparent applique of grapes and foliage under the brim. The upper hat is simply laid in folds, and the trimming consists of a few roses and a knot of velvet.

The Spring Millinery.

A great many of the spring hats are combinations of maline and fancy braids. These are developed very artistically in two or more shades, and almost all of them are trimmed with flowers or foliage.

Fancy buttons of all shapes are in demand. Costly ones are of old ivory lightly colored. Others, very popular, are studded with colored stones, presenting an indecisive hue of the most pleasing effect.

The new skirts for spring still have the yoke effect, or hip trimming. These are very well for the slender woman, but the stout woman should shun them.

A smart walking skirt in a small check is cut in seven-gored style, with a flare, each seam lapped and stitched. Around the hips is a pointed yoke in deep folds.

Speaking of walking suits, covert cloth, so much used for the separate jacket, will be used for the whole suits this season. It is not very attractive, however, unless in the browner shades.

One model suit of this material showed a jacket cut with a yoke and a plain, flaring skirt.

The Vogue of Beads.

Bead card cases and pocketbooks appear in fascinating array. Some are carried out in one plain surface of a single color, palest blue or emerald. Others are a dainty melange of many hues, in designs peculiar to old-time beadwork. Yet white and gold in combination may be said to carry off the honors.

The pink coral beads, which have been so much worn, are increasing in size. One long chain of these, seen the other day, showed beads as big as a cherry. They are much to be preferred in the smaller sizes.

Silver and gold umbrella handles are now replaced by those of pale tortoise shell, which is twisted or carved into all sorts of fancy shapes. Sometimes a small silver or gold monogram is placed in an inconspicuous position on these handles.

The plain bands of black or white filet lace would seem to be replacing the finer valenciennes for thin gowns. Torchon insertion is much seen on the heavy linens in dull blues and greens.

The summer shirtwaists are to be white madras and pique and chiviot, with satin stripes and figures, are very much in favor, and they are simply made up, fith large pearl buttons for fastening.

BITS OF FEMININITY.

A becoming revival is the wearing of long tulle bonnet strings.

White coral is the latest and smartest touch in the coral line.

Long scarfs of black and of white Spanish lace have found their way into the American shops.

Fascinating pongees have appeared that are charming for between-season's indoor gowns and later will be worn on the street.

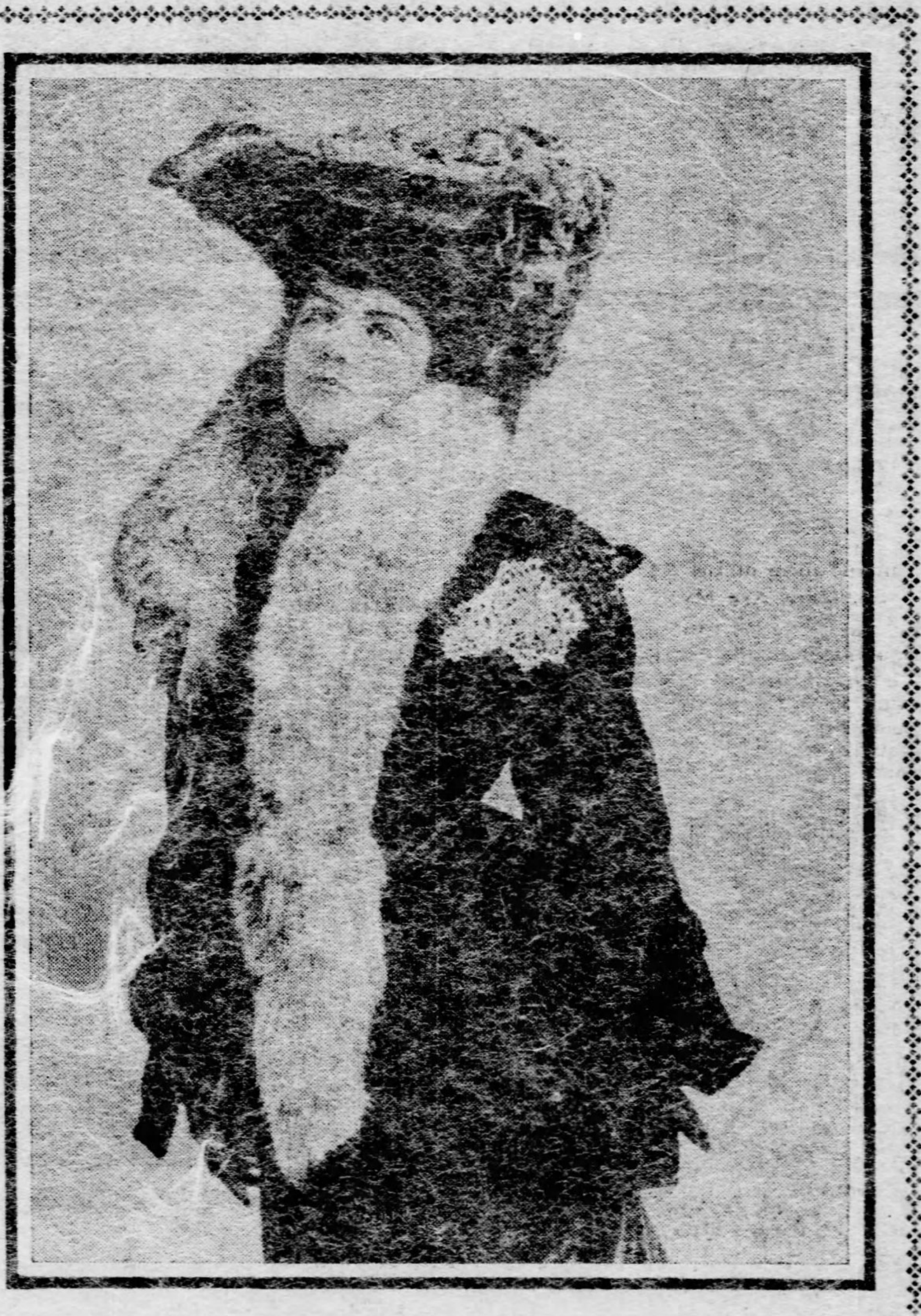
Champagne etamine is one of the delicate colors in a delicate fabric that promises to be very popular for tea and dinner gowns for the post-Lenten season.

The Alice Roosevelt, the Maude Adams, the Czarina, and the DuBarry, are the names of four of the picturesque broad-brimmed hats that will appear at Eastertide.

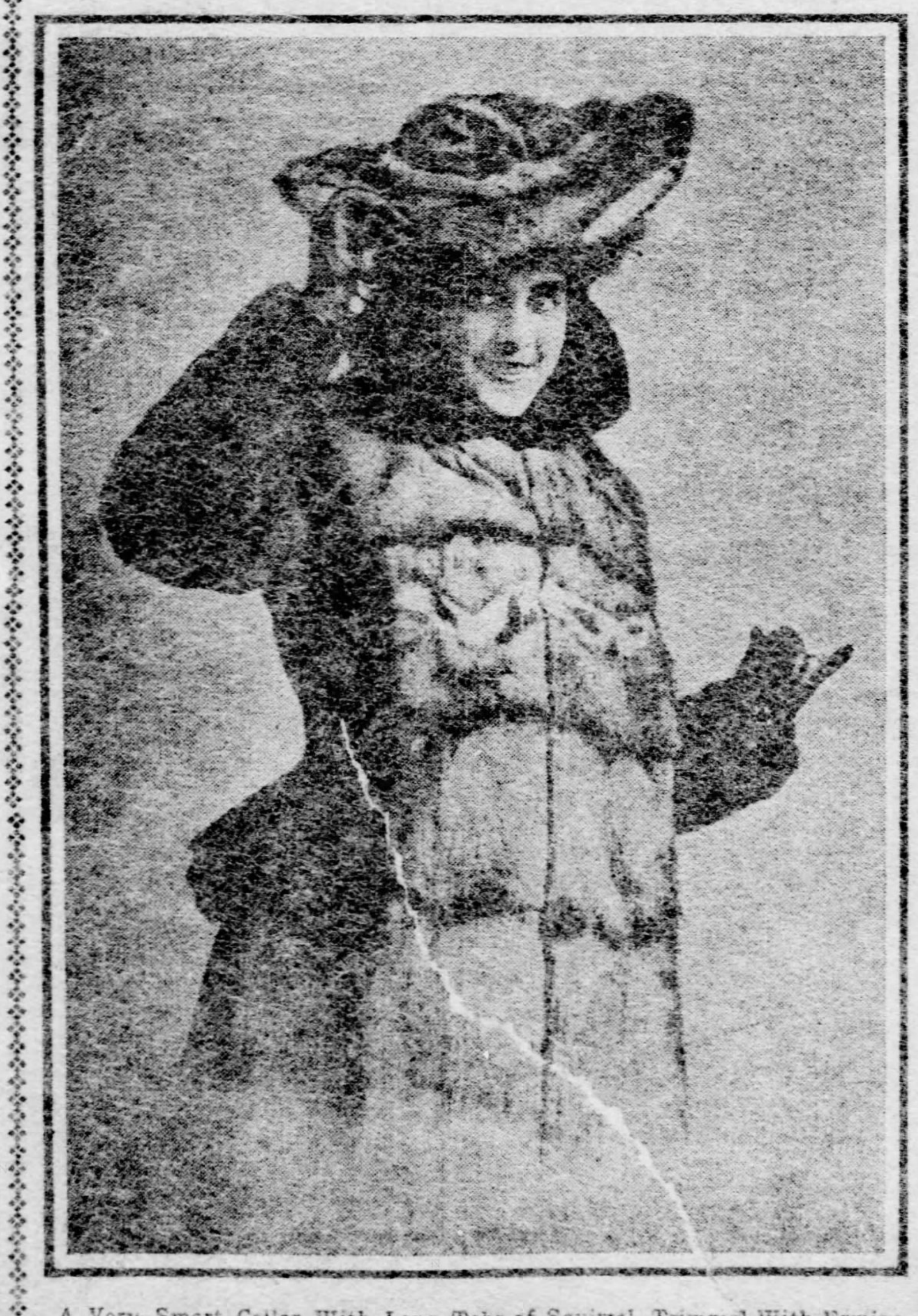
Nothing can be smarter than the shirt waist of white madras or silky linen with the front displaying an elaborate, embroidered design. Whether or not the embroidery is in white or colors depends upon the individual taste of the wearer.

Flower toques are much liked for reception and evening wear and some entirely of autumn foliage have appeared. The new spring models give evidence of continued favor for the low broad effect, and suggest most generous use of flowers.

Delicious dinner bonbons are made by chopping peanuts or almonds very fine, mixing them with the white of an egg, a little sugar and just enough sherry to flavor and pressing the paste into the cavity made by removing the stones from fresh prunes of dates. The fruit is then rolled in powdered sugar.



Blouse Jacket of Black Brocaded Velvet With a Very Broad Collar, Which Is Trimmed With Wide White Lace and Appliqued With a Design of Grapes and Foliage. The Sleeves Are Made in Bishop Style, With a Long Cuff Which Falls in Two Points Over the Hand.



A Very Smart Collar With Long Tabs of Squirrel, Trimmed With Ermine in Pointed Effect, and a Hat to Match, Worn With a Fur Coat Is Most Attractive.

A RIBBON DANCE

By NELLIE G. COLEMAN.

THE decorative scheme used at a ribbon dance given by a coterie of young girls at a popular clubhouse recently, would be an extremely pretty one to introduce at a similar entertainment on Shrove Tuesday. The dance hall, which is a very spacious one and is ordinarily used for concerts and theatricals, is fin ued for concerts and theatricals, is finished at one end with a stage, and this was covered into a veritable bower of green shrubs below, while overhead swung deep festoons of laurel caught with huge ribbon bows of red, from which depended Japanese fern balls and baskets of plumosa. Here the orchestra was stationed, and the dressing room at either side of the stage were fitted up as tete-a-tete retreats for weary dancers to sit and have a friendly chat.

In the auditorium the scene presented a bewildering maze of ribbons in rainbow hues, and at intervals catching bunches of fern fronds. Beneath the central electrolier hung an immense white hat fillled with hyacinths, tulips, violets, roses, etc., and at a certain time, when one of the cotillion figures was being danced, the hat was overturned and the guests showered with a mass of fragrant and beautiful blossoms. From the rim of the hat ribbons extended in every direction to the electric beams around the lower portion of the balcony, and from there fell in garlands entwined with green boughs. On the walls between the winds large smilax wreaths were suspended, a cascade of ribbons floating from each. Kantia and pantana palms and rubber plants flanked the walls near the floor, and stood as sentinels beside the green-canopied door and archways. In the recesses white painted rustic chairs and settees were placed for the onlookers or such persons as wished to sit there to enjoy the music and view the dancers in their graceful evolutions.

In the supper room the same style of decoration prevailed only on a less elaborate scale. Tall palms and little thick boxwood trees were so arranged in the room as to form a star radiating around the refreshment table which stood in the middle of the floor, in the avenues between the trees small tables seating four people were placed, and at these the guests were served at midnight. The idea of hemming in the tables with plants was prettily suggestive, and was an innovation thought of by the girls who had the party in charge. Each table laid in spotless white was gay with stripings of liberty ribbons, each table having a different color, and in the center a flat basket of flowers of a hue to correspond with the ribbons. The color scheme was further accentuated by individual glass candlesticks, with tapers and shades to match the blooms they encircled. On the central table, which was banked with flowers and lighted with candelabra, rested a mammoth white shoe, over the top of which myriads of robbons trailed, and after the supper was finished and the guests about to depart from the room, each was told to draw a ribbon; on doing so every one became the recipient of a dainty box of candies concealed in the monster shoe, that in itself was meant to typify the evening's pleasures of the 'light fantastic toe.

The 30 girls giving the dance had planned to wear different colored ribbon draped costumes, and when all had assembled the result was a most striking and beautiful ensemble.

Very Smart These Days.

The flannel shirt of our present acquaintance is a very different thing from the old-time "waist." Just now the flannel shirt is well worthy of notice, the smartest being in ivory spotted with black, and finished with a black or dark green silk tie. These shirts are mostly made with three box pleats down the front, but some fasten across to the left side, which admits of a chemisette showing at the neck, and a silk tie, usually knotted and its ends passed under the fastening of the shirt, reappearing lower down. The flowered flannels, too, deceive one into the pleasant impression that they are silk, so soft and dainty is the coloring and so admirably printed the patterns.

—A plain face is apt to wear the longest.

Home Duties

The real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung? Irritability takes the place of happiness and amiability; and weakness and suffering takes the place of health and strength. As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work and perform their household duties. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake!

The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

For proof read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the following letters:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express to you the great benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My trouble was female weakness in its worst form and I was in a very bad condition. I could not perform my household duties, my back ached, I was extremely nervous, and I could not eat or sleep, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. My husband spent hundreds of dollars to get me well, and all the medicine that the doctors prescribed failed to do me any good; I resorted to an operation which the physician said was necessary to restore me to health, but I suffered more after it than I did before; I had hemorrhages of the womb that nothing could seem to stop.

"I noticed one of your advertisements and wrote you for advice. I received your reply and carefully followed all instructions. I immediately began to get stronger, and in two weeks was about the house. I took eight bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and continued following your advice, and to-day I am a well woman. Your remedies and help are a Godsend to suffering women, and I cannot find words to thank you for what you have done for me."—MRS. LOTTIE V. NAYLOR, 1328 N. J. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb and could hardly drag about, but after taking five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was completely cured. I am now a well woman and able to do all my work.

"I think your medicine one of the best remedies in the world."—MRS. J. M. LEE, 141 Lyndal St., Newcastle, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done a great deal for me. I suffered so much from falling of the womb and all the troubles connected with it. I doctored for years with doctors and other remedies but received only temporary relief.

"I began taking your medicine, and had not taken it long before I was feeling better. My husband said that I should keep right on taking it as long as it gave me relief from my suffering, as I could not expect to be cured by one or two bottles. I did so and am now able to be on my feet and work hard all day, and go to bed and rest at night. Thanks to your Vegetable Compound I am certainly grateful for the relief it gave me. It is the mother's great friend. I would not be without it in my house, for when I feel tired or out of sorts I take a few doses and feel all right.

"I would recommend your medicine to all tired mothers, and especially to those suffering as I was."—MRS. R. F. CHAMBERS, Bennet, Neb.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

FREE FACE BLEACH FOR COMPLEXION

I will send free trial bottle of my FACE BLEACH to any lady sending name and address.

Mme. A. RUPPERT, 6-E-14th St., New York City.

HOW TO OBTAIN A LOVELY COMPLEXION CLEAR & BEAUTIFUL

It is every woman's duty to be as youthful and good looking as possible, and there is nothing which adds more beauty than a lovely complexion, and there is no remedy which will restore the complexion and give one that youthful appearance like **Mme. A. Ruppert's World Renowned Face Bleach.** This grand remedy clears the skin of every discoloration and impurity, including pimples, freckles, moth patches, brown spots, liver marks, comedones, fleshworms, blackheads, oiliness, sallowness, muddiness and skin diseases. It accomplishes these wonderful effects by drawing the impurities and discolorations to the surface of the skin and then removing these blemishes by gradually scaling off a slight surface of the outer scarfskin. It does this in so natural a manner as to be entirely harmless to the most delicate complexion, and, having this action, it cannot fail to produce excellent effects.

Most marvelous results are obtained when Face Bleach is used according to my new Special Directions in conjunction with my Egyptian Balm, which nourishes and feeds the tissues and glands of the skin, and adds the finishing touch which refines, purifies and preserves the skin in its pristine splendor, giving it the glow of youth.

Now, in order that every lady reader of this paper may obtain the highest possible effects from the use of my preparations, I will make the following stupendous offer to all callers at the below address: A bottle of my ***Face Bleach,*** a trial jar of my ***Egyptian Balm,*** a bar of my most exquisite ***Almond Oil Complexion Soap,*** my ***New Special Directions,*** my book, "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL"—all for $2. The price of Face Bleach alone is $2 per bottle, hence you receive the other articles absolutely free.

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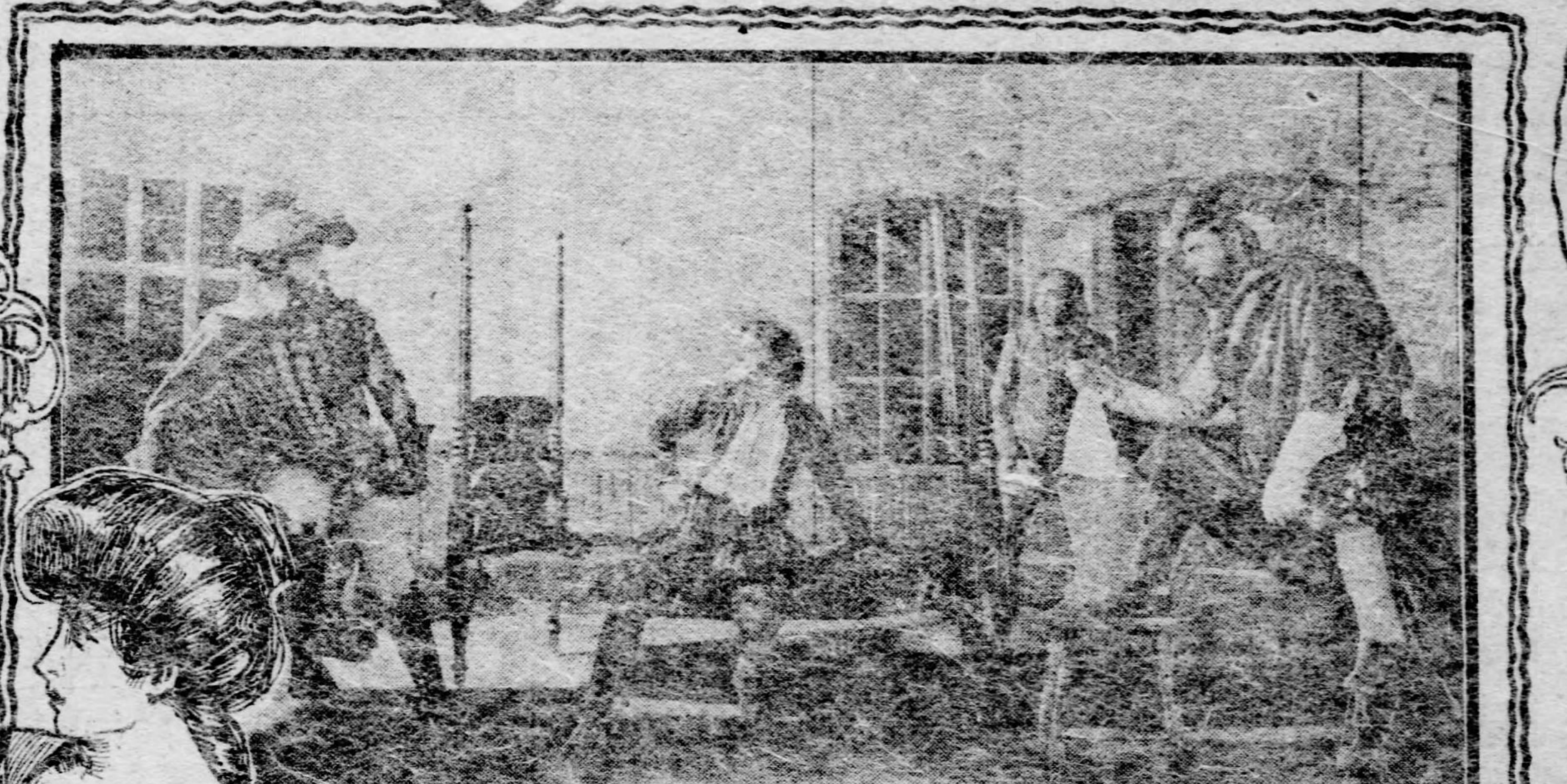

"A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE" ALVIN.

AILEENE VINCENT ACADEMY

ANNIE MARTELL BIJOU

HENRY LEE AVENUE

"CLEOPATRA" GRAND

Review

MRS. LANGTRY has come and gone and the visit may be set down as one of the really notable events of the current dramatic season. The woman once chiefly famous because the artist Millais termed her "the Jersey Lily," is now the full-fledged stage star. Looking over the audience at the Alvin on Monday evening last, one was constantly reminded of Goldsmith's oft-used line about the folk

Who came to scoff, remained to pray.

These pilgrims at the playhouse for the most part came to see Mrs. Langtry out of mere curiosity. Ere the second act of her play, "The Crossways," was well progressed, nearly all were interested, and by the end of the third act such real enthusiasm had been aroused that Mrs. Langtry was obliged to yield to the custom of speech-making. And while it is neither here nor there in a matter of criticism, the few remarks were excellently and pertinently chosen, and for that reason were enjoyed. There is absolutely no doubt that Mrs. Langtry's performance was a genuine surprise to most of the people present. They had expected nothing of the kind. For the other few who found fault it may be offered in explanation that they probably did not understand. It is indisputably true that most people have better opportunities to study the rare duck-bill ornithorhynchus than they have to examine into the habits and manners of exclusive English society. Many of the zoological gardens are free of access, while admission is not even to be purchased into the domain of the blooded aristocracy. In the circumstances it is not to be expected that everybody possesses knowledge sufficient to distinguish between the true and the false presentments of a lady, native born to refinement, more particularly those others whose knowledge of what well-bred people look like and act like has been mainly acquired out of a strong imagination or a profound study of picture books and fashion plates. To this element in her audience there is no doubt that Mrs. Langtry's performance was incomprehensible, and, in the same degree, uninteresting.

Mrs. Langtry is no longer in need of an apologist. Her position on the stage is secure. She is now an actress of uncommon natural talents, whose accomplishments are remarkable, considering how recently and under what circumstances she embarked upon a theatrical career. Her methods are quiet, graceful, agreeable, and marked by a repose of manner that is the creature of knowledge and intelligent study of her subjects. The Duchess of Keensbury, as portrayed by Mrs. Langtry, is not essentially different from the character presented by the same actress in this city about eight years since. It is the fashionable woman of London society, calm and resourceful under stress. The role is drawn with a fine yet vigorous perception of the dramatic equation: a perception which not more than a few of her contemporaries may lay claim to. Her manner and speech are models of correctness, carrying a lesson in both arts that might be studied with profit by players to whom has been accorded a higher artistic reputation.

"The Crossways" to which Mrs. Langtry gives her name as part author, is an ingenious and interesting if not original or instructive play. It is much superior to many dramatic works upon which much fulsome praise has been lavished. True, it has its defects. The situations are occasionally overdrawn, and the last act is notably weak. But in the first three episodes there is much to commend. It is well written, the authors evidencing good understanding of how stage dialogue should be conducted, while the incidents run logically and consistently to the climax. There are no haltings, no disturbed focal points which are so often the faults to be found in plays of recent and probably more distinguished authorship. In fact, so much knowledge and cleverness are displayed that equally good, if not better, work may be expected in the future from either Mrs. Langtry or Mr. J. H. Manners, separately or in association.

A word is also due Mr. Manners' acting. Here is an actor of the most quiet and unobtrusive methods who is certain to win prominence in his profession. His lack of self-consciousness, his knowledge of the soundest principles of stage technique, remind one of both Coghlan and Couldock, two of the most polished actors of our time. The future career of Mr. Manners, both as author and actor, will be worth watching.

This will be history week at the local theaters. Having for weeks been swept along a current carrying many strange craft in the way of light comedy, heavy melo-drama, musical farce and extravaganza rhapsodical, whimsical, and fantastical, during these coming six days our course will be through a broad channel marked by prominent chronological headlands. On one side we will see the country of the Ptolmies in its twilight days; on another the country of Romance in the days of Henry IV. of France; those days when it was both the pleasure and business of gentlemen to kill one another. If these two views are not sufficient in variety we may turn to another showing us a bit of England in the feverish days of James II., and his rival, William of Orange. It will be a veritable feast of chivalry, marked with clashing swords and soldiers' oath, and with a range of years and a diversity of atmosphere almost beyond the ordinary comprehension.

The heart of Pittsburgh warms to Henrietta Crosman as it does to no other woman of the contemporary theater. Wherever she goes and whatever she does, keen and affectionate interest follows her. No player is held in more sympathetic regard or more sincerely admired. It is not certain that these sentiments extend back to the days when Miss Crosman was the winsomely roguish Gloriana. Nor can it be said that it springs from the relationship she bears to the Foster family of Allegheny, one of whom has brought enduring fame and honor to that community as the sweetest bard native to American soil; or that it is because "Uncle John" Ellsler, once manager of the Grand opera house, was almost wholly responsible for Miss Crosman's presence on the stage, inasmuch as he gave her the first encouragement she received. All these things may have had more or less influence in shaping our regard for Henrietta Crosman. But its real beginning, no doubt, is to be traced to those not easily-to-be-forgotten days when she was leading woman of the Avenue stock company. She did not remain long with the organization; she was restless to work in a larger field, but the popularity she achieved in that brief period was something tremendous. She was not forgotten when she sought other fields, and when a couple of years ago she came back to Pittsburgh, this time to lead the Grand opera house company, the former admiration was rekindled and in greater favor than before. And when she again departed, few doubted that Henrietta Crosman was destined to win a high position on the stage. Since that time one writer has said of her:

"Like a thief in the night, with rubber-soled shoes, Henrietta Crosman stole into New York and into the very front rank of the metropolitan stars."

This way of putting it may be apposite to the New York idea of Miss Crosman's meteoric appearance in their midst. But it is hardly applicable to those in Pittsburgh with whom she has been a favorite for years. It was no surprise to the loyal patrons of the Avenue and Grand opera house when Miss Crosman came into her own. They gave little credit to New York for this discovery. Indeed, they thought the wise people of Gotham were somewhat tardy about it.

THIS year Miss Crosman is appearing in a play by Ronald MacDonald, entitled "The Sword of the King." Little is known of the author beyond the fact that he is a young man, the son of an English clergyman, and that this is his first bid for literary honors. It is the old story of George C. Hazleton over again. Miss Crosman seems to favor youthful and unknown writers, in which particular she differs from the majority of her associate "stars" in the theatrical field. Mr. Hazleton was a stranger to all of us when Miss Crosman took him up as the author of "Mistress Nell." Now he has a wide and profitable market for his literary work. Doubtless this same reward awaits Mr. MacDonald, since Miss Crosman has brought distinction upon him as the result of her success in "The Sword of the King."

The play gives Miss Crosman a character bearing some resemblance to that of Nell Gwyn as portrayed in Hazleton's drama. Scotland is the scene, during the troublous year of 1686. The heroine, Philippa Drayton, is the daughter of Sir Michael Drayton, a partisan in the cause of William of Orange when that princeling was fighting to gain possession of the crown of England. In the course of the story Philippa dons male attire and takes active and important part in the stirring scenes transpiring about her. The play is in a prologue and three acts, and the locale and period are said to have been made good use of in the matter of scenic environment and costuming.

KYRLE BELLEW is an actor of whom Pittsburgh has seen little. He was here last spring with Mary Mannering for a special production of "The Lady of Lyons." The last previous visit was in association with Mrs. Brown-Potter in a series of plays including "Charlotte Corday," "The Queen's Necklace" and "Camille." Mr. Bellew's portrayal of Jean Paul Marat in the first-named play is still favorably remembered by Pittsburgh theater-goers. During his career Mr. Bellew has shown a range of achievement quite as varied as it is artistic. He is an actor who has won distinction in plays of Shakespeare, Sheridan and Goldsmith, and is able to turn, with equal success, to the broadest comedy characterization. A list of his successes is sufficient to rank him among the most remarkable actors of the present period.

In private life Mr. Bellew has had an uncommonly interesting career. He has been a sailor before the mast, and in that vocation has visited all parts of the world. He has been a gold miner in the fields of Australia. He once joined an expedition to the cannibal-infested islands of New Guinea, and when the ship on which he sailed was wrecked upon an unknown reef he was one of three survivors to reach shore. He has lived in Bengal and worked for a newspaper in Melbourne, and since making his first appearance on the stage of the Theater Royal, Brighton, England, has played in all the English-speaking countries. In 1886 Mr. Bellew first came to this country, at the invitation of the late Lester Wallack. He has also won a considerable reputation as a playwright. His original dramatic works on "Yvonne," "Iolande" and "Hero and Leander," to which he adds the versions of "La Tosca," "Theodora," "Francillon," "Frou-Frou," "Camille," "David Garrick" and "Ruy Blas," used while acting with Mrs. Brown-Potter.

Mr. Bellew is the son of the Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, once chaplain of the cathedral at Calcutta, India. His mother was a daughter of Admiral Kyrle Money of the British navy, after whom Mr. Bellew is named. He is related by the second marriage of his mother to Sir Ashley Eden, formerly lieutenant governor of Bengal and a brother to Lord Auckland.

"A Gentleman of France," the play in which Mr. Bellew will appear this week, is a free adaptation of Stanley Weyman's romance by Harriet Ford. Those familiar with the novel know that Gaston, Sieur de Marsac, is the type of hero that all lovers of romantic chivalry admire. De Marsac is another D'Artagnan, whose sword is ready to play with or without provocation. The scenes are placed in the picturesque court of Henry of Navarre, and we make the acquaintance variously of that prince, Henry of Valois, Rosny, Turenne and a host of gallants and beautiful ladies. There is one scene, the duel on the stairs, that was the marvel of theater-goers last season, from the midwinter holidays until late in the spring. The company supporting Mr. Bellew is said to be a very capable one, and Pittsburgh in particular will be pleased to meet again a favorite of the old stock days at the Grand, Frederick Bock. This actor's movements have not brought him to this city very often in recent years, but he is well remembered by the old guard of theater-goers.

VICTORIAN SARDOU, the greatest of living playwrights, is finishing his days at Marly-le-Roi, one of the three beautiful homes of which he is the owner. Marly is delightfully situated on a large plateau, at the foot of which softly and peacefully flows the River Seine. The exquisite forest of Germain is on the left and Bougival, one of the quaintest old garden spots in all France, lies to the right. Everything that wealth can buy distinguishes Sardou's home at Marly. The entrance gates are of bronze in the fashion of Louis Quatorze, through which may be seen the famous stone sphinxes sent by Egypt to the Paris exposition of 1867, and which the khedive afterward gave to the playwright. Equally attractive is the house in which are stored priceless examples of art and curios and relics from all parts of the world. It is at Marly-le-Roi that Sardou writes all his plays. It was there he planned for Sara Bernhardt the magnificently tragic and pictorial "Cleopatra" which Bernhardt produced at the Porte Saint Martin in October, 1890, and the late Fanny Davenport in New York late in 1891. It is this work that the Grand opera house is to produce this week with all the gorgeous and costly paraphernalia used by Miss Davenport in the original production. Manager Davis says this is the most ambitious production of the higher drama to be presented this season, that all scenes and properties and plots of the Davenport production will be used, in which case local play patrons have a scenic treat before them.

The Sardou "Cleopatra" is in six acts. The first shows us the marble quays of Tarsus, with a distant view of the River Cyndus. To this place where dwells Mark Antony comes Egypt's queen in the barge of Venus, a superb craft. Scene second is a restoration of the palace of Rameses at Memphis, the home of the ancient kings of the Nile. In the third act is presented the tempe at Memphis, where Cleopatra awaits the news of Antony's marriage to Octavia. It is a magnificent picture of the land of the lotus at midnight. There is a view of the broad river sweeping on to the sea under a tropical sky, in which stars twinkle and flash. The fourth act shows Anthony's house at Actium, whither the jealous queen has been conveyed in a mat, and where she witnesses the love-making of her former lover and Octavia. Then come we to the temple of Alexandria, to which Cleopatra has retired after the disaster of Actium. Here comes Antony seeking Cleopatra's life, and it is at this point that the daughter of the Ptolemies, wild with rage and jealousy, conjures up the tempest which is to destroy the forces of Octavius. It is upon this storm effect that the full resource of modern stagecraft will be used to create a singularly realistic presentation of the warring elements of nature. In the last act the tragedy is completed in the death of Antony and Cleopatra.

More than ordinary interest rests in the appearance of Miss Eva Taylor in the trying role of Cleopatra. It is the first time Miss Taylor has essayed the classical character since joining the stock company. Mr. Ingersoll's Antony will also give that actor unusual opportunity.

THOMAS E. SHEA, a young actor whose attainments have won him prominence in the theatrical world, will appear in a varied repertoire at the Empire this week. Mr. Shea has not been a frequent visitor to Pittsburgh, but at other points, particularly in the east, his acting is much admired. The group of plays to be presented during the coming engagement is sufficient indication of the tastes and tendencies of Mr. Shea. Both "The Bells," which Sir Henry Irving made famous in this country, and the dramatization of that weird psychological fiction, "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," which Richard Mansfield created originally in the dramatic form, are characterizations requiring for their proper rendition mental equipment somewhat out of the ordinary. Of "The Pledge of Honor," the new drama Mr. Shea is to present here, we know relatively nothing beyond the fact that it is strongly dramatic and offers Mr. Shea opportunities different from those occurring in the other plays named. It is a well-known fact in theatrical circles that Mr. Shea has succeeded in interesting a number of prominent managers, and if he can procure a suitable vehicle may be seen in more pretentious plays later on. In the meanwhile his present efforts are attracting considerable attention.

A MAN learned in theatrical affairs said only last week that half the success of a play lay in the selection of a title and a considerable portion of the remaining half to the effective use of catch phrases in describing its performance. He declared that a well-known metropolitan dramatic critic spent the intervals between the new productions in coining snappy things to say in his reviews. These he used in the next writing, whether they fitted the case or not. His theory is that a humorous and high-sounding phraseology was of more import than the aptness or applicability of the thing. It is quite possible that the author of "Busy Izzy" had this idea in mind when he coined the title of the musical farce to be offered at the Bijou this week. It is a new production in Pittsburgh, having first seen the light at Woonsocket, R. I., last August. The star of the piece is George Sidney, well known to many here through his connection with the Ward & Vokes shows. Lots of fun and many alluring special features are mentioned in the announcements.

WILFRED CLARKE, comedian; Nanyon's trained birds and Mme. Ballerini, a Spanish dancer, were the principal features of the Avenue bill this week. Mr. Clarke is a descendant of a notable family of actors and showed that he has retained in good part the notable characteristics of his distinguished relatives. Mme. Nanyon's birds furnished a novel and refined act that met with great favor. For the coming week an equally bright and promising array of entertainers has been engaged. Henry Lee, the famous impersonator, is one important announcement, and of equal interest should be the performance of Richard Golden, monologuist, and for a period a successful star in a well-known comedy.

AT THE Academy this week Roble's Knickerbocker Burlesquers will hold forth. The company is headed by a popular comedian who has come into high favor recently, and there are a number of new acts in the olio as outlined in the announcements.

Gossip of the Players

The Harvard Lampoon, like most well regulated journals, has a theatrical department. But it is not conducted in the ordinary way, as witness the following excerpts from its column of last week:

Hollis—Mrs. Zaza Carter in "Du Ballet," by David Tobasco (actor, author, manager, stage electrician). This is a wonderful play—clean, manly, simple and pastoral. Worth seeing—if you have nothing better to do.

†(See below.)

Colonial—Virginia Hardup appears in the cast of Ah there Pinero's latest atrocity. Miss Virginia is a nice girl, and does everything well except acting. The play is called "Iris." (N. B.—The management announce that tickets purchased at the boxoffice will positively be refused at the door.)

Colonial—Coming.

MANSFIELD in "Julius Caesar."

Park Theater—"Every Other Man" (for six months only). Unprecedented run. Sixty-fifth thousandth performance on Saturday next. Souvenirs (to ladies and children only), locks of hair as worn by Noah at the first performance.

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†The established rule at the Hollis Street Theater requiring ladies to remove their hairpins, sidecombs, hair or other headdress, while witnessing the performance, applies to all ladies—including the gentlemen.

It is stated on good authority that Cleopatra's barge, familiar to many through copies of the famous painting in the Louvre in Paris, will be a very gorgeous affair in the production of "Cleopatra" at the Grand this week. This scenic effect alone required two weeks to build and decorate. The bow is all painted in gold leaf, while the sails are of lavender silk. It weighs 3,000 pounds, and is in size enormous. When "Cleopatra" was originally produced by Sarah Bernhardt at the Port Saint Martin theater in Paris, she strongly objected to making her entrance in the barge, and insisted on cutting it out altogether, but Victorien Sardou refused to yield to her demands, so the Divine Sarah glided in on a galley with handsome female slaves on deck about her, and the picture proved one of the delights of the production.

In Sardou's "Cleopatra" there is only one scene that reminds us of Shakespeare's "Cleopatra;" it is the combat of the messenger and Cleopatra's dual treatment of that person; but once we are rid of him, the "Immortal Bard" does not appear again in Sardou's version.

Some of the most striking scenes on the stage are never given public representation. One of these was witnessed at the Avenue theater on Thursday morning last. When the writer chanced to drop into the theater shortly after 10 o'clock he found the stage filled with people. Occupying the front part were members of the Grand Opera house stock company engaged in rehearsing "Cleopatra," they having for the time being been forced to vacate the Grand stage. In the rear were several members of the Heras family practicing new acrobatic tricks. Over in one corner Rosa Nanyon was putting some of her trained birds through a course of sprouts. Near the entrance to the dressing room Ballerina and his dogs were having a little rehearsal of their own, while above, perched gracefully on her trapeze, was Mlle. Ballerini, taking her morning exercise. Seated at the stage manager's desk was Lew Sully composing a new song, while here and there flitted the stage hands getting things in readiness for the afternoon performance. Each went about his or her work apparently utterly oblivious of the presence of others.

The Limerickian is having a tremendous inning lately. Numerous have been the falls taken out of Nantucket and Pawtucket. In the following the rhyming jesters dispose of the theatrical notables.

A girl who had features quite Roman,
Remarked: "This is surely an omen."
I can't act, although
I have plenty of dough."
"Then I'll make you a star," said Charles Frohman.

There was a grass widow quite proper,
Who was formerly married to Hopper,
But he got a divorce,
As a matter of course,
And the grass widow's now a grass-Hopper.

Said an actor I recently met:
"I do not think much of Gillette.
I am much better than Bill,
But cigars make me ill
Which to me is a source of regret."

There was a young man named Clyde Fitch,
Who for playwriting had a great itch;
He thought it no crime
To write four at a time,
And his epigrams made him quite rich.

To play Hamlet each actor thinks jolly;
Even Bernhardt committed the folly.
With Gillette in training,
The craze is still gaining.
It's no wonder the Dane's melancholy!

Said Mansfield, that great public teaser:
"A new 'ad' I will get free, with ease, Sir."
So he simply did mention
His modest intention
To double up Brutus with Caesar.

It is said David Belasco never wants to look at his play after it has been produced successfully. Mr. Belasco is never satisfied with his work and a sight of it fills him with a desire to make emendations in it. At the beginning of Mrs. Carter's engagement in Boston this season, he violated his rule and took a peep at "Du Barry." At once he began to cut the play to pieces and to rewrite whole scenes. Mrs. Carter was in despair and his associates were compelled to tear him away from his work by force in order to prevent him from writing a new version of his great success.

Auber, the composer, was the same sort of man. He went one night to the opera to hear "Faust." Coming late, he did not hear the announcement that Auber's own "Muette de Portici" would be substituted for Gounod's work on account of the prima donna's illness. Auber had just settled himself in his seat, when the familiar strains of his overture struck upon his ear, and with a snort of disgust, without waiting for more, he dashed his hat over his ears and rushed out of the theater.

The veteran Joseph Jefferson can tell a good story when he wants to. Those who have heard his extemporaneous addresses before the curtain of the local playhouses and the longer talks at the several Carnegie institute functions will bear testimony to this fact. This anecdote Mr. Jefferson tells of a negress who was taken to a hospital in Savannah. She was an extremely popular woman and the second day she was in the institution many visitors called to see her. One gaudily dressed yellow man ambled up to the desk and asked permission to see the patient. The man at the desk asked if he were a relative or a friend.

"I'm her husband," replied the negro.

"Well, we only allow two visitors at a time, and two husbands have already gone up to see her," said the clerk.

"Then I'm her brother," replied the negro unabashed.

"All right, you can go up; but send down one of those husbands," said the clerk with a grim smile.

Music

WITH the concerts this (Friday) evening and Saturday afternoon the orchestra may be said to be entering upon the real closing of the season, for the five sets of concerts that remain will all be compassed within four weeks, and then the curtain is drawn down.

It is not too much to say that the musical offering Mr. Herbert has provided for the next five weeks excels in quality, in novelty and general worth any similar period in the history of the organization. For the concerts of the present week with Suzanne Adams, soloist, Mr. Herbert has prepared the following program:

Prelude, Choral and Fugue	Bach-Abert
Aria of Titania, from "Mignon"	A. Thomas
Symphony, "From the New World"	Dvorak
Ballet music, "The Cid"	Massenet
Songs—(a) Du Bist Wie Eine Blume	Schumann
(b) Als Die Alte Mutter	Dvorak
(c) Toujours a Toi	Tschaikowsky
Marche Slave	Tschaikowsky

Suzanne Adams needs no introduction at this time. Her lovely voice and musicainly equipment have had opportunity during our opera seasons and last year at our home orchestra concerts. She is an American and by reason of earnest and proper study and fine determination has reached her most enviable position. The aria she has chosen was a favorite with our fathers when they had only the Italian operas; it is gay in sentiment and a very brilliant number generally. Her three songs are happily chosen and each is the work of a master.

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The 294 reception of the Art society will be held in Carnegie Music hall on Thursday evening, February 19, 1903, at 8:15 o'clock. Edward MacDowell, professor of music at Columbia university, New York, will on this occasion give a pianoforte recital. This will be the only pianoforte recital for Art society members and it would appear the only one to be given in Pittsburgh this season. The program in full is:

Fantasie in D	Mozart
Tempo Di Minuetto	Grazioli
Sarabande	Rameau
Les Trois Mains	Rameau
Minuet	Schubert
Impromptu	Schubert
Fourth Sonata, (Keltic) Op. 59	MacDowell
The Eagle, Op. 32, No. 1	MacDowell
Shadow Dance, Op. 39, No. 8	MacDowell
Improvisation, Op. 46, No. 4	MacDowell
Czardas, (Friska) Op. 24, No. 4	MacDowell
Scotch Poem, Op. 31, No. 2	MacDowell
Concert Study, Op. 36	MacDowell

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The Kunits string quartet will give the second concert of the series on Thursday evening, February 26, at the Conservatory hall in Dithridge street. Henri Merck, the solo violoncellist of the Pittsburgh orchestra will be the soloist. This is probably the last time Mr. Merck will be heard in Pittsburgh as a soloist, as he has accepted an engagement to make a tour of Europe for next season. Mr. Merck will play the Rubenstein sonata for piano and 'cello with Beveridge Webster.

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Leon F. Rains, baritone, gave an interesting concert at the Conservatory hall, Dithridge street, last Monday evening, February 9. Mr. Rains was assisted by Luigi von Kunits, violinist, and Joseph Gittings, pianist.

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The Pittsburgh orchestra is now touring Canadian cities and meeting with more than usual success, especially in Toronto. In that city on Wednesday and Thursday, with the co-operation of the Mendelssohn choir, two concerts were given with all the seats sold last Monday. A strictly orchestral concert was given last night with George Hamlin, tenor soloist, the program being entirely devoted to Wagner, and the telegraph reports great enthusiasm.

The opera situation in New York does not affect the Pittsburgh season in the slightest, as all arrangements were made months ago for five performances here at the Duquesne Garden on April 22, 23, 24 and 25, with the entire company that Mr. Grau has gathered in New York for this season.

MISS SUZANNE ADAMS,
Soloist at This Week's Orchestra Concert.

New York Theatrical Gossip

"The Frisky Mrs Johnson" Is Not Up to Expectations—Irish Plays Are Popular—Minor Theatrical News of Interests.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—It is a pity Clyde Fitch did not take a longer rest while he was about it. What induced him to write such a vapid affair as "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" is his own secret. None of his admirers like to think he did it because he could not help it. Of course he took his plot and action from a French comedy, and equally, of course, the French thing was too nasty to be translated directly into English and offered to a decent American audience. So Fitch Bowdlerized it, and in carrying out that sanitary measure took all the snap out of it and presented a stodgy, tiresome mass of words and inconsequential doings under one of the most incongruous titles ever tacked to a "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," forsooth! There have been various opinions expressed about this comedy, but the unanimity with which every one remarks that Amelia Bingham, as Mrs. Johnson, neglects to frisk, is proof by numbers that she is not the gay, dashing young thing Mr. Fitch had led us to expect.

I see that Miss Bingham, replying to critics here, says Mrs. Johnson is not supposed to frisk. "She has reformed before the curtain rises.'

How indignant Miss Bingham must feel when she thinks of how Clyde Fitch dragged her and her big company all the way from Scranton to listen to the reading of this amateurish composition. Perhaps she had her misgivings when she first met "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" in manuscript, but it is not recorded that she said anything about them, if she had them. No; she listened meekly to the author expounding the beauties and merits of his play an went back again to "the road" without a murmur about the 35 railroad fares the dramatist had compelled her to pay, because he was "too busy" to go to her. Clyde Fitch's attitude of lofty superiority is admirable, but if the reception given at the Princess theater to "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" does not cut his comb, then he is invulnerable.

MRS. JOHNSON'S STORY.

The plot is a mixed-up affair, with a flirtation as the mainspring of the whole story. In the original French version the flirtation was a frank violation of the seventh commandment, and while it may not have been pleasant, at least it gave an adequate motive for the doings of the various personages in the cast. As it is, the interest is practically nil, and one pities Miss Bingham for being saddled with such a feeble play. She took it because Clyde Fitch offered it, and because he had supplied her with one excellent vehicle—"The Climbers"—in which she rode triumphantly into favor as a star. What she will do with "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" remains to be seen. Perhaps the author thinks he can doctor it up so that it will pass; but that is not the opinion of New York playgoers. It is looked on as hopeless.

The company is splendid. To begin with, there is Miss Bingham herself, who is always pleasant to see and hear, and who knows the technique of her profession, if ever an actress did. It is not her fault that she is woefully miscast as Mrs. Johnson. That is the "star part," and e is the star of the company. So what uld she do about it? She had to play e frisky or nothing. Then there are ilton Lackaye, Minnie Dupree, Madge arr Cook, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Alison kipworth, and two talented gentlemen from England, W. L. Abingdon and Ernest Lawford, who will do better when they get into a worthy play. They have made a most favorable impression as it is.

Miss Bingham has mounted "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" magnificently. That is something she always does. She must not be blamed that the newest Clyde Fitch production is not a tremendous success. She did all she could for it.

I wonder whether Miss Bingham will travel all the way from Scranton to New York to hear Clyde read the next play he writes for her.

Jessie Busley has succeeded Mrs. McKee Rankin as Mrs. Cullingham in "The Girl With the Green Eyes." Mr. Fitch rewrote the part to suit the new representative of it. Miss Busley is a clever young woman, as Pittsburgh well knows, and it will be good news that she has made a decided hit in this new role. Clara Bloodgood is the star, as you will remember, and the New Savoy is the theater in which "Green Eyes" are sparkling.

PEOPLE LIKE IRISH PLAYS.

Andrew Mack is one of the certain winners of the theatrical profession in this city. You may put this tuneful, cut-and-thrust young man into any play you like, provided it has an Irish twang, with the positive assurance that he will be a hit and will draw many dollars into the box office. He is a fair actor, but, like Pittsburgh's young friend, J. Brandon Tynan, he never would have been more than an acceptable leading man had he not been shrewd enough to give himself up to the delineation of Irish heroes.

"God is good to the Irish," says the old proverb, and the voice of the people is that of the peity so far as Irish plays are concerned. If you doubt it for an instant, drop into the Bijou in Pittsburgh when Chauncey Olcott is carolling in one of Augustus Pitou's dramas, or, if in New York this week visit the Fourteenth Street theater and see the large and enthusiastic audiences applauding Andrew Mack in "The Bold Soger Boy." It is by Theodore Burt Sayre, who wrote Mack's other success, "Tom Moore," and he has hit the capacity and limitations of the star as well in this later play as in the other.

What Mack wants is the center of the stage, with the "spot-light" on him, some good round heroic speeches, plenty of blarney for the colleen of his heart, and place for a group of romantic ditties. Sayre knows how to provide these, in conjunction with an interesting plot, and Andrew Mack does the rest.

This new play of Andrew Mack's is different from those in which he has been seen, in that it is American in environment and character. Gerald Adair, played by Mr. Mack, is a soldier in the United States army—a captain of artillery, in fact. The scenes are on Staten Island, with Fort Wadsworth and other places familiar to New Yorkers—and to many Pittsburghers, too, for that matter. There are plots and counter-plots of which Gerald would be the victim were he not so well equipped with Irish wit and courage. It takes a smart rascal to get the better of him.

There are card sharpers and other disagreeable gentlemen concerned, and it is in thwarting their machinations that Gerald Adair has the opportunity of his life. Mack speaks with a brogue, but it is that which one may hear in New York, trimmed off by the English accent. There is a spy, a traitor or two, and a good-natured Irishwoman of the sympathetic type, played by that splendid actress, Maggie Fielding.

Eddie Heron, one of the best little comedians we have, is in the cast, and so is Gnes Shine, always a good actor. Francis Ring, a very pretty girl, is Helen Fitzgerald, the girl that Gerald Adair loves, and splendid work she does. I understand she is a sister of Blanche Ring, the young woman who made the one hit in Mrs. Osborn's "Tommy Rot" a few weeks ago. The Ring family has talent, and I suppose we shall hear more about it as time goes on.

Andrew Mack is a great favorite here, and the fact that he has another good play is taken as a personal gratification by all his old friends.

SCHOLARS OF THE DRAMA.

One of the interesting theatrical events of this week was the performance of pupils of Mrs. Adeline Stanhope. Wheatcroft's Dramatic school, at the Madison Square theater, on Tuesday afternoon. There was a long program, with three separate plays, all presented with an earnestness and a perfection of detail creditable to the actors and their instructress, and the performance as a whole was simply delightful.

The entertainment opened with a romantic episode, in one act, "Cupid's Messenger," by Alfred C. Calmour. There were only four characters, and the offering was just a dainty bit of theatrical bric-a-brac. That it was done so smoothly as to seem like life is proof that the performers have not mischosen their vocation.

"Consuelo," a comedy-drama in four acts, by Willis Steell, an author well known to many people in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, was the piece de resistance. This called for a cast of 17 persons, and embraced two or three who appeared in the curtain-raiser and the afterpiece. It proved an interesting play, and it would not be surprising if it were to be seen in Broadway again very soon. It was as well done as Mrs. Wheatcroft's pupils do everything. And this is no small praise, let me tell you. She does not allow young men and women in her academy to appear in public until they are sure of themselves, and she is sure of them. "Who's to Wim Him?" a one-act comedietta, brought the entertainment to an end.

The theater was filled with what may be called a representative audience, for there were managers, authors, critics and habitual play-goers, and at the same time different from the ordinary theatrical presenation in Broadway. The names of several of the young people on the stage were noted by managers for future referreference, and we shall hear more about them when casts are made up for professional productions this spring and next fall. This always follows one of Mrs. Wheatcroft's matinees, as surely as her curtain rises and falls.

"The Earl of Pawtucket," Augustus Thomas' new comedy, with Lawrence D'Orsay in the leading role, has made the biggest hit seen in Broadway for months. At the Madison Square theater the attaches say it is the greatest success in that theater since "A Trip to Chinatown." The business is tremendous.

"The Billionaire," at Daly's, is another play that is drawing larger and larger audiences from week to week. Jerome Sykes, in the title role, and the clever people with him, never "let down" in their work, and it looks as if the production will run all summer, if Manager Daniel Frohman cares to let it do so.

The big production next week will be "The Resurrection," at the Victoria, which will be made next Tuesday night. Blanche Walsh plays Maslova. Pittsburgh will be particularly interested in this, because John B. Reynolds is the business manager.

Marie Cahill, in "Nancy Brown," a new musical comedy, will be at the Bijou next Monday, driving out "The Bird in the Cage." James T. Powers, in "The Jewel of Asia," will open at the Criterion on the same night, as will Williams and Walker, in "Dahomey," at the New York. "The Bird in the Cage" will go on the road, and Pittsburgh will have an opportunity of seeing Edward Harrigan in a congenial character.

G. C. JENKS.

"THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON."

"THE BOLD SOJER BOY."

Week In Home Theaters

Alvin—Kyrle Bellew.

Kyrle Bellew, one of the most picturesque figures on the English speaking stage today, will play his first local starring engagement at the Alvin this week. He will present Stanley Weyman's famous romance of Huguenot love and adventure, "A Gentleman of France." Mr. Bellew has long been considered one of the foremost exponents of romantic heroes, in addition to being one of the most finished and versatile actors living. During the long run of his present play at Wallack's, New York, last season, the metropolitan critics unanimously proclaimed him to be the ideal representative of romantic acting. Only one other production of last season in New York vied with "A Gentleman of France" in the public interest, and that was Mrs. Carter's "Du Barry."

A redoubtable hero is Gaston de Marsac, the character portrayed by Mr. Bellew. Its only counterpart in the world of fiction is Dumas' D'Artagnan, to which it bears close resemblance. The play deals with one of the most turbulent periods of French history, the days of Henry III. and Henry IV. A gorgeous scenic environment preserves the pictoral elements of the epoch. "The great sword fight in the staircase in this play was the talk of New York all last season, and it is said to have been almost invariably rewarded with from 15 to 20 curtain calls. The production is said to employ nearly 100 persons, and at the head of the strong company is Miss Gretchen Lyons, a young and beautiful actress of superior mental attainments.

Duquesne—Henrietta Crosman.

Miss Henrietta Crosman—"Pittsburgh's Henrietta Crosman" she has been called—will be at home again tomorrow (Monday) night, when she comes to the Duquesne theater in "The Sword of the King." It is certain that Miss Crosman will receive a rousing welcome on the opening night. "The Sword of the King" is by Ronald MacDonald, who has drawn upon some of the incidents and characters associated with the conspiracy to raise the prince of Orange to the English throne. England is the scene of the play, 1885 the time. Miss Crosman as Philipa Drayton has a part that suits her talents admirably. She is a loving, charming, daring girl, wilful and impetuous, yet loyal to those she loves, and in their service shrinking from no peril or undertaking. She hides Ned Royston, her sweetheart since childhood, in her own bed to conceal him from pursuers. To check the plot against the prince of Orange, she puts on boy's clothes and takes command of a company of troups organized among her household servants. In this male disguise she with her own sword saves the life of the prince of Orange, she is made much by his followers, who, mistaking her as a brave youth, treat her after their kind; she meets Ned Royston, who, like the others, does not know her, and taunts from him the story of his love for her.

The character has been pronounced the best Miss Crosman has ever played. It has met with success wherever seen and praised by press and public. "The Sword of the King" is magnificently produced. The scenery is beautiful and elaborate, the costumes are strikingly rich and costly, and a strong company in support of Miss Crosman has been provided.

Grand—Cleopatra.

The stock company will put forward its best foot, so to speak, this week, in what is promised as the greatest scenic production this house has ever made, in the presentation of Sardou's masterful play, "Cleopatra," familiar to theatergoers through its production by Sarah Bernhardt, and more latterly by the lamented Fanny Davenport. Manager Davis secured at great expense the original version of "Cleopatra," as employed by Miss Davenport, from the Fanny Davenport estate. The magnificent costumes and other gorgeous effects will be reproduced in a manner exhibiting Stage Director Huffman's most exquisite skill. In the six great acts of the play there are as many massive and beautiful sets of scenery. The scenic environment in itself, aside from the excellence of the play, will be well worth seeing. Among the more striking pictures that will be shown on the stage of the Grand this week will be "The Barque of Venus," "The Palace of Rameses," "The Terrace of Memphis," "The Palace of Actium," "The Temple of Isis," "Alexandria," and the death of "Cleopatra."

Probably the greatest exhibition of realism the piece affords is the tempest scene in the fifth act, following the invocation of "Cleopatra." This will be remembered by those who saw Miss Davenport's production as a masterpiece of stagecraft and scenic splendor, but since Miss Davenport's time there have been many improvements in stage mechanism and these Stage Director Huffman will avail of to the fullest extent. The tempest, as it will be produced at the Grand, will show the heavens gradually growing dark, with the lightning more and more vivid, the thunder deeper and deeper in its volume, while the wind blows a hurricane. Between the pauses in the fearful storm one can see the torn ribs of the fighting galley at Actium reflected against the dark sky, while the despairing cries of the drowning men are heard above all. Miss Eva Taylor will essay the role of the Egyptian Queen, "Cleopatra," while Mr. Ingersoll will be seen as "Antony." There will be an ensemble of over 100 people.

Avenue—Continuous Vaudeville.

A bright array of talent has been engaged for the Avenue family theater this week. There will be the usual 15 acts, each by artists who might well be featured as the head liners. That continuous vaudeville is in such high favor is due solely to Manager Davis' unceasing efforts to provide new acts and startling novelties, never permitting anything coarse or vulgar to creep into any of the performances. This week the bill will be headed by two of the foremost entertainers now on the American stage—Henry Lee and George Fuller Golden—each a luminous star in his particular field. Henry Lee as an actor has been compared favorably with Richard Mansfield. In his impersonations of famous men past and present, he is given an excellent opportunity to display his remarkable talents as a portrayer of character, and his careful attention to detail has won for him unstinted praise. He carries his own scenery and has one of the most extensive wardrobes ever owned by a vaudeville performer. George Fuller Golden is immensely popular as a comedian, a benefit recently tendered him in New York by fellow members of the profession was one of the biggest affairs of the kind ever held in that city. As "Casey's Friend" he is said to be irresistably funny. Other feature acts will be by Gertrude Morton, the Horseshoe trio, Cherry and Bates, the Brothers Freydo, Deltorelli and Glissando, Donahue and Nichols, Grovini and Murray, the Holly Tree Comedy Company, Leona Thurber, the girl with the "bogey boys," and others, including the ever popular cinematograph, with a complete set of new moving pictures.

Bijou—Busy Izzy.

Theatergoers will remember George Sidney, who comes to the Bijou theater this week, as the funny little Hebrew with Ward & Vokes during the past four years. The characterization of "Izzy," which Sidney so aptly played, has been made into a musical farce called "Busy Izzy." Laughter has been the goal toward which most of the fun has been directed and if "Izzy" is as funny and pleasing in the new vehicle as he was with Ward & Vokes there is good cause to expect much enjoyment out of the entertainment. The first act takes place in a big department store, where pretty salesladies and "Izzy Mark" are the predominating characters. Of course, "Izzy" is the head of the store and as fun and music are the commodities he is offering this act is devoted to that kind of entertainment. The second half is "Izzy's Dizzy hotel," a summer resort where the air is "Enjoy Yourself," and the big company all work to that end. There are 20 musical and dancing specialties in the two acts. The company is a large one, including Annie Martell, Fred Wyckoff, Florence Ackley, Edward Clark, Lisle Bloodgood, Daniel Sullivan, Grace Dare, Frank Gibbons, Evelyn Granger, Thompson and Andrews, Vesta Bergea, Will J. Hagan, the Juggling Normans and a chorus of 30 attractive young ladies and well-dressed young men.

Empire—Thomas E. Shea.

Mr. Thomas E. Shea and a capable company began an engagement of one week at the Empire theater tomorrow night. Mr. Shea is somewhat of a favorite here and a warm welcome should be in store for him. The secret of his success is that he is progressive and his selection of plays always hits the public fancy. The opening play will be the "Pledge of Honor," a new play to Pittsburgh, written by James W. Harkins, Jr., author of the "Man-o'-Warsman." He will produce during this engagement his great play, "Dr. Jeykll and Mr. Hyde," a play which Mr. Shea will be forced by the public to produce as long as he remains on the stage. "The Bells, or the Murder of the Polish Jew," will also be presented during his engagement. The character of Mathias is one of Mr. Shea's strongest portrayals. The story of "The Bells" is well-known through Sir Henry Irving's productions of it. The various works will be mounted with special scenery carried for each play. A competent company will support Mr. Shea.

Academy—Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers.

A new comedian is at the head of the company at the Academy this week. Frank Finney's work as King Patsy in the "Isle of Dinky Doo," has been one of the features of the performance given by Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers this season. The spectacle named is of grotesque character, extravagant and extremely ludicrous. The vaudeville portion comprises as per the advertisements, several headliners, including Sansone and Delilia, McDonald and Cody, Kipp, the Knickerbocker Quartet, Waller and Magill and Frank Finney.

Martin Harvey's Engagement.

Martin Harvey, the young English actor so much talked about, will follow Kyrle Bellew at the Alvin theater. Mr. Harvey's Sydney Carton, in "The Only Way," is said to be a beautiful creation, and almost inspired reincarnation of the character in Dicken's story, "A Tale of Two Cities," from which it is drawn. A feature of the production is the music, specially composed for the piece by Hamilton Clarke, for many years musical director to Sir Henry Irving.

"The Brixton Burglary" Coming.

One of the funniest farces given at the Grand last year was "The Brixton Burglary," which enjoyed a run of over three months at the Herald Square theater, New York. This piece will follow "Cleopatra" at the Grand week beginning February 23. The plot is founded on the escapades of two married men, a man-servant and a maid. The man-servant is masquerading in a suit of his master's clothing. He falls into the hands of a burglar, who is being shadowed by the police. The burglar compels him to exchange suits, and the complications arising from these incidents furnish all the fun. The sale of seats for "The Brixton Burglary" will open next Tuesday morning, February 19.

THE DRAMATIC DRIFT.

Brief Paragraphs Concerning Stage Folk and the Coming Attractions.

Ida Conquest is now playing the leading part in "Sherlock Holmes," supporting William Gillette.

The Johnstown flood has been dramatized. The production will be seen at Buffalo next August.

Frederick Paulding is now playing Cassius in Richard Mansfield's production of "Julius Caesar."

Hubbard T. Smith, vice consul in Cairo, Egypt, who is reported dying, is the author of the song popular some years ago, "Listen to My Tale of Woe."

Goethe's "Werther" may be presented in America next season. Sarah Bernhardt is to try it in Paris and Michael Morton is making an English adaptation.

According to present arrangements, both Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will appear in New York at the same time next November, but at the head of different companies.

A company composed of Aubrey Boucicault, Katie Barry, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, William Burress and Mrs. Annie Yeamans is to revive the little one-act comedy used by Rosina Vokes. It is a good idea.

Lucas Malet (Mrs. Harrison) author of that extraordinary story, "Sir Richard Calmady," has been strongly urged to dramatize the work, but steadfastly refuses to do so. Mrs. Harrison's judgment is for the best.

There is some talk of Juan de Reszke assuming the management of the Metropolitan opera company in place of Maurice Grau. A proposition of this kind has undoubtedly been made to the famous tenor.

Mr. Charles Gillespie has resigned as press representative of the Duquesne theater to go into other business. George L. Moreland, who has been at the Academy, will succeed "Charley" at the Duquesne.

Maurice Campbell announces that he will produce his musical comedy in October. Costumers and scene painters are already building the production.

Henrietta Crosman will open her season next fall in New York, reviving "As You Like It." Maurice Campbell will send Miss Crosman en tour in Shakespeare later.

Frances Stevens has replaced Gertrude Bennett with Henrietta Crosman in "The Sword of the King." Miss Stevens has been starring in "The Little Minister."

Annie Russell in "Mice and Men" seems to have caught the popular favor at the Garrick theater, New York.

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ONE WEEK, COMMENCING TOMORROW
MATS. WED. AND SAT.
The Distinguished English Actor.
KYRLE BELLEW
Liebler & Co., Managers.
Presenting, first time here, Stanley Weyman's great romance
A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE
As Dramatized by Harriet Ford
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And Surrounded by the Entire
Superb New York Production
including the Metropolitan Sensation,
"The Fight on the Stairs."
Precisely as given at Wallack's Theater for
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NEXT WEEK | Seats Ready Thursday
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger
Present the Eminent Young English Actor
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
and his entire LONDON COMPANY in the Powerful Drama
"The Only Way"
from Charles Dickens' Masterpiece
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whose tissues are pining for the strengthening and building comfort of rich, thick blood, should bear in mind that
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will give them just what they need.
That transparent blue skin, or the yellowish dirty pallor, so often seen, are very dangerous signs.
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Make it with Ozomulsion, the only vitalized emulsion of pure cod liver oil with guaiacol and the hypophosphites of lime and soda.
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Exhibitions All This Week By World's Champion Skater,
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Last Time to See the Wizard.
No Change in Prices.
HOCKEY TUESDAY, FRIDAY.
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Bijou ALL THIS WEEK | BARGAIN MATS MONDAY WED & SAT | BEST RES'V'D SEATS 25 & 50
E. D. STAIR CALLS ATTENTION TO A NEW MUSICAL FUN BARGAIN
GEORGE SIDNEY
20 MUSICAL NUMBERS
40 PEOPLE BIG BEAUTY CHORUS
RICHLY STAGED HANDSOMELY GOWNED
BUSY IZZY
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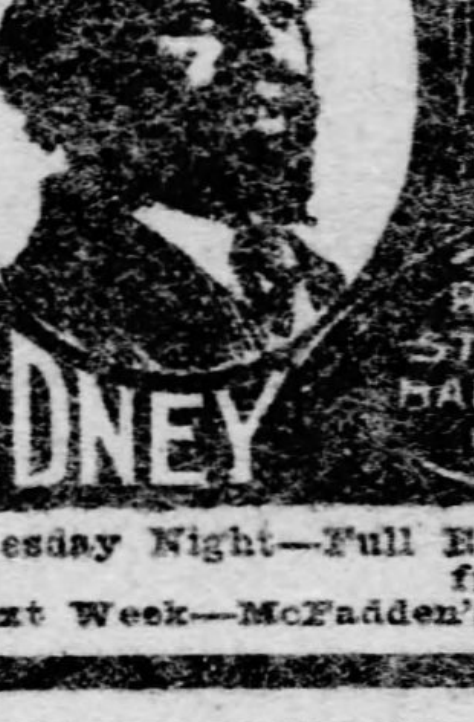

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, "The Pledge of Honor."
NEXT WEEK, "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

HARRY WILLIAMS' ACADEMY Mat. Daily Except Mon.
Sign of the Big Electric Light.
Week Commencing MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.
ROBIE'S
Knickerbocker Burlesquers.
The Opening Burletta,
"DAISY DOOGAN'S DEBOO,"
And Closing Burlesque,
"THE KING OF DINKY DOO,"
The Best Olio of the Season.

NEW GRAND HARRY DAVIS Prop. & Mgr. BELL PHONE 2374 P. & A. 2200
WEEK COM. MON. MAT. FEB. 16
COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS TUESDAY NIGHT
FINEST SPECTACLE OF THE SEASON
THE NEW STOCK COMPANY
RARE AND MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
FANNY DAVENPORT'S ORIGINAL VERSION
SARDOU'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY
CLEOPATRA
THE LAUREL CROWN OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS AUTHOR'S BEST DRAMATIC WORK. PRESENTED IN A SERIES OF SCENIC PICTURES OF UNRIVALLED LOVELINESS TOGETHER WITH GORGEOUS, PICTURESQUE COSTUMES AND JEWELS
"THE BARK OF VENUS," THE PALACE OF RAMESES" "THE TERRACE OF MEMPHIS," THE PALACE OF ACTIUM," THE TEMPLE OF ISIS," ALEXANDRIA" "THE DEATH OF CLEOPATRA" AND "THE FAMOUS TEMPEST SCENE,"
A MASTERPIECE OF SCENIC SPLENDOR—THE GREATEST EXHIBITION OF VIVID REALISM EVER SHOWN ON A PITTSBURG STAGE
OVER 100 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE
WEEK OF FEB. 23 THAT EXCELLENT FARCE "THE BRIXTON BURGLARY"

AVENUE FAMILY THEATER.
Personally Conducted by the Owner, MR. HARRY DAVIS.
CONTINUOUS High Class Refined VAUDEVILLE.
1:30 to 10:30 P. M. | COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE. | 1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 16.
MR. HENRY ..LEE.. The Famous Actor.
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN America's Premier Monologist.
HOLLY TREE INN COMPANY
BROTHERS FREYDO
DONAHUE AND NICHOLS
DELTORELLI AND GLISSANDO
GROVINI AND MURRAY
HORSESHOE TRIO
LEONA THURBER
CHERRY AND BATES
GERTRUDE MORTON
MAZZIOTTA
CINEMATOGRAPH
15 BIG ACTS 15
PRICES 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c A few Seats Reserved at Night, 50c, 75c.
Both Phones—P. & A., 474; Bell, 570.

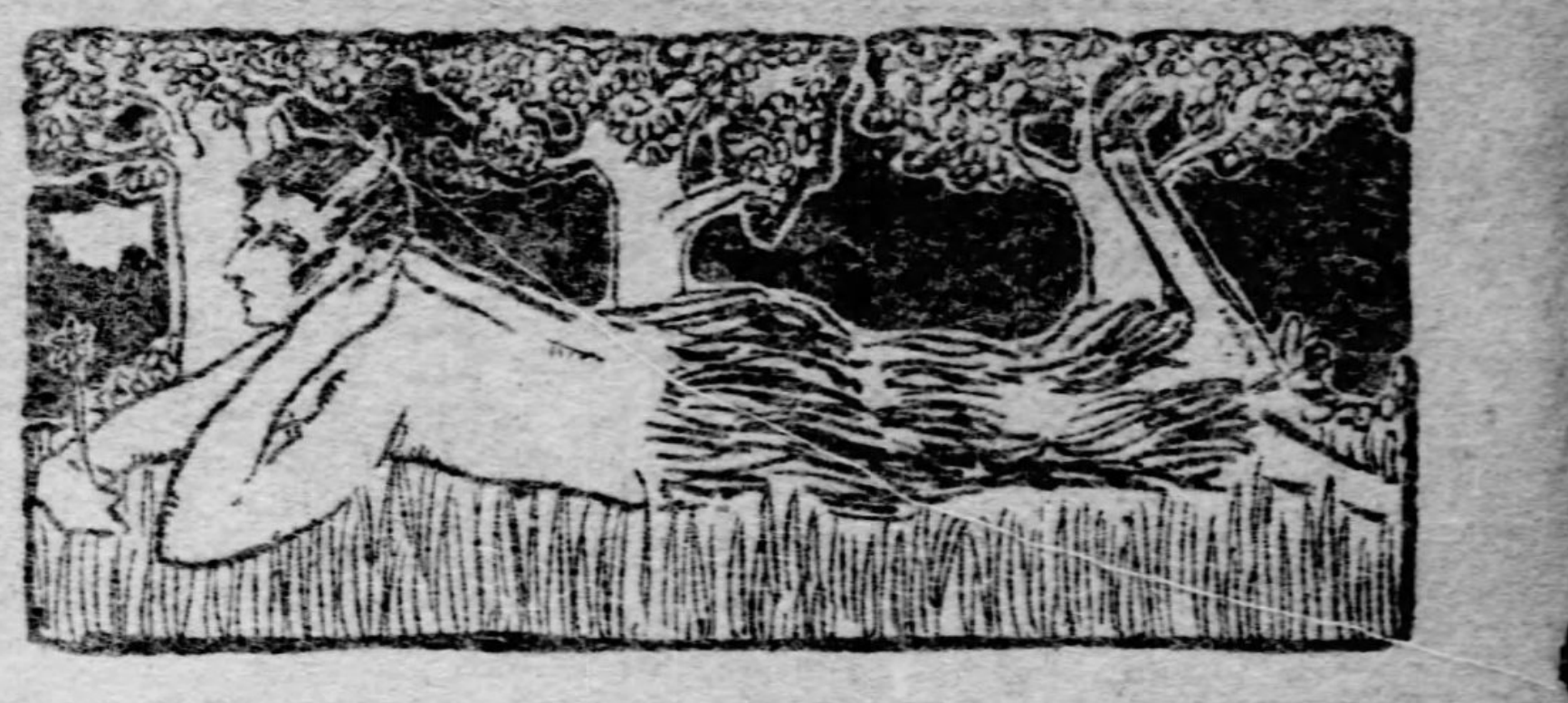
DUQUESNE THEATER EVENINGS AT 8:15 MATINEES AT 2:15 CARRIAGES AT 10:45 P. M.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT.
GREATEST SUCCESS OF HER CAREER.
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In Ronald MacDonald's Comedy,
THE SWORD OF THE KING
Management of MAURICE CAMPBELL.
DIRECT FROM HER RECORD RUN AT WALLACK'S THEATER, N. Y.
"Brighter than 'Rosalind;' stronger than 'Mistress Nell;' best play she ever had."—New York World.
"Miss Crosman makes a big hit. She captures her enthusiastic audience."—Alan Dale in the New York Journal.
"Miss Crosman provided a stirring entertainment that should fill Wallack's theater."—New York Herald.
"No better entertainment will be found in Broadway."—New York Press.
"The performance is superb."—New York Tribune.
3 SPECIAL NOTICE. MATINEES THIS WEEK Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. 3
SPECIAL THURSDAY MATINEE
Only Time of Miss Crosman's Newest Success, a Double Bill,
MADELINE AND NANCE OLDFIELD,
Thursday Matinee Prices, $1.50 to 50 cents.
A Sensational bill of comedy and tragedy, making a treat for the matinee girls. Seats selling.
On and After This Special Engagement Matinees Every Day Except Monday.

"PSYCHO"—Man or Wax?
WILL GIVE TWO DAILY
APOLLO PIANO PLAYER CONCERTS
In Kleber's Window, 221-23 Fifth Ave.
11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—3:30 to 5 p. m.
NEXT WEEK
STARTLING, BUT DON'T BE AFRAID.

FREE—"QUO VADIS"
Stereopticon, Frida and Amalia Wieland's [illegible] Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, for men and women.
The Gazette's Educational Contest Appeals to Every Aspiring Young Person. Don't Fail to Enter It.

BOOKS and BOOKMEN

BY GEORGE SEIBEL



GRANT THE HERO OF A NEW NOVEL

CHURCHILL WILLIAMS.

GENERAL GRANT is the real hero of Churchill Williams' new novel. Therein lies its weakness and its strength. Grant is the hero, but the story is not about him. He furnishes the background, as it were. And many people will read "The Captain" for its background. Take out the figure of Grant and there are left the conventional materials of a civil war romance. We have a hero, who is named David, and casts his lot with the stars and stripes. We have a heroine, whose name is Lee, and whose sympathies are with the confederacy. We have a gallant confederate cavalier who loves her and whom at one time she thinks she loves. But in the end the lover in true blue triumphs.

A hero and a heroine and a confederate cavalier, did I say? There are two sets of them. The sub-hero is even a firmer union man, at first, than the official hero; the sub-heroine is a red-hot rebel, and the second confederate cavalier, a more aggressive fellow than the first. But the fiery southern beauty with the burnished hair also yields her heart to her Yankee admirer after Vicksburg has fallen.

All this is merely incidental, however. The real hero is Grant. We never lose sight of him, from the time he builds himself a log cabin in the Missouri wilds to the day when he rides out of Vicksburg and looks off into the smoky distance toward Tennessee's mountains and Virginia's trodden fields and says to his horse:

"Come, Jeff, there is plenty ahead of us to do."

The keynote of Grant's character is sounded in the first chapter, when he is felling the trees for his pioneer home. David, after a hard hunt in the woods, had found the elusive Lee. They came to the Captain's clearing.

> "So you found her, David," he said. "I thought you would. It's the right way. When you make up your mind to do anything, do it, if it takes forever. Good night."

The determination in these words is somewhat offset by the fact that the Captain does not stick to farming forever, though he has made up his mind to become a prosperous farmer. We find him next in the real estate business at St. Louis. He does not stick to this forever, either, though doubtless he has made up his mind to succeed. He is presently heard of in the St. Louis custom house, where he holds a small place for a month and loses it. Then he walks the streets awhile and fails in an effort to get a position in the county engineer's office. Finally he enters the leather business at Galena, and Mr. Williams does not indicate that this was a brilliant success, either, though he derives consolation from the thought that "Simon was the son of a tanner."

The fact is, Mr. Williams has failed to harmonize these contradictory elements in his hero's make-up. It might have been done by showing his ability to manage anybody's business but his own, like Rip Van Winkle in the "Sketch Book" he reads aloud to his wife, or it might have been done by showing how his dogged rectitude stood in the way of success, when shrewd pliancy might have won.

Mr. Williams has just grazed this solution of the contradiction in his hero's character. He tells the familiar anecdote of Grant's being sent by his father to buy a horse.

> He was to pay $50 if he had to. The neighbor didn't give the Captain a chance to make a bid. "How much did your father tell you to pay?" he asked. The Captain was thinking of what he had been told, and answered right off the handle, "Why, he said to offer you $40. If you wouldn't take that, to give you $45 or $50." The Captain brought the mare back all right. Her price was $50.

Another version of the story that I have heard is rather more creditable to the Captain's business sagacity, while it does not detract one whit from his candor. According to this version, the Captain added: "But since I've seen the horse I've concluded that $40 is all she is worth, and you can take that or keep her." The captain brought the mare back all right—I am ready to believe that—but I do not believe he paid one penny more than $40.

The good-humored shrewdness with which he bought a $5 load of wood for half a dollar, as told by Mr. Williams, is confirmatory proof of this. He met the man with the load of wood, helped to extricate the wagon from a miry section of road, and then made the offer of the half-dollar. After some hesitation the man accepted it. Afterward the Captain asked his companion: "You don't think I treated White squarely, do you?"

> "No, I don't," returned David. "The wood was worth a good deal more. I don't know why he sold it to you."
>
> "Because it was mine to start with," said the Captain, quietly. "It was cut off my lot—down by the creek. The logs had my mark on them." There was a twinkle in his eye. "That half-dollar I gave him was for—the hauling."

The picture of Grant in the war is so admirably drawn that one regrets Mr. Williams' adherence to the false and foolish tradition which decrees that a great historical figure should furnish merely the background, as it were, of the historical novel or play. Writers dare not take Washington or Lincoln for heroes, forgetting that history is only the handmaid of romance. Dumas and Scott and Shakespeare were not afraid to embellish bald facts, or falsify Clio's page. And Lessing, one of the sanest of critics, has elaborately justified such license. Not historic truth, but artistic truth, is the great thing.

Mr. Williams' Captain plays no part in the plot; he is only the background. It would have been better if Mr. Williams had violated historic truth a little and given his novel organic unity. It is called "The Captain," but one could cut out of the story every reference to the Captain and the story would still be left.

It were a less serious matter if Mr. Williams had run counter to every fact recorded by Grant's biographers than to run counter to the laws of probability as he has done. Take, for instance, David's going to the University of Pennsylvania—Mr. Williams' alma mater, I believe, which he loyally lets his captain endorse. David's college friend loves a southern girl, not an unlikely circumstance, though it may seem strange that he never mentions her name. That this southern girl, however, coming north to visit friends, should visit the family of David's sweetheart, is about as unlikely as that a random bullet fired from the Mississippi jetties at New Orleans would flatten against Eads' bridge at St. Louis. Such unlikely things are rather frequent in Mr. Williams' book. If his heroes are wounded or captured, or embark on a steamboat, or drive in a carriage, his heroines are on the spot to nurse them, or taunt them, or stop the runaway horses. The long chain of happy chances in this book is almost as inexplicable as the curiosity which led David to pry through his uncle's dilapidated barn.

And yet, when we consider what a magnificent portrait of the Captain he has given us, we can overlook every point in Mr. Williams' novel that sins against the technique of the novelist's art. We look past all the other pigmy figures—even roguish Kitty and rattling Rawlins—we see only the gigantic, imperturbable colossus of the Captain, dominating the battlefields between Donelson and Vicksburg. He takes command of his regiment:

> "Men, go to your quarters!"
>
> The words had the snap of a gunlock. There was silence. Smiles vanished, heads came erect, figures stiffened. Here was the master.

Then there is a picture of the Captain at Shiloh, a picture which the master pen of Dumas could not have etched more audaciously:

> The Captain sought the places where death played at bowls. A shell passed beneath his horse. "Close call for my horse's legs," he remarked. "Close call for your legs," Rawlins replied. A bullet struck the Captain's sword scabbard and smacked it jingling against his body. "There's a good sword gone," he observed.

Undoubtedly "The Captain" will strengthen the reputation that Mr. Williams won with "J. Devlin, Boss."

"THE CAPTAIN." By Churchill Williams. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

S. WEIR MITCHELL IS SEVENTY-FOUR

WHEN Silas Weir Mitchell was 27 years old and proposed to publish some poems, Oliver Wendell Holmes advised him to wait until he was 40. The Autocrat told the young doctor that no man could actively and with equal success cultivate two pursuits so widely different as medicine and literature. The Autocrat did not say in which of the two he considered himself to have failed. Perhaps he thought advice was a medicine to be given, not taken.

Dr. Mitchell followed Holmes' advice and did not begin his serious literary career until he was nearly 55. He is 74 years old today, on the 15th of February, 1903. At an age when most people, having won or lost in life's battle, are content to let younger soldiers bear the brunt, he cut out a new career for himself. It was in 1883, after he had devoted 25 years to the practice of his profession and attained an enviable reputation as a nerve specialist, that he felt he had earned the right to let his pen return to the fields of poetry and romance.

He is today the dean of American novelists. Another Mitchell—Donald Grant Mitchell, better known as Ik Marvel—still lives at the age of 91, but his pen has been at rest for years. The same, as to romance, may be said of Edward Everett Hale, who is 81; while Thomas Wentworth Higginson, stanch at 80, never wrote but one novel, I believe. Mark Twain and W. D. Howells, at 68 and 66 respectively, are mere youngsters compared with these Nestors of American literature.

Mr. Mitchell has issued nearly 150 different publications, most of them medical and scientific monographs. One of the most important was a large illustrated work on "Snake Poisons," issued in the '60s by the Smithsonian Institution. While pursuing his investigations for this work, he had a chance to even the score with his old friend the Autocrat. One of the largest rattlesnakes in his collection died. He sent the skin to Dr. Holmes, with the suggestion that it might make an appropriate binding for "Elsie Venner." Holmes thanked him for the gift, with the comment that the snake's bark was better than its bite.

An anecdote often retold shows the scientific repute of Dr. Mitchell. While in Paris some years ago he called upon Charcot, the famous nerve specialist. He omitted to give his name, merely saying that he was from Philadelphia and that something was wrong with his nerves.

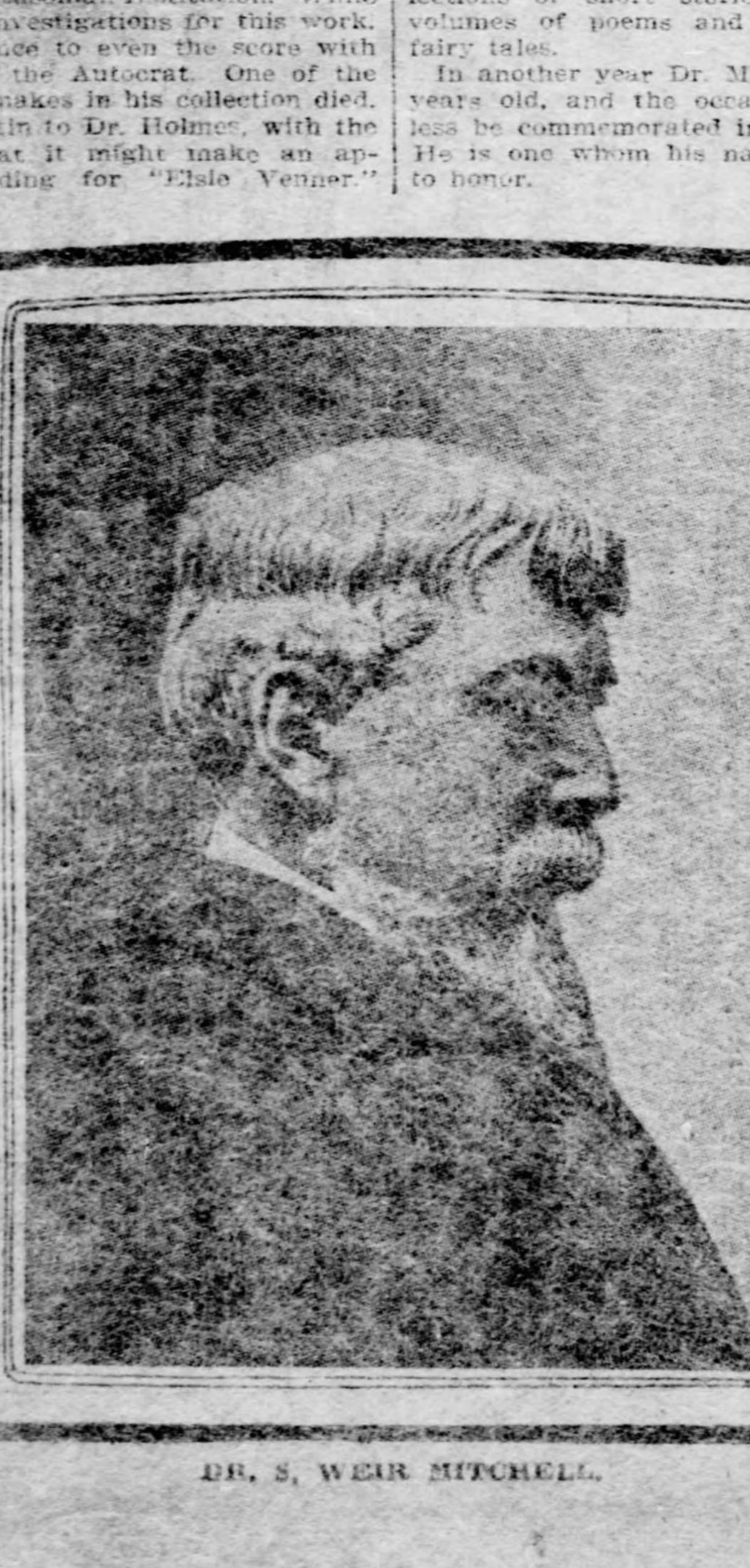
"You should never have left Philadelphia to be treated for such an ailment," said Charcot. "You have a physician in your city better qualified to manage your case than I am—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. You should consult him upon your return home."

"No, thanks," the American is said to have remarked. "I am Dr. S. Weir Mitchell."

Dr. Mitchell's first essay in fiction appeared in the Atlantic. It was "The Case of John Dedlow," and John Dedlow's case was so well described that many people wished to subscribe to a fund for the poor sufferer and were rather chagrined to hear that he was a creature of the imagination.

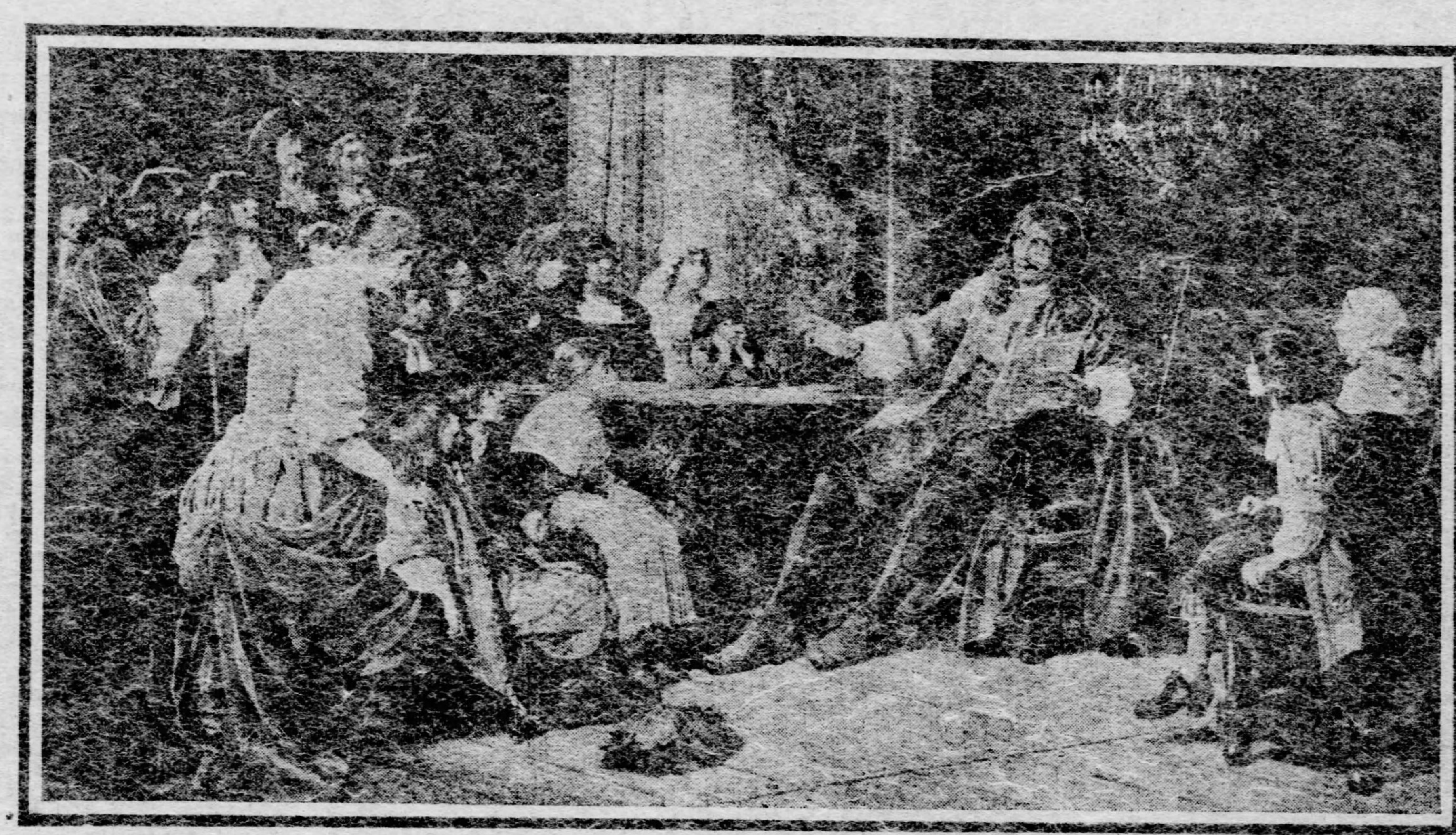
"Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," is usually considered Dr. Mitchell's best work. It is a revolutionary tale of Philadelphia—a good revolutionary tale. His other books in the realm of pure literature are "The Adventures of Francois," a story of the French revolution; "Characteristics" and "Dr. North and His Friends," two books in a measure autobiographical; "The Autobiography of a Quack," which isn't; "Far in the Forest," a Pennsylvania lumber region story; "When All the Woods Are Green," a Canadian nature tale; "In War Time," a story that embodies his experiences as an army surgeon; "Roland Blake," a Civil war novel; "Hephzibah Guinness" and "A Madeira Party," collections of short stories, with several volumes of poems and a collection of fairy tales.

In another year Dr. Mitchell will be 75 years old, and the occasion will doubtless be commemorated in fitting fashion. He is one whom his nation will delight to honor.



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Prof. Vincent's Study of the French Shakespeare



MOLIERE AND HIS TROUPE (From the Painting by G. Melingue.)

"MOLIERE." By Leon H. Vincent. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, 85 cents.

IF MONTAIGNE was the Bacon of France, Moliere was the Shakespeare. Lives of him have been written by the score, and editions of his works published by the hundreds. There is little left to say about him, and one would not expect to find that little in a book like Mr. Vincent's, which is largely in the vein of the popular lecture. But there is a great deal that cannot be repeated too often, and this has been repeated in delightful vein by Mr. Vincent. If the critic's function be not only to kill the puerile books born every day, but also to call attention to the great ones that have survived from the past, then Mr. Vincent has fulfilled the critic's true function. If he will lead one man to read Moliere instead of going to see "The Girl From Maxim's," the lively and informing little book has not been written in vain.

Lively is the word I have used with due caution. Mr. Vincent's style is almost dramatic. In his first pages he shows us the audience leaving Moliere's playhouse, discussing the new play. It was "Les Precieuses Ridicules," in which Moliere held up to scorn the sentimental affectations of a powerful literary clique, who took their absurdities most seriously. It was considered inelegant and commonplace, for instance, to ask a lady to sit down. A more graceful formula for such an invitation was: "Pray, requite this arm-chair's yearning to embrace your beauteous form." Literature and social life were overgrown with this ludicrous artificiality, and here was a poet who dared mock them to their faces. Threats were heard as the crowd passed down the streets.

Mr. Vincent lets us hear a little conversation between two members of the Academie, Menage and Chapelain—the Chapelain whom Louis XIV. four years later called "the greatest poet that ever was." Menage said unto Chapelain:

"Monsieur, you and I approved all those follies which have just been criticised so ingeniously and with such good sense; but now, as Saint Remi said to Clovis, we shall be obliged to burn what we adored and adore what we burned."

LEON H. VINCENT.

The new comedy killed the Hotel Rambouillet and the many third-rate imitations of its famous Blue Room. The Marquise de Rambouillet herself is believed to have been present at the memorable performance, and to have laughed over the play. Evidently the Precieuses were not altogether averse to the slaughter. At any rate, Moliere's comedy marked an epoch in the history of French literature. It reawakened memories of the ancient days when Aristophanes had scourged Athenian vices and follies in the comic theater.

From that day in 1659 Moliere was the greatest moral force in France. Greater perhaps than Bishop Bossuet himself, the Eagle of Meaux, who bitterly reviled him after he had been denied daylight burial in consecrated ground, being an actor.

Moliere's father had been upholsterer to the king. His real name was Poquelin. The poet assumed the name he has made immortal, probably for the same reason that Monsieur Arouet took the name of Voltaire. Moliere learned Latin and dancing in a Jesuit college, and studied law at Orleans. But he stuck to it hardly longer than Shakespeare did. He threw away his golden chances, either as advocate or as upholsterer, for "the disreputable business of play-acting." We find him enrolled in a little provincial troupe—and the spirit of the press agent was already abroad, for the company styled itself "illustrious." As Mr. Vincent says in another connection, "there were Barnums in those days."

If there had been any railroad ties in the land Moliere would undoubtedly have trodden them; as it was, he made frequent acquaintance with pawn brokers and bailiffs, and was imprisoned at least once, for a debt of 143 livres, owed to a dealer in candles. He spent 12 years in nomadic wanderings through the provinces of France before he returned to Paris, where he was to win wealth and fame. Some of Mr. Vincent's most interesting pages are devoted to the peregrinations of Moliere's "illustrious" troupe.

Toward the close of this period began Moliere's essays in dramatic authorship. He started by adapting Italian comedies. He and Cyrano de Bergerac, his old school mate, pilfered from the same comedy of Giordano Bruno's, and partly from this arises the charge that Moliere stole from Bergerac. Truly, there is something in Zangwill's definition of "Plagiarist—a man who writes plays."

"Les Precieuses Ridicules" may have been written and played in the country before Moliere's troupe came to Paris. At any rate, its production there marked the turning point in his fortunes. It also marked the birth of the French social comedy, and the succession of Moliere has been almost unbroken down to the days of Augier and Dumas fils.

Mr. Vincent gives a very good account of Moliere's other plays, but fails to see in how large a measure the plays are interwoven with the poet's life. He follows the flimsy tradition that the Duke of Montausier was the original of Alceste in the "Misanthrope." But the story of Alceste's over-mastering love for the coquettish Celimene is the story of Moliere's own devotion to the young wife that made his life a domestic tragedy. In "Amphitryon" also, which made Voltaire laugh so merrily that he fell backwards off his chair, Moliere has lampooned his own domestic misery, but Mr. Vincent seems unaware of it.

This, as well as the gingerly way in which he edges around the scandalous lie circulated by Moliere's enemies, may be attributed to the popular lecture vein of Mr. Vincent's little book. But on the whole it is a reasonably thorough and just estimate of the greatest genius that ever occupied the forty-first fauteuil in the Academy, which a century later honored itself by the inscription beneath his bust:

Nothing is wanting to complete his glory, but his name is wanting to complete ours.

WILL GEORGE MOORE TRADE HIS WHEEL

GEORGE MOORE, whose new novel, "The Untilled Field," will be issued this month by Lippincotts, has just had a severe fall from a bicycle, which is reported to have lamed his right hand so as to interfere seriously with the writing of any more novels. Of course, if it interferes with writing novels of such dimensions as "Evelyn Innes" and "Sister Teresa"—which were originally one story, but had to be chopped in two because the pill was bigger than the patient's throat—if this fall will thus diminish the bulk of Mr. Moore's novels, it may be a blessing in disguise. But what if, his hand lamed and his liking for the wheel turned to dislike, he should trade his bicycle for a typewriter? The thought is too awful to contemplate. His novels might become twice as voluminous, and his heroines would have to get bigger souls to satisfy his analytical propensity. Perhaps he would also get the whole history and theory of music into his next novel.

An insuperable difficulty arises. Are there any Irish typewriters (I mean the machine)? As Mr. Moore has threatened hereafter to write his books in the old Erse, he may find his bicycle has brought him to the foot of an insurmountable mountain. This is the more to be regretted since it will disappoint not alone Mr. Moore, but one man in this country who was eagerly awaiting Mr. Moore's book in ancient Irish. This man, a professor in one of our universities, is said to be the only one in America who understands Irish. And he is a German.

Perhaps Mr. Moore will be driven to abjure Irish and to execrate the Hibernian as he once did in "The Confessions of a Young Man."

His new novel is looked forward to with interest. Will he continue to tread in the tracks of Huysmans, the president of the finally constituted Goncourt academy? Or will he go back to the saner art of Thomas Hardy, and write another "Esther Waters?" One thing is certain—he will never prostitute his artistic conscience to write anything that will catch the public. "The Untilled Field," whatever it may be, will be an honest piece of work.

* * *

We are to have yet another Elizabeth book. Its title will be "Elizabeth's Children," and it is expected to make its appearance about the middle of March, from the press of John Lane. Isn't Elizabeth's family growing rather too numerous for the quiet of a library?

* * *

A circular issued by some university professor, apparently disgruntled over the action of the institution's board in making him a professor emeritus, contains a bitter attack on the university and also some gems of classical English. I cull one of the briefest for quotation:

> That, until justice has first been done by it, no other high knowledge will come out of any man teaching in it—knowledge that, beneath the assaults that, in the future, will be brought against it, will not fall, but can, immovable, stand.

The action of any university in making a man who could write such a sentence a professor emeritus is certainly most reprehensible. He should be made a professor demeritus.

* * *

The success of Hallie Erminie Rives' "Hearts Courageous" has led her publishers, the Bowen-Merrill Company, to purchase all rights in her "Furnace of Earth," which two years ago gained some notoriety, and to issue it in a new edition. This is the book of which 50,000 copies were sold within a month of publication. A British edition was printed by Grant Richards in London, where King Edward (then Prince of Wales) read it, and by a chance remark gave it an enormous vogue.

* * *

Vance Thompson, whose novel, "Spinners of Life," will soon appear, once had a queer adventure while tramping around Europe in company with a Great Dane dog. During a trip through Italy he fell sick at a little village in the south. He had been chatting with a traveling man whom he happened to meet, and they went to the same hotel. Late that night the man, awakened by the barking of the Great Dane and going to Thompson's room, found him unconscious. When Thompson recovered consciousness he found himself on a train passing through the cool highlands of northern Italy. Beside him was the dog, to whose collar was fastened a note from the stranger who had played the Good Samaritan. The note contained an itemized bill of the amount of money which the man had deducted from Thompson's wallet to meet the necessary expenses, and a story of how a doctor had said that unless his patient was sent immediately to the cooler regions in the north he would undoubtedly die. Despite the opposition of the hotel landlord, this same stranger had bought his tickets, packed him into the train and shipped him off north. It may be added that Thompson never saw his benefactor again.

* * *

The announcement that Bret Harte's estate is worth less than $2,000, and that the copyright of "Janice Meredith," Paul Leicester Ford's most popular novel, was appraised at $1,000, casts an interesting sidelight upon the enormous fortunes which are popularly supposed to reward the successful novelist. "How should you like to be a successful novelist?" one man was asked. "I'd rather be a retired saloonkeeper," was his answer.

* * *

Cyrus Townsend Brady's new novel, "The Southerners, a Story of the Civil War," is announced by Scribners for early publication. The scenes are for the most part laid in and off Mobile, both the hero and heroine being natives of that city. Boyd Peyton, educated at the United States Naval academy, is led by his sense of honor and duty to the flag to cast his fortunes with the north. His sweetheart represents the extreme type of woman devoted to the cause of the south. The plot does not give promise of startling originality, to be sure, but as we know Mr. Brady we may hope for better things from the book.

* * *

Sidney Colvin, after having first undertaken to write the life of Stevenson and then turning the task over to Graham Balfour, has now decided to write the life after all. He certainly knew Stevenson better than almost any one else did, and his book will be interesting and valuable, whether it takes the Henley or the Balfour side.

* * *

The Funk & Wagnalls Company will soon publish a book of poems by Israel Zangwill, with the title of "Blind Children;" and a second work on the French capital by F. Berkeley Smith, called "How Paris Amuses Itself," in the happy style in which he described "The Real Latin Quarter," peopled by bohemian students and artists, the son of F. Hopkinson Smith now tells of the Parisian world of amusement.

* * *

Among important books to be issued during the early spring, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce J. T. Trowbridge's autobiography, "My Own Story;" Hon. John W. Foster's "American Diplomacy in the Orient;" a life of William Ellery Channing, by the Rev. John W. Chadwick; an extensive revision, in two volumes, of Prof. George E. Woodberry's book on Poe, in the "American Men of Letters Series;" and, in the same series, a life of Whittier, by Prof. George R. Carpenter.

* * *

Mrs. Alexander's many admirers will be glad to hear that she left a novel in manuscript and that it will be published soon. The posthumous work is called "Kitty Costello," Kitty being a pretty Irish girl who comes to England and captivates many masculine hearts.

* * *

One of the characters in Dwight Tilton's "On Satan's Mount," which will be out soon, is "Doc" Bayles, a horse trainer. He admires Shakespeare because he has so much to say about horses. The wife of his employer has been explaining this to a visitor at the racing stables, and concludes with "He has a whole trunk full of the poets."

"Indeed!" exclaims the visitor.

"Yes, sir," assented Bayles, "and all the passages about horses is marked."

"And what do you think," laughed the matron, "he has hay between the leaves at the marked places."

GEORGE MOORE.

Some Recent Books

WHAT TO EAT.

"THE PLEASURES OF THE TABLE." By George H. Ellwanger. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $2.50.

"PRACTICAL COOKING AND SERVING." By J. M. Hill. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $2.00.

Ah, if Lucullus were alive, grand old gourmet, how he would smack his lips over this feast of culinary literature! How Brillat-Savarin, gastronomic lawgiver of the human race, would revel in these pages! How Alexander Dumas, great as romancer but proudest of his cook book, would gloat over these sauces and ragouts and chaudfroids and what not!

Mr. Ellwanger's book is a history of eating. Mrs. Hill's book is a catalogue of what to eat and how to prepare it. The two works supplement each other most admirably. The first is an appetizer, the second will satisfy the appetite created. And both authors have done their work so well that if an American Academy be ever founded, they deserve a place in it, for we cannot deny the good sense of that French jurist who wished to see a cook elected to the Institute, because "the discovery of a new dish is a far more interesting event than the discovery of a star, for we have already stars enough, but can never have too many dishes."

Mr. Ellwanger's elaborate volume has real interest and literary distinction. It is full of good stories, unusual recipes, quaint oddities and suggestive facts. Unfortunately Mr. Ellwanger's book is in prose and therefore will not bear comparison with Archestratus' poem on "Gastronomy," a poem which Athenaeus called "a treasure of light, every verse of which was a precept, and from which numerous cooks drew the principles of an art that rendered them illustrious." As the Syracusan's poem is among the lost literary treasures of antiquity, however, Mr. Ellwanger's volume will prove the best modern substitute. It is most happily conceived and delightfully executed—a joy to the literary epicure both in text and typography.

Janet Mackenzie Hill's volume treats the practical side of the same question. So far as my experience of cook books goes, this is the most up-to-date and comprehensive work of its kind. It contains a "liberal education" in the selection, cooking and serving of food. It is for the novice and expert alike, and the 200 illustrations, colored and half-tone, (including pictures of utensils, tables for every sort of meal, decorations for festal occasions, dishes ready for serving, etc.) are invaluable to every housekeeper and most tantalizing to hungry humanity.

* * *

FROM SUPERSTITION TO SCIENCE.

"THE STORY OF ALCHEMY." By M. M. Pattison Muir. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, 35 cents.

Chemistry began where alchemy ended. Since many old writers assure us that Adam was the first alchemist, and was created on the 15th day of March, in the year 1 of the world, alchemy has had a long life of it. It isn't altogether dead yet, as any one who follows the literature of occultism knows.

Mr. Muir defines the aim of alchemy as "the quest of an undefined and undefinable something wherein was supposed to be contained all the powers and potencies of life and whatever makes life worth living." This undefined and undefinable something which the alchemist searched for had as many aliases as it was supposed to have wonderful properties. It was known as "the one thing," "the essence," "the philosopher's stone," "the stone of wisdom," "the heavenly balm," "the divine water," "the virgin water," "the carbuncle of the sun," "the old dragon," "the lion," "the basilisk," "the phoenix," and by many other names.

In their search for "the pure and penetrating matter which applied to any substance exalts and perfects it after its own kind," the alchemists made many inventions, laid the foundation of many arts and manufactures, and discovered many facts of importance in the science of chemistry. Mr. Muir's entrancing little book is thus the record of how science was evolved out of superstition. Says he:

> During the centuries when alchemy flourished, gunpowder was invented, the art of printing was established, the compass was brought into use, the art of painting and staining glass was begun and carried to perfection, paper was made from rags, practical metallurgy advanced by leaps and bounds, many new alloys of metals came into use, glass mirrors were manufactured, and considerable advances were made in practical medicine and sanitation.

It is one of the most romantic chapters of science that Mr. Muir has written. And the "Library of Useful Stories," now comprising 26 volumes, of which this little book is the latest, is fast assuming the proportions of a popular Cyclopedia of Science.

* * *

THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS.

"SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC." By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $3.00.

Among the writers who are striving to present pictures of social and domestic life during past days, Miss Wharton takes a high rank. In her new volume, she has treated a period almost neglected hitherto—that following immediately on the Revolution. She tells how the Washingtons, Fairfaxes, Bassets, and many others were accustomed to visit one another according to the old English custom, and her pictures of the hospitality of those days are warm and enticing. Some of them are surprising, too, as when she describes Andrew Jackson "seated in an arm-chair wearing a long, loose coat, smoking a long reed pipe, and vivid in the malign dignity of patriot, monarch and an Indian chief."

Hospitality ruled supreme in the young republic, as appears from the fact that in the early married life of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon, so many dinners did the general give that he humbly recorded in his diary how, although he owned a hundred cows, he had to buy butter.

It is a fascinating sketch of that society regarding which Brissot de Warville, who visited the principal cities of America soon after the Revolution, wrote: "They unite simplicity of morals with that French politeness and delicacy of manner which render virtue more amiable."

The numerous reproductions of the pictures of famous social leaders in that day add to the attractiveness of a thoroughly charming book.

* * *

THE ANNALS OF GOTHAM.

"NEW YORK—OLD AND NEW—ITS STORY, STREETS AND LANDMARKS." By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Two volumes. Price $3.50.

Mr. Wilson's work sets forth "the moving and uncommon story of New York's growth from a Dutch trading post to the second city in the world." It is picturesque and complete, and its scope may be judged from the fact that it gives fair and impartial accounts of both William Kidd, pirate, and William Tweed, Tammany sachem. Those who find the works of Van Pelt and Lamb too bulky and expensive—in fact, all those who wish to know something of the metropolis, can find that something in these attractive volumes, which are richly illustrated by many rare prints. Much of the entertaining gossip of history and biography is scattered through Mr. Wilson's pages.

* * *

MME. ADAM'S RECOLLECTIONS.

"THE ROMANCE OF MY CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH." By Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber). New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.40.

One of the most interesting women that French society and public life have known since the time of Mme. de Stael is Mme. Adam, whose pen-name, Juliette Lamber, is also her maiden name. She was the founder and first editor of "La Nouvelle Revue;" she discovered Pierre Loti; her salon was one of the most famous in Paris. The present volume covers the years from her infancy to her first marriage. The way father, mother, grandparents and friends quarrel for supremacy in governing the little Juliette is portrayed most amusingly, while the stormy times when the monarchy fell and the republic was established are depicted with wonderful dash.

* * *

A BOOK ABOUT 'FRISCO.

"SAN FRANCISCO AND THEREABOUT." By Charles Keeler. San Francisco: The California Promotion Committee.

Mr. Keeler, poet and essayist, opens his volume with a picture of San Francisco's stirring past, the Spanish missions, the pioneer days of the quest for gold. Another chapter is devoted to the bonanza and railroad kings. The remainder of the book describes San Francisco as it appears today. The author takes us through Chinatown and the Spanish quarter, shows us the bay in all its moods, journeys with us to Burlingame, Stanford university, and even as far as Mount Hamilton; introduces us to the charms of Berkeley, the home of the University of California, and the woodlands of Mount Tamalpais. The book concludes with a chapter on the city's possibilities for growth.

* * *

AN IRISH VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

"FATHER TOM OF CONNEMARA." By Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Price, $1.50.

In the kingdom of Connemara, the Irish highlands, the old language and customs still survive and the old race has never been subdued or assimilated. Here Father Tom, the great-hearted man of God, has his parish and its annals will provoke alternate tears and laughter. The book is written well enough and near enough to nature and to human nature, for all to enjoy—but to the west of Ireland man it will be like a breath of the gorse from his native hills.

* * *

PRANKS OF A JOLLY QUARTET.

"FOUR LITTLE INDIANS; OR, HOW CARROLL GOT EVEN." By Ella Mary Coates. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Price, 80 cents.

This is not a story about red Indians, but a tale of the doings of a family of frolicsome children whose lively imaginations lead them into all sorts of adventurous vicissitudes in their simulated redskin character. Many a young reader will find friends in Carroll, Bob, Billy and Peggy, and will sympathize with them in the difficulties into which their heedlessness sometimes lands them.

* * *

A TIMELY BOOK.

"GERMANY'S CLAIMS UPON GERMAN-AMERICANS IN GERMANY." By Edward W. S. Tingle. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.

Mr. Tingle, who was United States consul at Brunswick, fully discusses German military laws and other laws which may affect German-Americans visiting the Fatherland. The book is terse and timely and reliable.

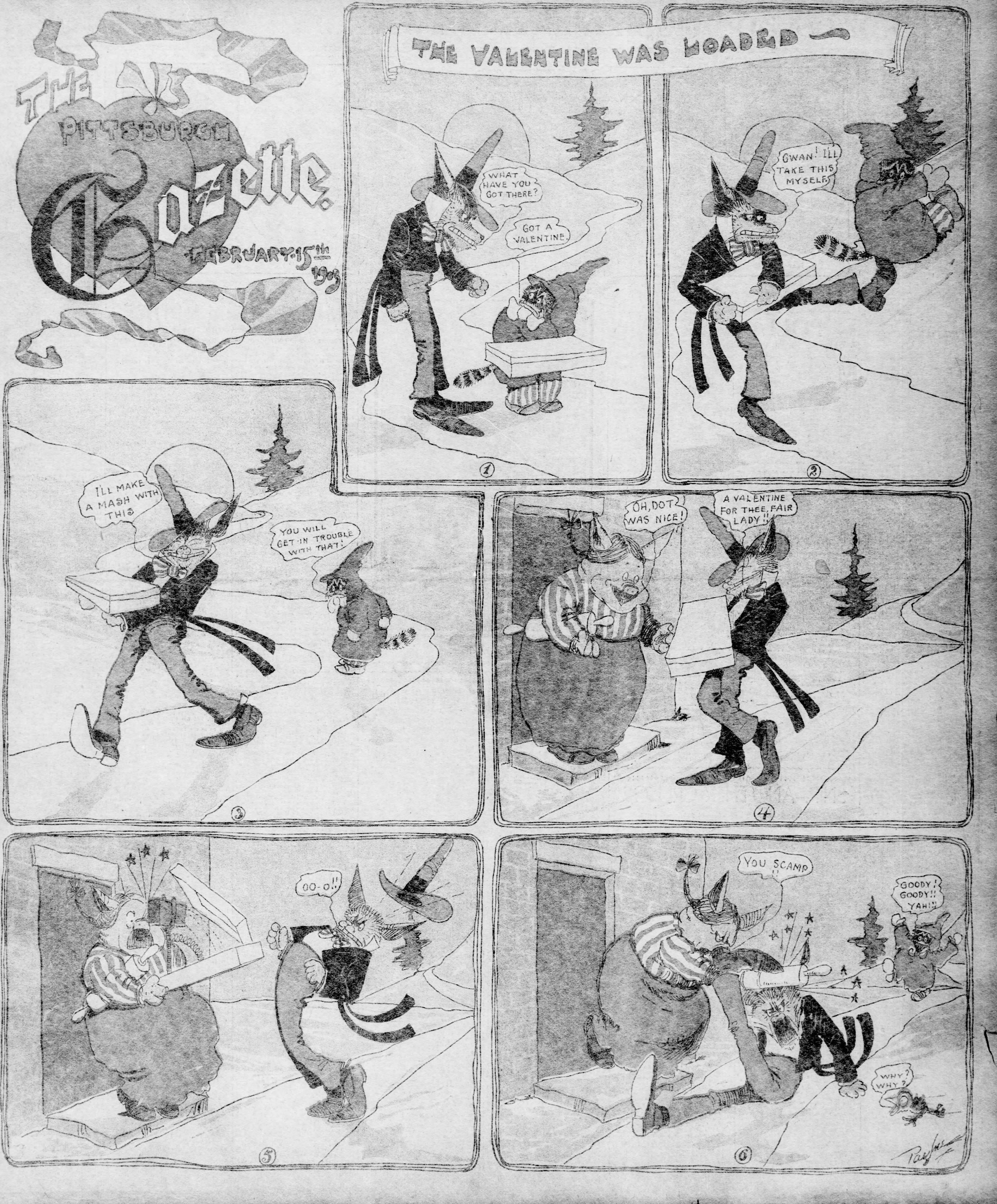
* * *

ADVENTURE AND TREASURE.

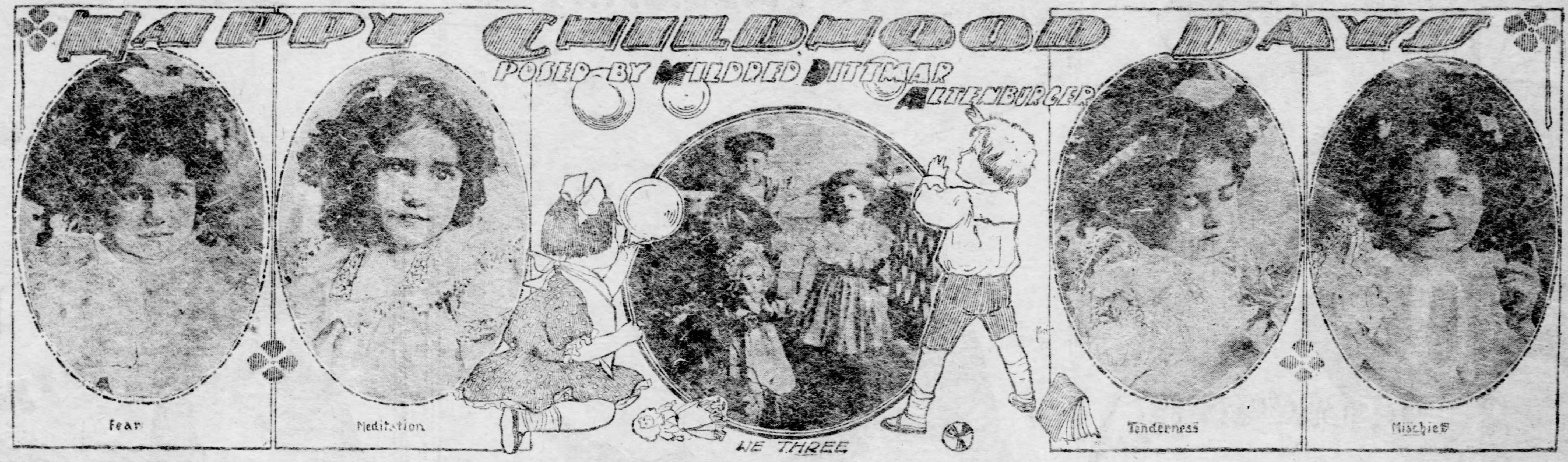
"THE HAUNTED MINE." By Harry Castlemon. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

A boy buys at a sale of unclaimed packages a neat parcel which gives an account of a western gold mine. The story develops a search for the mine, its working, an attack by robbers, and the usual adventures of a boy hero in the west.

THE
PITTSBURGH
Gazette.
FEBRUARY 15th
1903


THE VALENTINE WAS LOADED —
WHAT HAVE YOU GOT THERE?
GOT A VALENTINE.
①
GWAN! I'LL TAKE THIS MYSELF.
②
I'LL MAKE A MASH WITH THIS
YOU WILL GET IN TROUBLE WITH THAT!
③
OH, DOT WAS NICE!
A VALENTINE FOR THEE, FAIR LADY!!
④
OO-O!!
⑤
YOU SCAMP!!
GOODY! GOODY!! YAH!!
WHY? WHY?
⑥
Payne

Stories and Illustrations for Gazette Young Folks


HAPPY CHILDHOOD DAYS
POSED BY MILDRED DITTMAR ALTENBURGER

Fear Meditation WE THREE Tenderness Mischief

The Rise of Timity

By ANNE H. WOODRUFF.

THERE was a vacant lot adjoining the Sudbury residence, with a row of elm trees along its two sides. Here all the boys of the neighborhood—when not dutifully wrestling with their lessons or otherwise employed—were in the habit of congregating. There were the five Sudburys, whose home was the elegant brick residence on the corner; the three Clark boys belonging to the stone house opposite; the "Harvey twins" from the next house; and boys of all ages, sizes and dispositions from the adjacent dwellings and streets.

When Tim Keefe, or "Timity," as his mother called him, made his bold and unwelcome appearance among them, nothing daunted by the scornful glances cast upon his bare feet and doubtful apparel—for Timity was of a bold and fearless disposition—some of the boys proposed "running him off the premises." They thought better of it, however, when it became known that Tim was "sister's son" to the big policeman who perambulated his beat in the vicinity, keeping a wary eye upon the doings of the juveniles within his jurisdiction, and whom it was their ardent desire to propitiate because of his awful power and prerogatives.

Tim was a free-born American citizen, albeit his name and brogue bore witness to the nationality of his forbears, which his shock of red hair and turned-up nose, not to forget a wealth of freckles, did not contradict. If his clothes were so patched as to almost obliterate the original garment, his cap a mere apology for a cap, and his shoes conspicuous by their absence, "a boy's a boy for a' that," and it is a boy's privilege to play in vacant lots, without regard to social standing, provided there is no warning against "trespassers" in the case.

But many were the jibes at his expense, such as "Paddy Keefe from Shantytown," and "Timity Keefe of Paddysville," or "Mr. Keefe of Ragtown," and the like, to which witticisms Tim turned a deaf ear, smiling good-naturedly and not seeming to care in the least who made fun of him. But the ire of Mrs. Keefe, his mother, rose when he told her some of these things, and she demanded wrathfully:

"Phwat do ye be folleyin' them byes for? Musha, there's plinty and plinty nearer home for ye to be playin' wid. Don't ye be leppin' afther the balls all day for thim, when dear knows they want ye to keep away." But Tim could not follow her advice and keep away.

It is one thing—no matter how bold and independent one's disposition—to force one's self into a crowd, and quite another to "be of" that crowd. Tim soon found this out. In vain he skirmished on the extreme edges of the crowd, trying to insinuate himself into the good graces of the boys through his strenuous efforts in the matter of chasing runaway balls and the like, officiously proffering assistance whenever and wherever needed. After weeks and months of admiring devotion he found himself still upon the outskirts of society, as it were. Still Tim did not get discouraged. His readiness to render thankless assistance was unabated, and his grin as good-natured as ever. Not one of the boys had the least notion what a hole Tim's absence would make in their small world.

One day he lay in the shade, watching Jim Sudbury—the self-elected lord of the playground—dividing his forces for a football game. When this was satisfactorily accomplished, Tim looked with shining eyes at the vigorous skirmishing, vehement struggling and wild stampedes with breathless interest, his legs and arms twitching with eagerness to join the mob. The mass of struggling legs, arms and shoulders surged toward him, when suddenly the ball went whizzing past Tim into the street. Tom Sudbury, who was at some distance in advance of the others, dashed wildly after it, paying no heed to an electric car coming in one direction and an automobile just turning the corner from the other.

A shout went up from the boys—a shout of horror and warning which bewildered him completely. The motorman rang his bell furiously; the driver of the automobile yelled frantically, while Tom stood still as a stock or a stone, staring in dazed bewilderment. To all who saw there did not seem to be the least chance of escape for the boy. There was scarcely time for the thought to pass through their minds, when a small dark object went like a flash between the vehicles—like a rocket whizzing through the air, or a small whirlwind swooping to the earth—and bore down upon the dazed boy, and by the force of his momentum propelled him across the track and into the gutter, where both boys fell sprawling in a demoralized heap.

"Well, of all the ——!" ejaculated the motorman, who was trembling in every limb, so frightened that it made him cross. "You young imp"—to Tom—"was it tryin' to see how nigh to the car you could git without goin' under it, you was? And a wonder you wasn't smashed into a jelly, only for that little chap. I've seen some pretty narrer escapes in my time, but that's the closest shave yet," and grumbling and scolding he passed on.

"I never saw a braver thing done in all my life," protested the driver of the automobile to the boys who had swarmed into the street, too relieved to say much. Jim Sudbury helped his brother to his feet, his face very pale and the tears not far from his eyes—he was very fond of Tom.

"Yes," he said, hauling Tim also out of the gutter, where he seemed inclined to remain contentedly after his exploit. "Tim Keefe, do you know that you're the pluckiest little fellow in this town? Three cheers for Tim Keefe!" and the response was so hearty and resounding that it brought the big policeman on a run to see what was the matter.

"What nixt will be it be, I do'no," he remarked when the thrilling episode had been recounted. "G'wan home to your mither, Tim Keefe, and tell her to mind the big tear in yer trowsers, or be me soul they'll be fallin' off ye, ye spalpeen. Bedad, she has enough of that work, the cratur. And you byes'd betther be kapin' off the strate, or I'll be knowin' the rason why," and he slowly walked along.

But Tim did not escape until each boy in the company had expressed as forcibly as he knew how his admiration for "Timity," who had suddenly arisen to the embarrassing position of hero. Where now his confident boldness? What cold looks, scornful speeches and sneers could not accomplish, the admiring plaudits of his companions brought to pass. Timity hung his head for very shame.

"Aw, g'wan now!" he muttered, behind his blushes, and turning tail, scooted for home, his torn garment fluttering in the breeze. But he was happy—happy in the assurance, oft reiterated, that the boys would be inconsolable if Timity's presence failed to brighten the playground on the morrow. Whom Jim Sudbury delighted to honor must needs be of considerable account, and both the Sudburys had taken him all at once to their hearts. Delightful thought—he was to be in it hereafter, as well as of it, and that was enough for Timity.

Modest Beginning.

"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk."

"You were lucky," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."

—Some people are in mighty poor company when alone.

MARTHA YOUNG'S PLANTATION TALES

POLLY PARROT

Why She Moved From the Kitchen to the Parlor.

MAMMY was knitting socks. The click-click of the needles was as soothing as the sound of the singing pines. We asked for a story, and she told us how it was that Miss Polly Parrot left the kitchen and moved to the parlor.

'Long time ago, Miss Polly Parrot usetes allus stay in de kitchen wid Aunt Crilty.

Who was Aunt Crilty?

She was ole Johnny Mingo's ole 'ooman. She useter be de cook 'ooman for Miss Susan an' de white folks. Dem days Miss Polly Parrot she useter ruther stay in de kitchen wid Aunt Crilty dan in de parlor wid de white folks.

But Miss Polly Parrot she talk too much and tell too much to suit de kitchen.

Dat tellin' tongue was what sont her off at last from tastin' de top er de rich pot to des nibblin' dry crackers in de parlor.

But in de feast times Miss Polly and Aunt Crilty useter be de bes' of freends. Aunt Crilty tole Miss Polly Parrot all her sec'ets. Mo'ver, she do git forgiv'nses for all she tole Miss Polly!

She tole Miss Polly how she was des edgin' off a little bit of all Miss Susan's cake-medjures so as she could get herse'f a full pan of de best cake fer de cake-walk gwine be down on de lower plantation.

She had no better sense dan to tell Miss Polly how her 'n' de chillen been slyly long catchin' 'lasses out de hogshead 'ginst de candy stew gwine be down on de new ground place.

You b'lleve, too, she went and tole 'about Johnny Mingo done kilt one of massa's pigs fer de barbecue at de cross-roads.

Des little bit pig, den dem days de pigs was massa's and Johnny Mingo was massa's, too. So dey all des b'long ter one man anyhow, and so—

No sooner Aunt Crilty done tole all she know den Miss Polly turn in to tell all she know. Den! Ef dat tellin' didn't 'larm all de plantation! Miss Polly she hop up in de kitchen winder and she call and she bawl till de white folks hear her:

Law sake!
Law sake!
Johnny got a cake!
Johnny got a cake!
Law sake!

Miss Susan look out de porlor winder. Sho 'nough Johnny got a cake, de white folks ain't yit eat none of dat bakin,' and Aunt Crilty's oles' boy got a cake off it.

'Cose Aunt Crilty b'leeged to beat de boy.

'Didn't she know he had de cake?

Chillen, 'tain't no business ter you nor me what Aunt Crilty know.

She b'leeged anyhow to beat de boy, and ev'y lick she hit him she say:

You lit de White Folks ketch you stealin' ag'in.
I'll kill you!
You lit de White Folks ketch you stealin' ag'in.
I'll kill you!

All dat fuss tickle Miss Polly and she des sit in de winder and nearly crack her sides a-laffin'.

Nex' day she 'low she guine tell some mo' tales on Aunt Crilty. Miss Susan she come in de kitchen, des walkin' 'round like ladies dees sometimes. She lookin' dis way and dat way th'oo her spec's, seein' no mo'n she should, when heah start up Miss Polly Parrot again, callin' and bawlin':

'Lasses in dat kershow neck,
'Lasses in de bowl!
Savin' 'lasses fer de Stchew—
Kershaw full—who stole?

Miss Susan peepin' th'oo her glasses say:

Crilty, what my Polly say,
I can't und'stand her talk today.

Aunt Crilty say: Law know, Miss Susan, I dunno. Miss Susan des accident turn oner de kershow. Lor! 'Lasses des roll out oner de flo'.

Aunt Crilty down on de flo' moppin' up de 'lasses wid de dish-rag. She say:

Bless my life! I never know
A kershow hadis ripe befo—
So ripe de sweetness runnin' out—
Runnin' all around about!

But Miss Polly ain't done tellin' all she know yit. She perch in de kitchen winder and she call and she bawl:

I see flour in de punkin-shell,
A la honey; I b'leeged to tell!
Nice white flour in de punkin-shell,
Who stole it I know so well!

Miss Susan, she say:

Crilty, what my Polly say?
I can't un'stan' her talk today.

Ole Aunt Crilty—Law know, misses, I dunno. Miss Susan, she plunk de punkin-shell wid her middle finger, des so: Hit don't go: Plink!plink! like a ripe punkin do—hit go stick: Plunk-plunk!

Miss Susan des accident turn over dat punkin-shell. Out fly de flour!

Aunt Crilty stoopin' down dippin' up de flour, she 'low:

Bless my life! I never know,
Punkin be dis ripe befo'!
All de ceptions flyin' out,
Flyin' all around about!

Uvver Aunt Crilty do git forgiveness fer all de sec'ets she done tole Miss Polly.

Miss Polly, she ain't tole all she know yit. She call and she bawl:

Sugar in de gourd
And you can't git it out!
Hey! Cook-'oman,
What you 'bout?
Sugar in de gourd,
Will you git it out!

Honey! dat was too much fer Aunt Crilty. She got de churn-dasher to Miss Polly Parrot, she did. Miss Polly, she was glad to flew out de winder, she was.

She flew clean out de kitchen winder into de parlor winder. She been dar uvver sence. She feared to go back to de kitchen. She say de kitchen too warm fer her and de ladies.

But don't you b'leeve chilern but dat she don't miss dat rich tastin' of de top of de pot a mony a time whilst she's peckin' dry crackers.

Chillen, de ole rule was whatever you do do don't be catch doin' it.

SNIP—ANOTHER CRUSOE

Written for The Sunday Gazette by HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

"To be troubled in this sort of manner is positively annoying, not to say cruel. I think I will just take my tail away from these parts and look up new quarters. I know the folks here will miss me; and the funny little fellow with yellow curls and big blue eyes will feel badly. Anyhow, they do not seem to appreciate me here in this house. I'm going where folks will appreciate and love a high-bred terrier like me. Ah! the door is open; no one is looking. I am off for new quarters, where I won't get switched every time I play with the lace curtains or curl up for a nice snooze on the best chair—or chase the cat. Cats were made for dogs to chase. I tried to make friends with that cat, but she disliked me from the start. I've got the mark of her sharp nails yet on my nose. It was nice here once—but—there! Now I'm out and away from that house. My, but I didn't know it was so cold outside!"

The walk was so chilly to the little velvet feet of Snip, who, during the cold snap, had known nothing more chilly than the oilcloth in the big, wide hall, that the wanderer lifted up first one foot and then the other, going mostly upon three legs as he gingerly made his way from the steps of the house of his dogship troubles.

He reached the second flight of steps beyond and went to the curb and looked back to the home he was leaving, as he thought forever. He was giving the folks a last possible chance to look upon him—and call for him to come back. Just then a cold, icy blast smote him and ruffled up his hair. Ah! if they only would see him and call him back! Would he go back? As he was a dog—a cold dog—he would have gone back at the slightest whistle. As he was a dog who had slipped out unnoticed—a dog with a grievance, a proud, high-bred terrier dog—he went a few yards further on and awaited.

His heart almost broke when he found out that no one at home had missed him, nor called him back. Then he curled his tail between his legs, gave a tiny little whine of disappointment and started out to find some sort of a home, where folks would be good to him, let him play with the lace curtains, snooze upon the best cushions, or chase the cat whenever he pleased.

He certainly didn't find it at the first stopping place, where a man in a box on the corner sat with an oil lamp at his feet. Snip crawled in to get warm, but the man who roasted nuts soon hustled him out into the cold, cruel world again. Snip hesitated at the curb and gave the man a look of disdain as he said scornfully:

"You certainly have missed the chance of possessing such a blue-blooded dog as I am. You are only a peanut man, after all. I gave you a chance to give me a little comfort. I do not like you, anyhow."

And then he passed on to a pair of good stout legs and ensconced himself between the goodly-sized feet planted upon the cold stones. The man had nice shiny buttons down his coat, and he held a club in his hand. He made one pass at the little animal, and poor Snip scurried away as fast as his slender legs could carry him. He halted at a safe distance, looked back at the man in blue with brass buttons, and said:

"I should have known better. I am too fine a dog to pick up a common, everyday policeman for a friend. You, too, have missed a chance to own a fine dog, and I'm glad of it. I don't like you, anyhow."

Out there in the gutter is a very dainty-looking bone lying upon a barrel head. The bone seems to belong to no dog especially, and as Snip is now a wanderer, why not engage that bone? He did—just as a man opened a hydrant nearby and sent a great gushing stream of water out like a cataract. It swept Snip, bone and all before it. It sent that barrel head sailing down the gutter at a speed that caused Snip's head to whirl. As he had never been in such a situation before, nor dreamed of anything of the sort when he slipped from the home of his troubles, he didn't know what to do but squat down and hang on to that barrel head for dear dog life.

It was a terrible affair to him. He was two feet from the curb, and the water carried him on and on. He passed the policeman and the peanut vender; he sailed right along on that barrel head until he reached some steps that looked familiar to him. Then he lifted up his head and yelped as loud as he could.

A little yellow-haired boy in the window pounded upon the sash as the barrel head landed against the curb. Then a maid ran down the steps, waded out and lifted Snip up, wrapped him in her apron and carried him into the house and scolded him for being a naughty doggie. Snip stayed home after that.

THE STAR HOOP.

DID SHE MAKE HER OWN TROUBLES?

Written for The Sunday Gazette by MRS. J. D. BURTON.

"There were feathers flying all through my dreams last night—a snowstorm of feathers—and that means troubles," sighed Peggy.

"Here they are for you, then—a whole bagful of stockings to mend," said Annette.

"Now, I call that unkind; and you can't cheat fate that way." Nevertheless, Peggy put on her thimble. She would rather darn stockings than do the bedroom work when it came to a choice, and there would be no skating till all the tasks were done. With her first stitch she broke the eye out of her needle and threw it away. "There, what did I tell you? The troubles have begun."

"They will keep on if you use that worn-out thimble," said Annette. "You will be snarling your thread next, and that will be from ill-humor, not ill-luck."

The thread did snarl, but Peggy picked it out patiently. "I am not the least bit out of humor. Why should I be? Annette, if you turn that bed crosswise—it is unlucky—the very least we can expect will be to break through the ice. And now—now, if you haven't walked that chair on its legs instead of lifting it, which means that some one in the family is going to be hurt. But I am quite as bad: I have rocked myself half way across the room while I have been talking. That foretells a caller, and if you do not believe it just look out of the window this minute, will you? It is old Miss Bloom coming here. Now tell me that this is not a hoodooed day for me."

"Not unless you make your own troubles," said Annette, stoutly. She did not share Peggy's belief in signs nor her aversion to Miss Bloom. "You know she will take the mending off your hands," she added, and so Miss Bloom did, but it was only to leave Peggy free to make the pudding for dinner, and Peggy hated cooking.

"I've burned my hand now," she complained as she came back to Annette. "She is telling mother all that rigmarole about the 'blood relation' who is to leave her his money. It doesn't seem to count that the only relation she has in the world is that uncle in the poorhouse, or that it is the crazy fortune-teller who put the idea in her head. How ridiculous people can be. She is worrying about what she will do with it when she dies, and I am only afraid that it may occur to her next that she can leave it to us."

If it ever did occur to her, Miss Bloom would be with them morning, noon and night on the strength of her future benefaction, Peggy felt assured.

"Well, you know she found a letter in her tea at lunch, and I saw you slip up to dust off the rockers of her chair after she sat down in it, which I've heard you say is a sign that there is money coming to one," laughed Annette.

Peggy's face fell.

"I was so afraid she would see the dust on the tips that I never thought of the meaning." Then she brightened with generosity. "But really, I shall not grudge her the money—when it comes."

Both girls laughed. Even Peggy's belief in signs was not strong enough to give substance to Miss Bloom. She came back presently with wonder in her eyes.

give substance to Miss Bloom's expectations.

"You girls!" came a call from the bottom of the stairs. "If you are off for the ice, won't you just step around by way of the postoffice and bring me a letter first? It's sure to be important; may be my notification from the lawyer."

"Didn't I tell you," groaned Peggy, with a stamp of her stockinged foot. She was just changing her house slippers for her outside boots at the moment. "Six blocks out of the way—Ow-wow!"

The cry was of such shrill pain that her sister was beside her in an instant.

"What is it, dear? Oh, that needle you threw away. Peggy, it has gone deep into your foot and broken off there, I'm afraid. Don't cry, dear; I'll go for the doctor."

The needle had to be cut when the doctor came and between pain and nervousness Peggy was glad to be bundled up on the lounge in her room when the operation was over.

"But you need not stay at home because I must," she told Annette. "It is not your hoodoo day, you know."

"As if I would go without you, Peggy."

Something weighed on her mind, however, through the efforts she put forth to entertain her sister.

"I will just slip around for that letter of Miss Bloom's and be back before she finds you alone and defenseless," she said, as the afternoon waned into twilight. Peggy felt hurt. It was only an excuse of Annette's to get away from her, she knew, and she had really tried to be good.

"So you have been, my darling, and I am ashamed of myself," said Annette, but she hurried off just the same, and Peggy's suspicion would have been turned into certainty could she have seen her pass on without pausing when she reached the postoffice.

Peggy was not given time for doleful thoughts. She was lying with closed eyes, determined to ward off Miss Bloom's undesired companionship by pretending to be asleep, when she heard a step approach. It was not Miss Bloom's voice that brought the lids wide open.

"Shall I tell your fortune, my pretty young lady?" Straight and tall, a cloaked and hooded figure stood beside her. "I can read it from the stars, or from your palm, as you like, or shall it be by your cranial development? The last way is the surest, I think. You know the science of phrenology is so advanced that we do not have to feel of the protuberances now. I just turn on this light, so, and I see your whole mental equipment. H-m-m! Strange how the outside and the inside differ."

The strong light thrown from an electric pocket lamp straight into Peggy's eyes blinded her, while it left the other's face in shadow. Who could it be, she wondered. It was not the crazy seeress who had foretold Miss Bloom's fortune. Of course, it was some kind of a joke. Perhaps Annette had planned it to take her mind off her troubles. Yes, that must be it. That was like Annette. But who could it be; not anyone she knew, that was certain.

"Bump of acquisitiveness large," said her visitor. "Look out or you will become a miser. Generosity at a minimum; what passes for it is simply false sentiment, pure sham. Love of approbation abnormal; you'd steal if it would bring you praise. Now, don't trouble to contradict me, for you know it is true. Credulity lacking; you only pretend to believe in people. Self-esteem overtops everything. Causality and eventually—just let me ask if accidents and their consequences do not attend your footsteps? Selfishness dominant; veneration small; secretiveness and destructiveness——"

"Oh, stop, stop!" cried Peggy, throwing up her hands to cover her face. "Do stop! I never dreamed I was so abominable."

It really seemed as if it were all true as she heard these denunciations hurled at her. She had never seen her failings in such a light as this. There was much too much truth in the accusations, exaggerated though they were. If this was fun, it was going too far.

It seemed only a moment till there was a shout and a scuffle outside, and the sound of excited voices beneath her window, but when Peggy took her hands from her face she found herself in darkness and alone. Her visitor had disappeared as mysteriously as she had come.

In another moment Annette came running up and turned on the light.

"You poor, dear thing! Were you frightened half to death? Just think! He had your necklace and my locket and mother's brooch and all our rings, along with Miss Bloom's cloak and hood. Cousin Ralph was with me or he would have got off with his booty, besides escaping himself."

"He? Who?" asked Peggy, sitting bolt upright and staring.

"Why, the thief who just now robbed the house. He was sliding down the porch pillar with his plunder as we came up. Do you mean that you were asleep and never saw him while he was in this room? There, there, Peggy! Since you lived through it, I wouldn't get frightened now."

Annette was fanning her sister with a black-bordered envelope while she soothed and reassured her. Then Ralph came up, and Annette ran away to give the letter

"Would you believe it? That poorhouse uncle is dead, and they found $300 sewed up in his clothes. Half of it is left for her after taking out the expenses of his funeral and keeping. Now, don't say a word, Peggy; it would have come just the same without the fortune teller, or your dusting the rockers."

"You will be telling me next that I brought that burglar on myself," cried Peggy.

Ralph's eyes met Annette's in a look that was half-guilty, half-amused.

"Well, so you did in a way," he acknowledged. "You see, I had put up the job to come around here in my masquerade suit and give you a dose of that kind of stuff just to disgust you with some of your superstitious notions, but Annette would not have it after you were hurt and rushed around to stop me. That fellow must have heard us talking up the plan on the street car yesterday, and he gave you even worse than I would have done. Credulity lacking, ha, ha, ha!"

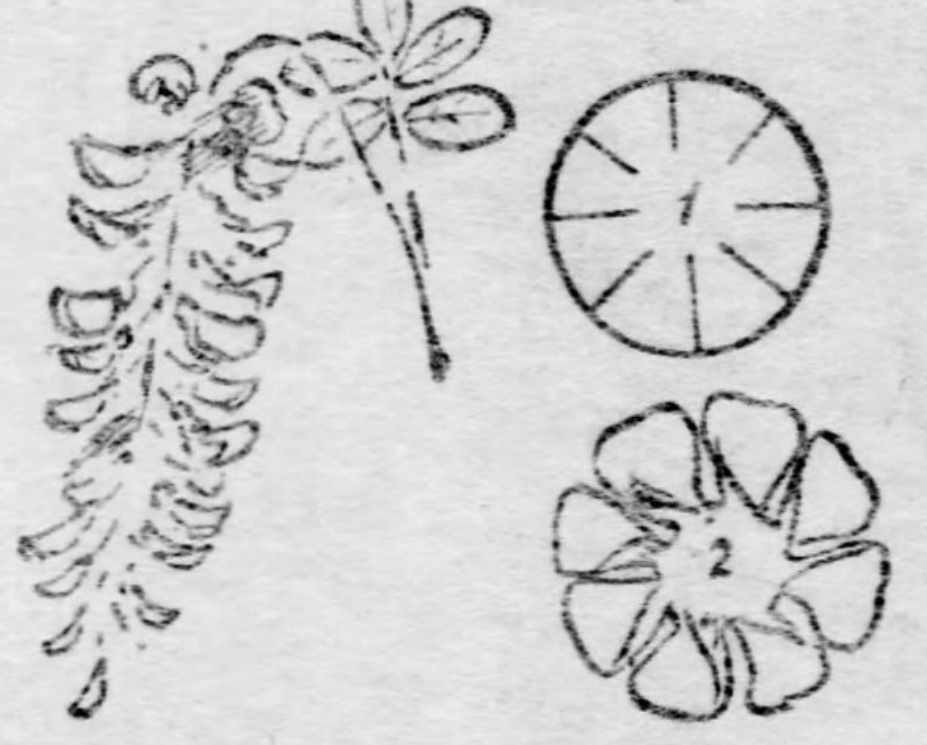
"At least, the hoodoo is lifted since we have saved our belongings," cried Annette.

Uncle Ned's Corner.

Flowers Made of Tissue Paper.

These pretty flowers, which are made to imitate, or, rather, suggest hanging sprays of laburnum or wistaria, are very decorative. Besides being used as I suggested last week to mix with ivy at your Japanese party, they can be hung from the gas brackets in the drawing-room, made into lamp shades for glass and opal globes of reading lamps, or used to ornament large silk or paper shades on standard lamps.

Open a sheet of tissue paper (mauve for wistaria and yellow for laburnum, according to the flower you wish to represent), and fold it in half lengthwise, then again into three. There should now be a long, narrow strip, which fold in half, and then into five, when there should be a square as the result. Cut the paper across the creases and fold each square twice, so as to make a smaller square, cut round one corner, and then open out, when a round should be produced about three inches across. Cut rather more than half-way up each crease, formed in the last folding, and again mid-way between each crease, thus making eight snips round the paper as shown in fig. 1.

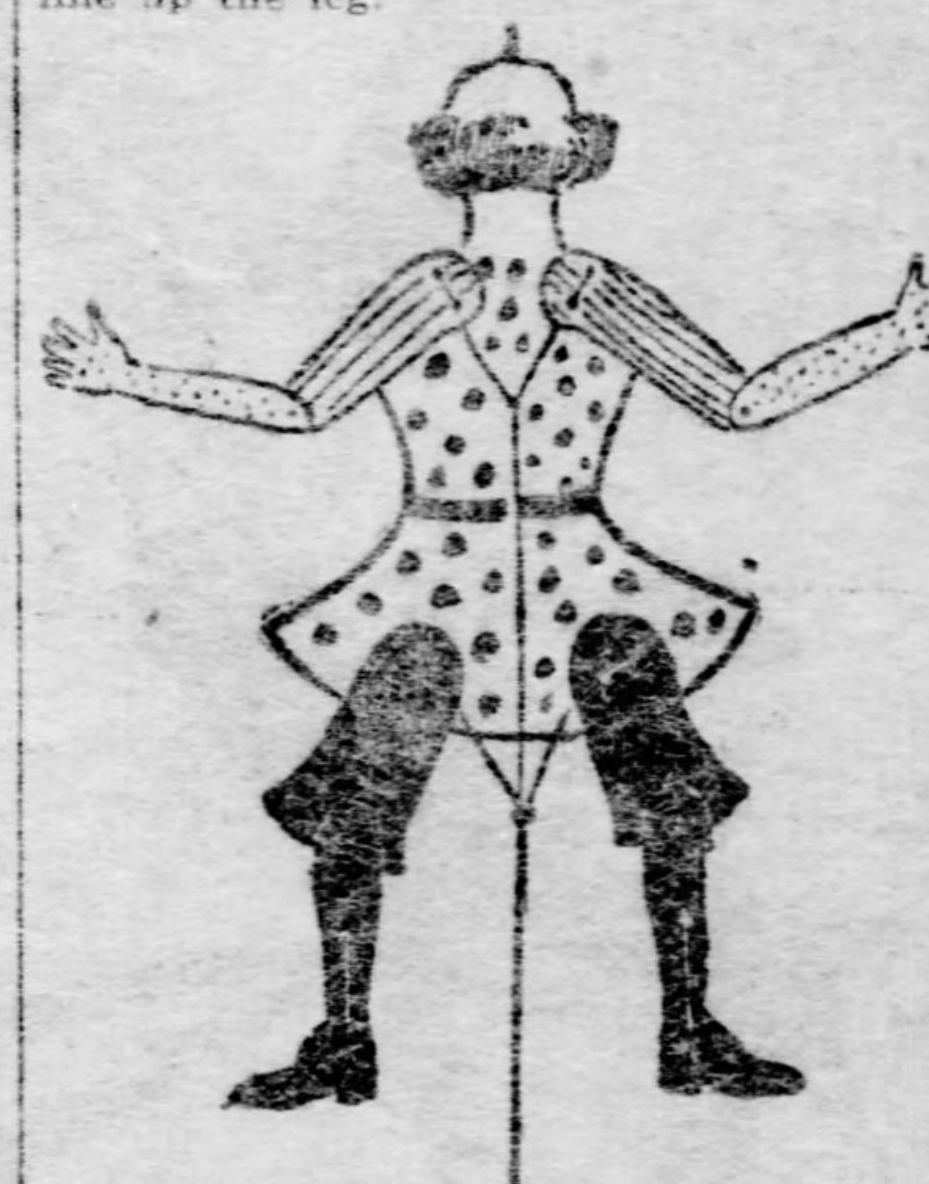


Hold the center of the round firmly between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and with the right give a half-twist to each partially severed portion of the paper, when it will look like fig. 2. Take a thread of green wool about 8 inches long and put it through a wool needle. Make a knot at the end and thread on one of the twisted rounds, then make another knot in the wool about half an inch up and thread on another round, and so on, putting a knot in between each round as before until your spray is long enough; from 8 to 10 rounds make a pretty spray. Make a knot after the last round is on and add one or two leaves cut out of fine green crinkled paper, or one or two artificial leaves if you have them. These sprays look much prettier if two or three shades of paper are used, keeping the lightest shade for the lower end of the flower.

A Dancing Doll.

I will now show you how to make a dancing doll out of cardboard. The one I have had drawn for you is a clown, but you can make a policeman, a soldier or a sailor. The doll should be cut about eight inches long, as it is much easier to make it work when it is not too small. The different portions are first drawn on white cardboard, and then colored or painted, so you see it will take some time to make.

I have only given the back of the doll in my sketch, but of course the face and front of the entire doll is painted on the other side. Paint the dress in good bright colors, and give Mr. Clown some nice red spots, and colored stripes on his clothes. The top of the head is left white with black curls, and the arms and legs are white, with red shoes and a red line up the leg.



You must be very accurate when fastening the limbs together; you will want some fine twine, black thread and a needle large enough to carry the twine. The elbows and knees are simply joined by the twine which must be knotted at one end, passed through where the black dot is shown on the picture, and a knot made close to the card on the other side, the ends of twine being cut off neatly.

The shoulder is done in the same way at first, but the twine must not be cut off after the second knot is made, which will be at the back of the doll. Another knot is made, nearly half an inch from the last one. Then the twine is passed through the arm only at the hole nearest the shoulder and upward through the corresponding hole in the other arm; a knot is then made, having the string rather loose between the two arms when they are hanging straight down. Another knot must now be made nearly half an inch from the last, then the twine is passed through the arm and body, drawn tight, and secured on the other side with a knot to match the one we started with, and the string cut off close.

The legs are treated next in exactly the same manner and a black thread is finally tied to the string midway between the two arms, taken straight down the back and tied again midway between the two legs, and about 6 or 8 inches left hanging to use for pulling. The clown should now work his arms and legs well if you have carefully followed my instructions.

A New Blindman's Buff.

In the ordinary blind man's buff every one playing runs about the room, but in the new one all the players sit around. One player is blindfolded and is given two spoons to hold, one in each hand. The blindfolded child is then led up to some one player and is told to try and identify him by touching him with the spoons. The "blind man" may touch anywhere he can, and gently tap the spoon or use it in any way that will help him to find out who it is he is touching. If he identifies anyone, that player must take the spoons in turn. Every time there is a new "blind man" the players should change their seats; chairs and sofas are easily remembered when "spooned" and a quick player would know who was sitting in a particular place.

Paddy from Home.

Each child playing this game takes the name of a railway station, and they all form a circle and hold in their hands a string tied together on which a small ring is strung. This ring is passed round from child to child so that the one who stands in the center cannot see it. All the children sing the following verse:

Paddy from home has never been,
A railway train he's never seen,
He longs to see the great machine,
And travel along the railway.

As the ring passes under the hands of the players it is supposed to be at a station, and is hidden from the sight of the child playing Paddy.

Paddy must, when he touches the hand of the child whom he thinks is hiding the ring, call out the name of the particular railway station he has taken. The child who starts the ring going may shriek or whistle or puff to show that the train has started, and every time that Paddy calls out the name of a station they all stop passing the ring. If Paddy makes a correct guess the child who is holding the ring goes into the center and is "Paddy."

An Enigma.

My first is in city but not in town.
My second is in shilling but not in crown.
My third is in hand but not in foot.
My fourth is in chimney but not in soot.
My fifth is in butter but not in milk.
My sixth is in cashmere but not in silk.
My seventh is in sorrow but not in gle
My eighth is in lake but not in sea.
My ninth is in arm but not in heel.
My tenth is in iron but not in steel.
My eleventh is in known but not in tel
My whole is a statesman you all kno
well.

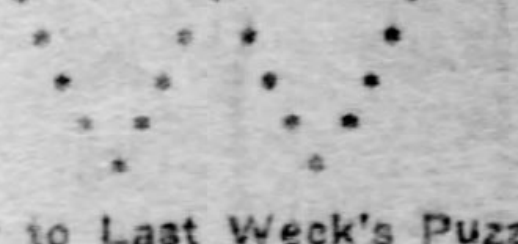
A Pied Verse.

The following when correctly arranged will form lines by Longfellow:

Ilet em ont in urfmulon mebrusn,
Ife si tub na petmy merad,
orf het ulos si ddae ttah smelsrub
dan glstnh rea otn twah yeth eesm.

Asterisks.

The five asterisks of the left slant represent a well-known tree; the next slant, a stand for pictures; the next, something used for catching wild horses; the next a vegetable. The first and last lines of asterisks will then give the name of a well-known fruit.



Answer to Last Week's Puzzles.

Beheaded Words—
A. Manchester.
B. Wordsworth.

Buried Rivers—

1. Don.	4. Elbe.
2. Seine.	5. Dee—Tyne.
3. Po.	6. Tay.

Zig-zag—
Saint Petersburg. (1) Stain (2) taunt (3) reign (4) crane (5) faint (6) props (7) creel (8) atone (9) event (10) truth (11) Moses (12) probe (13) Hindu (14) Laura (15) wager.

The Coin puzzle—
The crossing is safely accomplished in this way: First, two of the natives are sent over. Then one comes back with the boat and takes across the third native. One of the natives next returns, lands, and two of the missionaries cross together. One missionary and one native come back, the native lands and the third missionary crosses with the second. By now all the missionaries and one native are safely on the further bank, and the native is sent across twice to fetch the two natives left on the other side.

P. S.—Answers to the puzzles, etc., and all letters about this column should be sent to Uncle Ned, care of The Gazette. A book will be given as prize each week to the one who sends in the best list of answers.

An Explosion

. . at the . .

North Pole

By PYSCHE HAMILTON.

PSYCHO landed upon twentieth century soil just as the other fools had conceived the very modern idea that all the wit of the ages had been compressed into their own overgrown noggins. Having descended from Muckle John, the jester and professional fool belonging to Charles I., he had much to be proud of and much to fear upon his arrival in this electric age. And, after so many centuries of post-mortem felicity, it was not strange that King Charlie's jester hovered in his graveclothes round about his offspring, anxious lest the confiding nature of the fool should brand him as a new type of orang-outang rather than as a first-class ape of the human family.

Psycho found many strange things upon his arrival; in fact, it seemed a stranger world than the one he had just left. To see his beloved England transformed into such a beehive of new industries was of course very gratifying; but to know that colonial America had grown into a great nation brought a pang of jealousy to his loyal soul.

A trip to Uncle Sam's dominions was taken without delay, where he found the astute old gentleman sitting in his office at Washington, his sleeves rolled up to his elbows and his hair in vertical rolls about his head. One foot was upon the treadle that manipulated the government machine, while round about him were lined up a host of office seekers and syndicate representatives. At desks near by were seated his secretaries, grinding out documents and answering telephone calls, till it seemed to Psycho that the poor old fellow certainly must soon be distracted 'mid all that hubbub.

An hour on the street brought him in contact with scores of new surprises. Everything seemed so different from the scenes centuries before in his master's capital that he could but gaze about in astonishment and indulge in remarks which none but a fool could think of. By and by he found a company which had been organized for polar exploration.

"If they go on such a trip I'll go, too," he resolved. "One more of their kind ought to make it the merrier. This north pole must be something new! We never heard of such a thing at the king's court. But, ah—these Americans! In my father's day a fool was a luxury in which none but a king could indulge; now the fellow has become a household necessity."

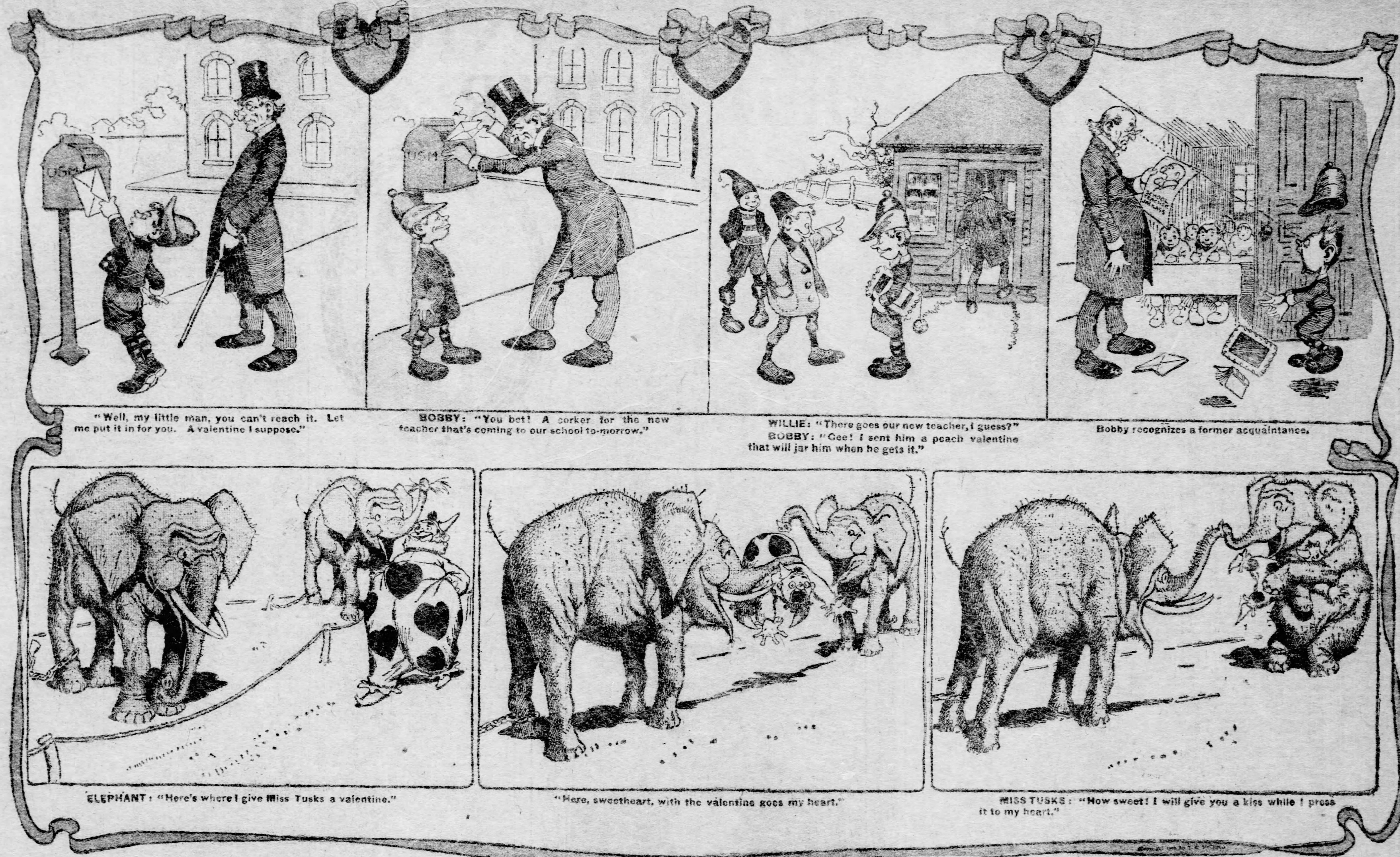
With that Psycho prepared himself for the trip to the boreal limits of the earth, embarking with the gang of adventurers with much the same trepidation as they themselves experienced. The company was very gay until they came in hailing distance of an iceberg, when suddenly its chilling effects seemed to disturb every one on board. Furs galore were sought out, and soon the crew resembled so many animals of arctic range. Having passed through the four elements in their primary state, Psycho was not affected by the cold, but skipped about with all the vigor of a 10-year-old boy.

At last they came in close proximity with the north magnetic pole; which, by the way, lacks fully 20 degrees of being as far north as the geographical north pole. At once the compass began some questionable maneuvering. Of course, since the ship was so close upon the oval belt where the three fields—the polar, the central and the aerial—came together, there was danger of something happening if the regular magnetic vibrations should be disturbed.

Psycho observed this instantly, and decided to give that crew of arctic explorers an experience worth remembering. As the vessel neared the magnetic pole, he went off to the place where the firearms were stowed; and, selecting the most formidable of the collection he touched it off. Immediately a cannon-like boom resulted, followed by a glow round about the ship which at once occasioned the cry of "fire!"

The elements took up the fray and a strange scene followed. It was the so called "electrical storm," surpassing i beauty and grandeur any magnificenc which the arts of man can devise. Ou and upward shot the light in long, th streamers, flashing and quivering, a vancing, retarding, here and there tra ersed by transverse and longitudinal line which the clashing magnetic fields sen out. Gray, green, purple and red appeared, blending now and then into numberless evanescent tints until the whole heavens were illumined with their fantastic light. In other words, the aurora borealis was in full display, occasioned by the disturbance of the magnetic centers which the firing of the heavy gu had precipitated.

But when Psycho caught sight of th fairy-like shapes that play about am the northern lights he waved farewell the ship's crew and joined the dance resolving to return on board as soon the last electric spark had vanished.



"Well, my little man, you can't reach it. Let me put it in for you. A valentine I suppose."

BOBBY: "You bet! A corker for the new teacher that's coming to our school to-morrow."

WILLIE: "There goes our new teacher, I guess?"
BOBBY: "Gee! I sent him a peach valentine that will jar him when he gets it."

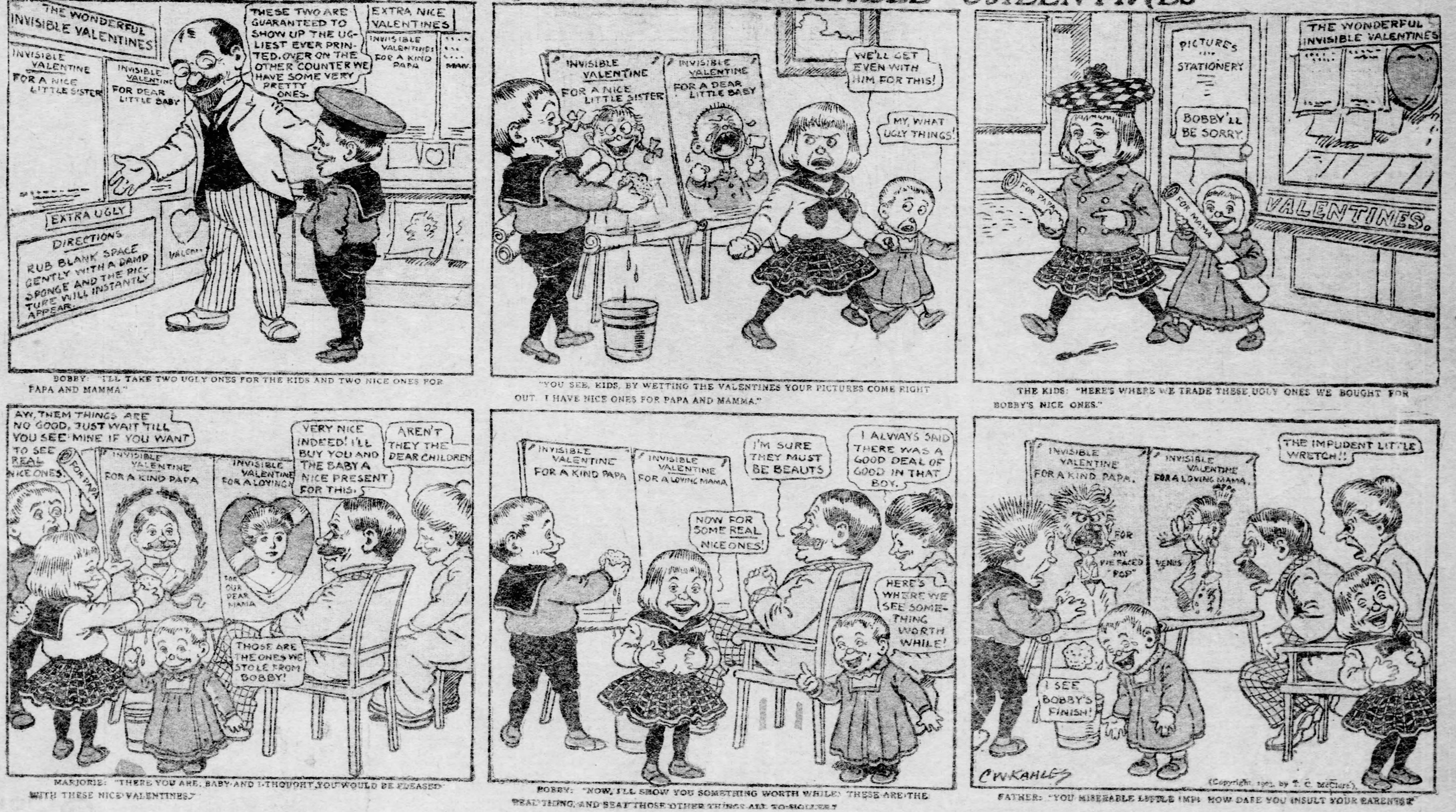
Bobby recognizes a former acquaintance.

ELEPHANT: "Here's where I give Miss Tusks a valentine."

"Here, sweetheart, with the valentine goes my heart."

MISS TUSKS: "How sweet! I will give you a kiss while I press it to my heart."

THE TEASERS—BOBBY'S INVISIBLE VALENTINES


THE WONDERFUL INVISIBLE VALENTINES
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A NICE LITTLE SISTER
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR DEAR LITTLE BABY
THESE TWO ARE GUARANTEED TO SHOW UP THE UGLIEST EVER PRINTED. OVER ON THE OTHER COUNTER WE HAVE SOME VERY PRETTY ONES.
EXTRA NICE VALENTINES
INVISIBLE VALENTINES FOR A KIND PAPA
EXTRA UGLY
DIRECTIONS RUB BLANK SPACE GENTLY WITH A DAMP SPONGE AND THE PICTURE WILL INSTANTLY APPEAR.
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A NICE LITTLE SISTER
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A DEAR LITTLE BABY
WE'LL GET EVEN WITH HIM FOR THIS!
MY, WHAT UGLY THINGS!
PICTURES STATIONERY
THE WONDERFUL INVISIBLE VALENTINES
BOBBY'LL BE SORRY.
FOR PAPA
FOR MAMA
VALENTINES.
AW, THEM THINGS ARE NO GOOD, JUST WAIT TILL YOU SEE MINE IF YOU WANT TO SEE REAL NICE ONES.
FOR PAPA
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A KIND PAPA
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A LOVING
FOR OUR DEAR MAMA
VERY NICE INDEED! I'LL BUY YOU AND THE BABY A NICE PRESENT FOR THIS.
AREN'T THEY THE DEAR CHILDREN
THOSE ARE THE ONES WE STOLE FROM BOBBY!
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A KIND PAPA
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A LOVING MAMA
NOW FOR SOME REAL NICE ONES!
I'M SURE THEY MUST BE BEAUTS
I ALWAYS SAID THERE WAS A GOOD DEAL OF GOOD IN THAT BOY.
HERE'S WHERE WE SEE SOMETHING WORTH WHILE!
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A KIND PAPA.
INVISIBLE VALENTINE FOR A LOVING MAMA.
FOR MY PIE FACED "POP"
VENUS
THE IMPUDENT LITTLE WRETCH!!
I SEE BOBBY'S FINISH!
C W KAHLES

BOBBY: "I'LL TAKE TWO UGLY ONES FOR THE KIDS AND TWO NICE ONES FOR PAPA AND MAMMA."

"YOU SEE, KIDS, BY WETTING THE VALENTINES YOUR PICTURES COME RIGHT OUT. I HAVE NICE ONES FOR PAPA AND MAMMA."

THE KIDS: "HERE'S WHERE WE TRADE THESE UGLY ONES WE BOUGHT FOR BOBBY'S NICE ONES."

MARJORIE: "THERE YOU ARE, BABY, AND I THOUGHT YOU WOULD BE PLEASED WITH THESE NICE VALENTINES."

BOBBY: "NOW, I'LL SHOW YOU SOMETHING WORTH WHILE. THESE ARE THE REAL THING, AND BEAT THOSE OTHER THINGS ALL TO HOLLER."

FATHER: "YOU MISERABLE LITTLE IMP! HOW DARE YOU INSULT YOUR PARENTS?"

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REPUBLIC OF MAN

An Exposition of the Doctrine of Individualism and Socialism From An Ethical Point of View—The Fallacies and the Salient Features of Each.

By PROF. J. R. CAMPBELL.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

PERHAPS no question is occupying the attention of the public mind more than that pertaining to the underlying principles of individualism and socialism. At the present it would seem that the equilibrium of society has been utterly destroyed in the modern times of so much commercial activity and prosperity. It is the age of individualism and individualistic supremacy. According to the generally accepted meaning, socialism is a theory of civil polity which aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is, "Everyone according to his deeds."

It may be well to distinguish clearly between socialism in its absolute sense and several of its modifications or offsprings, such as communism, nationalism, anarchism, and nihilism. Socialism is distinguished from communism in not demanding a community of goods or property, and from nationalism in not asking that all individuals shall be rewarded alike. Formerly socialism was any theory that sought to ameliorate the condition of society, especially the working classes, hence the rise of anarchism and nihilism. In the modern aspect of socialism it is hard to see how there ever was any connection between it and the last two theories. The followers of anarchism and nihilism are extremists and they have done a great deal of harm to the cause of socialism—more than all its real defects combined, perhaps. People as a rule associate the two ideas, though erroneously of course. Anarchism and nihilism are only effusions from the minds of fanatics and demigogues, when it comes to comparing them to the far greater problems of socialism that have occupied the time and attention of the best minds of this and all other ages. Writers on political economy have devoted a lifetime to the study of the perplexing questions of socialism that are meaning so much in these latter days. Where the socialist is really trying to solve these vital questions and to better the condition of society, the communist seeks to abolish the marriage relation and all family ties, while the anarchist is trying to destroy governments, by force, if necessary, thereby causing riot and disorder.

Sound Principles Perverted.

There never has been a sound principle promulgated but that it has been more or less perverted. It seems too bad in this case that such wrong conclusions should be drawn when the premises are so plain to one that uses the least bit of logic and good judgment. What the socialist really objects to, is not capital, but the private capitalist. He desires to nationalize capital and to abolish capitalists as a distinct class, by making everybody a member of the community. There was a time when every person that gave his attention to the study of social questions was called a socialist, but it has narrowed down until the definition already given is generally accepted. And it is no longer a stigma to be called a socialist, especially in this absolute sense, and when the person has the welfare of the nation and the community at heart. This brings us to the sharp distinction that must be drawn between socialism and individualism. Individualism is the theory of government that favors the utmost social and economic liberty of the individual and rests on the principle that man shall be his own master.

The individualist thinks that it is chiefly important to secure, as far as possible, the freedom of action of the individual citizen. From an ethical point of view it does not appear that there is any real opposition between the principles of individualism and socialism. Both supply us with economic commandments. The commandment of individualism is "Thou shalt not pauperize; or everyone must be allowed to work out his own salvation." The commandment of socialism is, "Thou shalt not exploit; or no one must be used as a mere means to anyone else's salvation." The good of all can certainly not be secured if the nature of each is cramped and underfed; nor can freedom be allowed to each except on the assumption that that freedom will on the whole be used for the good of all. The question that ought to be asked in every case is: "In what direction is it desirable to give men more freedom, and in what direction is it desirable that their actions should be more controlled." It is a question of detail, and it must be answered differently at different stages of human progress and development. At the present everything and every condition tends to show that an advance in the socialistic direction is demanded. There cannot be the least doubt in this matter when the social question is viewed from every standpoint. It is a condition self-evident to all. The present state of affairs has been brought about by the fact that in recent generations the individualistic side of the question has been too strongly insisited upon. This again is mainly due to the fact that in recent times the main social advance has consisted in the emancipation of highly skilled labor from cumbersome restraints. The problem that confronts this age and the one to come consists in providing a truly human life for those who are less skilled and capable and who are consequently less able to look after their own interests. The former advance could be made by individualistic methods; the latter seems to demand a certain degree of socialism.

Struggling for Equilibrium.

Society is continually fluctuating and who knows but that in the next few years of its own free will it will revert to a state of perfect equilibrium. At any rate the drastic remedies that some of the modern writers would apply can never heal the unsightly spots that cover the body politic at the present. It is hard to understand by what rules of logic they reach such unwarranted conclusions. As long as demagogues and false prophets expound its doctrines, socialism will always be looked upon with an eye of suspicion—it will remain in disfavor. The extreme socialist and the anarchist reasoning from the standpoint of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man arrives at what he considers some very positive conclusions. It usually goes something like the following: If God is the father of all men, then all men are brothers; and as brothers they are equal and have equal rights to the soil and the products of the soil. And since all men are equal, all authority of one man over another is wrong; hence all forms of government are wrong. This is what one writer calls the Republic of Man. It certainly is ideal, to say the least; but when the logic of such a train of thought is examined carefully it is found to contain a great many sophisms. This brings us to the rights of man. While it may be true in a sense that every man does have a right to the land and the products thereof, it does not always follow that he must be given an equal portion with all other men. Writers of this style seem to forget the fact that with every right of man there goes a corresponding obligation to use that right in the proper manner. For instance, the right of life brings an obligation with it—the obligation of treating life, one's own and that of others, as a sacred thing. He who violates this obligation—e. g., by murder—forfeits the right of life and may be legitimately deprived of it. Advocates of capital punishment will always have a sound ethical principle in this to back up their claims.

Property Rights.

There is a right of property. Nearly all the ends at which a man can aim require instruments; and if a man has not the right to use these instruments, his liberty of pursuing the ends is positively rendered void. Since, however, instruments—especially such instruments as the soil of the country—are limited, it becomes a difficult thing to decide how the use of them is to be apportioned among the members of a community. If the use is reserved for a few, the great majority of the citizens are to a certain extent deprived of their liberty. From a purely ethical point of view, one can only insist on the importance of the right of property as a means of securing the possibility of a free development of life. The right of property involves the obligation to use it wisely for the general good. In communities where the fulfillment of this obligation cannot in the main be relied upon, the right of property cannot be granted.

In primitive communities there is practically no such right. Everything is possessed in common. It is only as men become civilized and educated that they begin to be capable of being entrusted with property; and even then it is usually necessary that the right should be carefully guarded against misuse. Plato thought that in an ideal state there ought to be a community of goods and no right of private property. Strictly speaking from an ethical point of view, it may be said that a man has no right to any kind of property except that which he has made an essential part of his being. But of course it is utterly impossible to observe this principle in practical politics. The above argument would seem to score a point in favor of communism; but the greatest trouble with the communist is that he would do away with the institution of marriage and all family relations. With him everything must be in common. This is taking things a little too far and the conservative minds of the people won't stand for it, that's all.

All Men Are Not Equal.

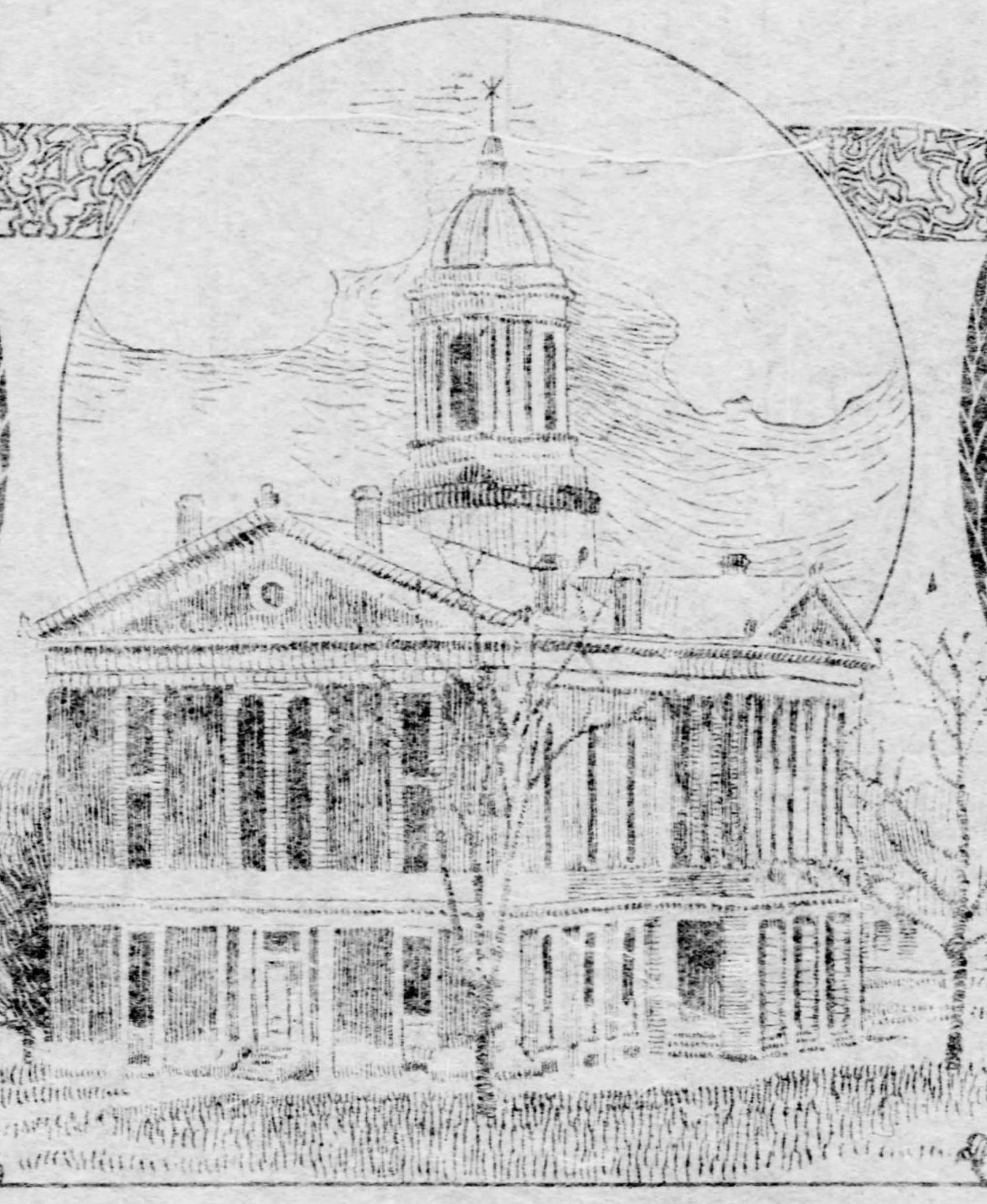
Again, all men are not equal—not from any standpoint. If they were, of course, all government from an individualistic point of view, of one man over another is wrong. It is easy enough to see that men are not equal mentally and physically, but when it comes to the spiritual part the question becomes more complicated. According to the generally accepted teachings of Christianity, all men are equal in the sight of God. If God is the Father of all men, then all men are brothers, no matter what we think about it. Thus runs the argument of the communist and the anarchist.

But theologians do not unite in saying that there is an equality of men even in the land of the departed spirits. "Every one according to his deeds," with them is as true in the spiritual world as it is in the material. And if God is just, this is the natural conclusion. All the arguments of the followers of the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" theory are based on the rights of the individual. When society as a whole is considered, the view point is changed entirely. Society is the natural state of man and is of divine origin. No individual has any divine right to be a king, but society does have a divine right to have rulers. Government is not a necessary evil. If it were it would be impossible to account for the existence of that natural affection of the mind called patriotism or love of country. A man without a country, poor devil! It were better had he never been born than contaminate society with his presence. "Amor patriae vincit"—love of country conquers. As long as the fires of patriotism burn brightly in the human breast, so long will love of country stand forth as a living proof that civil government is a God-given institution. A man's country may be barren and rugged, swept by the storms and overshadowed by the frozen hills, of narrow boundary and poor in resources, where life is but one continual struggle for existence, with an inhospitable climate, unpropitious seasons and an unwilling soil, but it is his own land, it is his fatherland, and sooner than he will see its soil invaded or its name dishonored, he will shed the last drop of his blood in its defense. O thou destroyer of governments, devoid of the last vestige of the noblest affection implanted in the heart of man, hie thee away to some desert land, where love of country is not! There live with the remainder of thy brethren in that unnatural state of thy teachings, free to follow out the tenets of thy most pernicious doctrine!

STATESMEN of a CENTURY in OLD MERCER

STATE SENATOR JAS. D. EMERY.

EX-SENATOR JAS. S. FRUIT



JUDGE S. H. MILLER

EX-JUDGE S. S. MEHARD

HON. S. R. MASON

B. J. HAYWOOD.

MERCER county has a political history second in interest to no other county in the commonwealth. It was established in the year 1801, but did not assume a separate organization until 1802. It received the name of a distinguished surgeon in the revolutionary war, a man of sterling qualities, Scotch by birth, who was exiled from his native country for taking up the cause of the pretender against the king of England. Its early settlers came from Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, Mercer having been a part of Allegheny county until 1800, when by an act of assembly it was formally separated. Those settlers were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, with an ardent religious faith.

Mercer county, since its orginization, has been a great factor in matters political, dominating state conventions, both Republican and Democratic, and is the birthplace of many eminent statesmen of national fame, and distinguished lawyers whose memories will live.

Before the civil war the Democrats were in the ascendancy, a fact almost lost sight of in these later Republican days, when the G. O. P. has a normal majority of more than 2,000.

Among those who afterward served on the supreme bench and were either natives or at one time residents of the county are Daniel Agnew, whose position on the slavery question in a Lawrence county case, holding that sympathy in the north with rebellion in the south was treason, and should be prosecuted as such, was a source of great support to the state and nation at this time, as treasonable demonstrations, utterances and acts, among the southern sympathizers were rampant, especially in the counties of Western Pennsylvania.

An Oracle of the Law.

John Bannister Gibson, afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for 24 years, and probably the ablest attorney who ever practised in the courts of Mercer county, was known as an oracle in all departments of law, so learned and versatile was he.

Isaac G. Gordon, also at one time a judge on the supreme bench, was identified with the courts of Mercer county.

The Hon. John Trunkey was elected to the supreme bench in 1877. He had been a student with, and later an associate of the Hon. Samuel Griffith, known throughout the western end of the state as the greatest criminal lawyer of his day.

Judge Trunkey was a man of remarkable qaulities. As a lawyer he was high minded, diligent and able, distinguished for his faithfulness to his clients. As a judge he was broad-minded and just; no interest so great or influence so strong as to turn him from his duty.

Many distinguished men who would have been an honor to the supreme court had they been selected have occupied the local bench. The first judge of Mercer county was the Hon. Jesse Moore, others who were prominent are the Hon. John S. McCalmont, the Hon. John Bredin, the Hon. Henry Shippen, the Hon. James L. Campbell, the Hon. William Maxwell, the Hon. Glenn W. Scofield. The late Hon. Arcus McDermitt, who died in 1883, is remembered by all the older citizens, and it is a fact not generally known that prior to his election as judge he served as treasurer of Mercer county, a most unusual thing.

He was succeeded by ex-Judge S. S. Mehard, who was appointed by Gov. Pattison. In 1884 Mehard was the nominee of the Democratic party and successful against so astute an organizer and politician as the then Congressman S. H. Miller. The two were again opposing candidates ten years later, Miller turning the tables. Both are so well and favorably known that mention of their ability and fitness as jurists is unnecessary.

Many Republican Leaders.

Mercer county, always conspicuous in state councils, has been a singularly powerful factor in the Republican camp in the past decade. To prove this mention need only be made of such men as the late B. J. Haywood, James S. Fruit, Maj. Alex McDowell, Judge Miller, State Senator James D. Emery, ex-Senator G. W. Wright, Henry Robinson, Maj. Harry Watson, the Hon. J. M. Martin and a host of others. Since 1890 Mercer county has had a congressman at large in Maj. McDowell, and during the past eight years he has held the enviable office of chief clerk of the national house of representatives and bids fair to continue in the same capacity; and with his able lieutenant, Henry Robinson, disbursing clerk of the house, is a factor, not only in county politics, but state and national, as well.

One of the earliest families in Mercer county to figure prominently in state and national politics were the Biglers, who migrated from Cumberland county to what is now Delaware township, a few miles from the present village of Fredonia. John Bigler, the oldest son, learned the printer's trade, became a journalist and afterwards read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he removed to Illinois and three years later joined the movement westward to California. His newspaper training naturally resulted in his drifting into politics, and he at once became a prominent leader in the Democratic party. He was known throughout the new west as "Honest John Bigler."

He was elected governor of California in 1851, serving from 1858 to 1856. His brother William, who had been associated with him in the publication of the Center Democrat of Bellefonte and afterwards the Clearfield Democrat, had at the same time risen rapidly into prominence in his native state, and in 1841 was elected to the state senate and served as the presiding officer of that branch of the legislature during the session of 1843 and 1844, and in 1849 was appointed revenue commissioner. He became the Democratic candidate for governor in 1851 and as a remarkable coincidence was elected on the same day that his brother John had been elected to the same position in California. He was renominated in 1854, but defeated by the Know-Nothing movement, which swept the state. In 1855 he was chosen a member of the United States senate; he was a member of the Charleston convention in 1860 and temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1864, and a member of the same body in 1868. He was a member of the centennial commission in 1876; thus we see he was a prominent and useful factor in the Democratic party.

A Noted Orator.

John A. Bingham, no less prominent than the Biglers, was in born in 1815, in the brick house adjoining the jail, now occupied by the Hon. J. G. White, mentioned elsewhere. His early education was obtained at the Mercer academy, where he showed a strong aptitude for oratory, mastering many of the great speeches of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, as well as the ancient orators. He was an active spirit in the town debating society, which embraced such young men as William Stewart, afterwards a well known criminal lawyer; William S. Garvin, for many years editor of the Western Press; John J. Pearson, late judge of the Dauphin-Lebanon county courts, and Joseph T. Smith, a venerable Baltimore Presbyterian divine. He founded the Mercer Luminary, a strong anti-Masonic sheet, which afterwards became the Mercer Whig and later the Mercer Dispatch. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Soon afterward he removed to Harrison county, O., where he became one of the most widely known leaders of the state, serving his district in congress many terms and was for 11 years United States minister at the court of Japan. During the dark days which followed the assassination of President Lincoln he was one of the central figures, and upon the attempted impeachment of President Johnson, he was employed as a counsel, likewise in the prosecution of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. He died recently at Cadiz, O. Until his father's death at New Wilmington, a quarter of a century ago, he was wont to pay periodical visits to the parental home, and on such occasions always addressed the students of Westminster college.

A Power of the Press.

In a class peculiarly his own must be considered William S. Garvin, one of the most picturesque figures in the newspaper circle of Pennsylvania. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Western Press, came to this country as a journeyman printer, purchased in 1830 and became its editor, which position he held, with a few short interruptions, for more than half a century. His education of a few days in the Mercer schools, and it was often remarked that he, like Lincoln, obtained his knowledge of language from his association with others. Without knowing a noun from an adjective he could write the most powerful and convincing political articles, and his ability was recognized by the newspaper fraternity throughout the state. He was a student of the consititution and defended states rights at that time agitating the nation. He was elected to congress in 1845 over the Hon. John J. Pearson, although at that time the district was overwhelmingly Whig. He was twice postmaster of Mercer; his first commission was under Van Buren, and in 1865, through the effort of his personal friend, Gen. Simon Cameron, in the face of a strong protest from the Republicans, he was appointed postmaster by President Johnson. In 1856 he opposed the nomination of Buchanan for president and repeatedly prevented his nomination by withholding a part of the state delegation. He was at one time flour inspector of Pittsburgh under Gov. Packer.

Mr. Garvin was a personal friend of such men as Senator Simon Cameron, the Hon. Benjamin Brewster and Judge Wilmot, and although separated from them politically by their affiliation with the Republican party, the friendship was never broken and he had more real influence with Senator Cameron than any man in the state. At home his closest and most companionable friends were Republicans, and it is told of him that at one time these men were celebrating a great Republican victory in a star chamber and Garvin had been admitted to the festivities. As the evening wore along in his most affable manner he announced that the celebration was all right, but wanted to know what in h—— he would say in the next issue of the Western Press.

During his latter years he began the work of compiling a history of Mercer county, which, at the time of his death, he left unfinished and was afterwards completed by a Chicago house. He died in his 77th year, and his death removed one of Mercer county's greatest characters in newspaperdom. Mrs. Judge Trunkey, one of the best-known women of Pennsylvania, is a daughter.

A Doughty Fighter.

The Hon. J. G. White, during the 70's, was the most potent factor in the Republican party, dominating county conventions, and naming candidates for the various offices. He was honored by the nomination for congress in 1874, after a bitter fight against Col. John M. Thompson of Butler, but was defeated at the polls by 70 votes. It was an open secret that the Democrats counted him out in Butler county. His defeat for congress strengthened him politically for in 1875 he absolutely controlled the Republican convention. The following year, embittered by his defeat for congress and the antagonism of county leaders, he accepted the Democratic nomination for state senator against ex-Senator George W. Wright, the latter winning out. In 1878 he identified himself with the Greenback movement, but when the bubble was pricked he returned to the Democratic ranks, and has since been active in the different campaigns. As a stump speaker and campaigner Mr. White had few equals in the western part of the state, having an inexhaustible flow of language at his command, and being possessed with keen wit and biting sarcasm. He founded the Mercer Soldiers' Orphan school in 1868, which he managed until 1874, when it became the property of a Mercer syndicate.

Pre-eminent above the latterday politicians of Mercer county stands the lamented Hon. Benjamin J. Haywood. No man ever so thoroughly dominated the politics of the county as "Ben."

He was born in Hickory township and was reared on the farm upon which South Sharon, "the Magic City," is now building. His education was received in the district school and the Iron City college, Pittsburgh. He was engaged in the mercantile business, and afterward in a banking house.

In 1880 he was commissioned postmaster of West Middlesex and held the appointment until 1885. In that year he was made transcribing clerk of the state senate, and two years later message clerk. In 1883-4-5 he was county chairman and succeeded in wresting the county from the Democrats, who then controlled the principal county offices. He formed the most perfect organization the county has ever known, and to the time of his death controlled every nomination made in the county. He was elected prothonotary by nearly 1,400 plurality, which at that time was almost unprecedented. Upon the failure of the Clearfield National bank he was appointed receiver, and so pronounced was his ability in the settlement of the affairs of that institution that in 1893 he was prominently mentioned for state treasurer. Quay succeeded in sidetracking him and nominating Col. Jackson, but Haywood was made his assistant. In 1895 he was elected by over 185,000 plurality in an off-year election. At the expiration of his term he became his successor's assistant, which position he held at the time of his death in 1899.

In Mercer county, as well as throughout the state, he was looked upon as a prince among men, always approachable, and never too busy to entertain a friend or to listen to claims of a favor-seeker. Although closely identified with the ring controlling state politics, he remained undefiled, and as Col. Woodward, a Democrat, justly remarked in a stumping tour of the county last fall, "Mercer county has every reason to feel proud, as it has given the state one of the greatest political leaders it has ever had in Ben Haywood." Ben Haywood never forgot his duty to his God and his fellow-man, remaining clean and honest to his dying day. As Shakespeare would say, "He was a man," and no man ever was or ever will be a bigger power in Mercer county's politics than B. J. Haywood.

Haywood's Political Brother.

The Hon. James S. Fruit, who also died recently, was for many years a co-laborer and political brother of B. J. Haywood, and like Haywood was prominent in state politics and a natural leader of men. He, too, was a merchant, in which business he was eminently successful, forming the hardware firm of Fruit, Old & Co. of Sharon. In 1886 he was elected to the general assembly and served three years. He subsequently was elected to the state senate, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee and a prominent leader. In 1897 he was appointed revenue collector of the port of Pittsburgh by President McKinley and reappointed a few weeks before his death a year ago. Upon the death of Haywood he succeeded him as sole leader of the organization and completely controlled the nominations for county offices.

The Hon. Samuel Griffith was not only a sagacious politician and a learned lawyer, but a character. No man ever lived in Mercer who is quoted as often or referred to more than "Sam" Griffith, as he is familiarly known. As an educator he was exceptionally erudite, spending many of his younger days as an instructor in divers institutions. As a lawyer he had no superior west of the Alleghenies. It is said, and with truth, that the firm of Griffith & Mason, then located in the room now occupied by Senator Emery and A. B. Thompson, did as much business as any five Mercer attorneys of today. In 1870 Mr. Griffith was elected to congress as a Democrat, and in 1880 was an elector on the Hancock ticket. In politics as in law he was the same keen, fearless fighter, and was for 40 years a factor in Mercer county politics.

One That Never Gave Up.

The late lamented W. H. Cochran, too, was a character as well as a persevering and painstaking legal advocate. As a criminal lawyer he had few equals. The word "quit" was a stranger to him. I have often heard him remark that he never settled a cause, and court week found him the busiest body in the burg, being on one side of the case or the other; if not as his own client's contention, he was assisting some younger brother barrister. No man in Mercer county of his day was more widely known and admired than he. Politically he was a Republican of the deepest dye and a power in the wigwam of that party, and was frequently mentioned as a candidate for judge.

The Hon. E. P. Gillespie ex-congressman, was a cotemporary of Cochran's, and his death, too, was sudden, and accordingly sad. Mr. Gillespie was a man of magnificent personality, and without doubt the best jury lawyer Mercer has ever known. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in the celebrated three-cornered fight of 1892, Maj. McDowell being the regular Republican nominee and T. W. Phillips the nominee of the Rump convention.

S. R. Mason is still an active and able attorney of Mercer, and most dignified and distinguished in appearance, being known as "Mercer's grand old man." He is president of the Bar association, and at its annual banquets acts as toastmaster, in which capacity he is in a class by himself. Mr. Mason was the candidate of the Greenback party for governor in 1878, and at that time took an active part in politics, being an exceptionally aggressive campaigner. Before this time he was identified with the Democratic party, but upon the failure of the Greenback movement, affiliated himself with the Republicans, and during presidential campaigns has received numerous good assignments in several western states by the national committee.

A Present-Day Leader.

One of the most influential and active politicians of today is State Senator James D. Emery. During the gubernatorial nominational fight of 1902 he was the Elkin leader in Mercer county, causing a second call of the county committee to be made for the express purpose of instructing the delegates for Elkin, which he succeeded in accomplishing, even though said instructions were disregarded by the delegates.

Mr. Emery is the father and framer of numerous important laws and enactments; he was also a member of the lower house in 1897 and has been district attorney of Mercer county and chairman of the county committee. He is urged by his friends to become a candidate for judge in 1904.

The Hon. Levi Morrison, thrice member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, has always been potent in all matters political, and at present is editor and proprietor of the Greenville Advance-Argus, the leading Republican organ of the western end of the county, through the columns of which he makes his power manifest.

The Hon. G. W. Wright of Mercer, ex-state senator, and in the past prominently identified with the Soldiers' orphans' schools, himself a captain in the Civil war, is a guiding and monitory power in Mercer county politics, rather than an active politician.

The Hon. Samuel H. Miller, the present president judge of Mercer county, is one of the most aggressive and successful political leaders the county has ever known. He made his start in politics as the editor of the Mercer Dispatch, and up until he was elected judge in 1894, he was the recognized leader of the county, and was twice elected to congress, where he at once rose into national prominence, because of his effectiveness as a speaker, and had he remained in congress he would today rank among such men as Cannon, Dalzell and Payne. As a campaigner he has no superior, and when active in politics, his services were constantly in demand as a speaker. He never met but one defeat, which took place in 1884, when the Hon. S. S. Mehard was elected over him as judge. Judge Miller will be a candidate for re-election, and is regarded as the winner by those who know.

Won Out Against Odds.

James M. Campbell, serving his second term as district attorney, was a candidate for re-election to said office, county solicitor and county chairman simultaneously, winning out by an enormous majority, likewise the entire ticket, in the face of the bitterest political campaign in Mercer county's history, which proves his political sagacity.

The late ex-Sheriff A. P. Pew had no equal as a rounder-up and ward politician. His 285 pounds avoirdupois and cheery disposition are greatly missed in political circles, and his sudden and sad demise last summer evoked the sympathy not only of brother party workers, but of all his acquaintances.

Dr. J. M. Martin, who served three terms in the state legislature, is a political character whose manner of campaigning was, to say the least, characteristic and unique. Several years ago, while campaigning, he was talking to a voter concerning a matter foreign to politics, unsolicited. After hem-hawing, the fellow timidly said: "Doc, I don't think I'll vote for you." "Who in h—— asked you to?" the doctor replied. The fellow voted for him. The doctor is the leader of the independent Republicans of the county.

Among those who have been and are playing a conspicuous part in politics may be mentioned Capt. D. L. Barton, manager of the Mercer Dispatch, a political writer of recognized ability; J. P. Whitla and A. W. Williams of Sharon, both attorneys, the former closely identified with the United States Steel Company, and allied with the Hon. William Flinn, the latter a candidate for judge at the coming contest. Col. Silas Hunter, the picturesque assemblyman from West Salem township, the Hon. Henry Robinson, the competent and indulgent disbursing clerk of the house of representatives, and the able lieutenant of Maj. McDowell; Dr. J. C. Weidman, whose reputation as a surgeon is known throughout Western Pennsylvania, has of late years occupied a prominent place in politics and received the county's indorsement for congress over the Hon. Joseph C. Sibley.

Leaders of the Present Day.

The Hon. James A. Stranahan, ex-deputy attorney general under the Hon. Robert E. Pattison, has for 25 years dominated Democratic politics of Mercer county. As a leader and political manipulator, Stranahan is in a class by himself. In 1882, after making estimates, he announced on the eve of election that Pattison would carry the county, the forecast was ridiculed by Republicans, but Pattison did carry the county, and as a result, Pattison fitly rewarded him by appointing him deputy attorney general. During Stranahan and Griffith's residence here, Mercer county's political balance wavered, the Democrats often capturing the best prizes in the way of county offices; but since their removal from the county the Democratic party has put up a somewhat weak defense, because, probably, for want of a good leader. James A. Stranahan and Samuel B. Griffith (now of Pittsburgh) were a well-mated pair, and two more aggressive and successful political leaders never lived in Mercer county.

Other prominent and useful Democrats of the county are the Hon. James Sheakley, whose administration as governor of Alaska was the best and most satisfactory that territory has had since it was obtained from Russia by the United States. The governor is not taking a very active part in politics, but still keeps in touch with political events. The Hon. Norman Hall, ex-congressman, is also a factor in the Democratic ranks, as is Col. Carnes, both of Sharon. The election of Norman Hall over Torpedo Roberts of Titusville, after the bitterest political contest ever waged in Western Pennsylvania, is still fresh in the minds of even the younger element of Mercer county. Roberts, being a millionaire, opened his barrel, but to none effect, Hall winning out by a safe majority.

A Look Backward and Forward.

Politics in Mercer county is not what it once was. The Democrats are without a leader, consequently the Republicans usually win out easy. Republican success was threatened several years ago, by the independent Flinn-Wanamaker movement, but that having died out, no obstacles seriously impede Republican travel. There was a little dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks last spring during the Elkin campaign, but that all died out before election time, and leaves nothing but possibly, a sensitive spot.

Mercer county will continue a power in politics, as in the past, only it will be more powerful in the future than it now is. Sharon, Greenville and South Sharon are growing with remarkable rapidity, swelling the population of the county greatly. Pittsburgh capitalists are interested in many of the larger enterprises of these places, as for instance, the United States steel and sheet mills of Sharon and South Sharon, the Shelby Tube Company and the Bessemer railroad of Greenville. What effect this all has in Mercer county's political future is problematical; but one thing is certain, it will not tend to impair its power in state councils.

HONOR OF THE FAMILY

AN ETCHING FROM LIFE

By OLIVER THUMM.

"WHAT did you want with me, father?"

The gray-haired senator looked up sternly, and, at the sight of his care-worn face, furrowed with the grim lines of age in a single night, the younger man turned white to the lips.

"Robert," asked the senator, abruptly, "how much do you owe?"

"Oh, three or four hundred, I guess."

"I want to know the truth!" For a moment the older man lost his self-control, and his sinewy fist came down on the desk with a crash. "I want to know how much you have stolen!"

A fierce denial sprang to the young man's lips, but the words froze there as he met his father's piercing gaze.

"Stolen is a hard word, father, but I guess—"

"How much did you steal?" was the passionate interruption.

The young man stiffened as if an electric shock had passed through him.

"Between five and six thousand,—five thousand, six hundred and eighty, to be exact." His own voice was firm and level now, but there was no defiance in it. The senator was glad to note that.

"And what are you going to do about it?"

"I do not know, sir. I have been hunting for a loophole for three months and dreading exposure every day."

"I suppose you know that the family name must be protected at all hazards?"

The young man bowed his head.

"And since you see no way to save us from the smirch, I must. Bring me a detailed statement of your difficulties at once."

"But, father, I thought you had no means."

The senator smiled dryly.

"I have my vote," he said.

The young man looked up astounded.

"What do you mean?" he asked in dismay.

"Why, the matter is simple enough. It happens, very fortunately, that I am offered $10,000 for my 'influence' in a certain bit of legislative iniquity. True, I have never availed myself of these opportunities before, but I am told the practice is common enough—and we need the money very badly, just now, you and I. Now go and make out your list before it is too late to square the matter.

The young man stood, stunned. A thousand thoughts and emotions surged through his brain. For months he had been like a hunted animal, with disgrace and the penitentiary staring him in the face at every turn. But here was a calamity worse than all. Through his life he had revered his father's rugged integrity, had looked upon him as a synonym for impregnable honor and probity. His whole universe of ideals seemed to be on the verge of a cataclysm. And still there was desperate temptation in it. It meant freedom! But the price was too great. He set his hat upon his head firmly and strode to the door.

"I am going to jail, father, do you hear? I would rather spend 10 years of my life in the penitentiary as an embezzler. I would rather you should be pointed out on the streets as the man whose son was a notorious thief; I would rather that the keen disgrace of it all would break you in body and spirit and shorten your life, than have you, for my sake or your own, swerve from the principles that have made you what you are, an oasis of honor in a desert of corruption. One thief in the family is enough."

"You ought to be in the senate," said the elder man, with mock admiration. "You are a splendid talker. But this is time for action. Get me that list, and quickly. I can fix this matter— Here! Where are you going?"

"I am going to give myself up!" And he strode out into the hall.

"Robert, my son!" The voice was broken now, but it was full of pride and joy and wonderful tenderness. The tone smote the boy's ear with a new meaning, and he quickly stepped inside. His father stood at the desk with his arms outstretched and the tears streaming down his face.

"I knew there was still manhood in you, my boy. I knew it! I knew it! I'll save you now, Robert: but if you had been willing for me to sell my soul, by the Eternal, I meant to let you go to jail and mourn you as dead! But thank God, you stood the test, as your mother's son should have done!" He opened the drawer of his desk and took from it a folded paper. "I have been to see your employers, Robert. They are better friends of mine than you know, and they drew up this note for you to sign. It is your privilege, your privilege, understand, to pay this back, principal and interest, with honest money, my boy, if it takes your lifetime. And you will do it."

The boy took his father's outstretched hand, but he could not speak. For a moment they stood in understanding silence, and then—

"My dear son," the senator said simply, "let us pray."

AN ODD POEM.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?—Young.
Life's a short summer—man is but a flower.—Dr. Johnson.
By turns we catch the fatal breath and die;—Pope.
The cradle and the tomb, alas! how nigh.—Prior.
To be is better than not to be,—Sewell.
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;—Spenser.
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.—Daniel.
The bottom is but shallow whence they come.—Sir Walter Raleigh.
Thy fate is the commonest fate of all;—Longfellow.
Unmingled joys here no man befall;—Southwell.
Nature to each allots her proper sphere.—Congreve.
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.—Churchill.
Custom does not reason overrule.—Rochester.
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.—Armstrong.
Live well; how long or short permit to heaven.—Milton.
They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.—Baily.
Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face;—French.
Vile intercourse where virtue has no place;—Somerville.
Then keep each passion down, however dear.—Thompson.
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.—Byron.
Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay.—Smollett.
With craft and skill to ruin and betray,—Crabbe.
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.—Massinger.
We masters grow of all that we despise.—Crowley.
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;—Beatie.
Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.—Cowper.
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.—Sir William Davenant.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray.
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.—Willis.
Only destructive to the brave and great.—Addison.
What's all the gaudy glitter of the crown?—Dryden.

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THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

By HOWARD MARKLE HOKE.

A HALF-DOZEN newspaper correspondents were waiting in the reception room of the executive department for a statement, which, by a kind of journalistic clairvoyance, they expected the governor to issue that afternoon or evening.

"I don't believe the governor has the nerve to give out the sort of stuff the situation demands," said the Chronicle man.

"Don't you think it," retorted the Star representative. "His running last fall on a reform ticket against the machine took nerve, and it was nothing but that that elected him when the machine's legislative ticket went through all right. The people like pluck."

"Well, with the legislature threatening to pass the trolley bills over his veto," said the Times man, "he'll have to strike straight from the shoulder if he wants to keep the good will of the people."

"By the way, where's Emerick?" asked the Advocate man. "You know he's just on the rise for an editorial cushion, and he'd better not get left on this statement."

"What wouldn't he give for a scoop on it, though?" said the Advance correspondent. "The Globe has certainly been pounding the governor hard, and Emerick would be warming that cushion in a week if he could be exclusive on the statement."

The Times and the Chronicle representatives sprang to their feet, and in an instant were bowing to a young woman who had come in from the corridor. She received their greetings with charming friendliness. Miss Cicely Grayford had the happy knack of meeting a man as if there was some special reason why she should be interested in his vocation. Add to this the fact that she was the daughter of the machine's leader in the senate, and a beauty that was not a bit artificial, but of the good, substantial, wholesome sort, and it will be understood why she was a favorite, why the two correspondents hurried over to her, and why the others showed their wishes for a similar privilege.

The private secretary came from his private office as if Miss Cicely had rung an electric bell for him.

"Good afternoon, good afternoon," he greeted her, toppling a little from his official poise, "what can any of us do for you?"

"The governor promised to write me a letter of introduction for a friend of mine to the secretary of state at Washington," she answered. "Do you think he has it ready for me?"

"We will go right in. He is always glad to see you, and this time will be no exception."

They passed into the governor's private office, and a smile went around the circle of faces.

"He's certainly sweet on her," said the Times man.

"But Emerick's giving him a merry chase," said the Advance representative.

"Yes, and when Emerick gives anyone a merry chase that one better look out," observed the Chronicle correspondent.

"That's all very true," declared the Star scribe, "but you're not taking the woman into account, and women are unaccountable."

Emerick strolled in and the topic was abruptly switched. He was a stalwart, handsome man, who, upon first sight impressed one as being headed for the top—one of those men who let nothing but insuperables bar their advance.

"Has the statement been given out yet?" he asked, sitting down on a circular divan and pulling out the morning edition of the Globe.

"We haven't had a definite word about it yet," answered the Star man.

Inside the private office Miss Grayford was greeted with the cordiality usually her due. The governor was reading a rough draft of his statement, but he folded the single sheet, as if glad to postpone a troublesome matter, and, replying to her query, said that he had the letter ready for her. Picking up a paper, he put it upon his desk before him, and said:

"Sit down, Miss Grayford. You come so seldom that I am only too glad to give some minutes to you. I want to tell you a good thing that happened the other night at the reception at the mansion."

He told the "good thing" in the quietly humorous spirit that had made him a power on the stump. While the three were laughing over it, Miss Grayford's voice ringing musically above the deeper tones of the two, the governor was about to put the letter into the envelope prepared for it, when the bell on the desk telephone rang. He put the receiver to his ear, and his face speedily became serious.

"Excuse us a moment, Miss Grayford," he said, rising from the desk, and going some distance aside with the private secretary, to whom he gave careful instructions in a low voice.

Then he returned hurriedly to his desk, caught up the letter, and, putting it into the envelope, handed it across the desk to Miss Grayford, who had risen.

"I am deeply indebted to you, governor," she said.

"Oh, it is nothing," he said. "I would like to talk to you longer, but this message over the 'phone brings up a matter that requires instant attention. Come again—soon."

"I shall be delighted," she answered, and retired.

"You may say to the reporters, Robert," said the governor, "that the statement will not be ready for them until about 10 o'clock. The attorney general and the secretary of state are coming to the mansion this evening to go over it with me. I am not at all satisfied with the shape it is in. I am—what did you do with the statement?"

"It was on your desk there," Blerring responded, starting forward.

"Well, it is not here now."

They made a hasty, but thorough, search for the documents among the papers upon the desk; then their eyes met.

"Impossible!" Blerring declared, reading the look in his chief's face. "She would not do such a thing."

"I don't like to think so," said the governor anxiously, "but the paper is gone and it was here when she came in. She is Senator Grayford's daughter, and he would give a great deal for even a peep at the paper. Then her relations are close to Emerick, of the Globe. If that paper or any other one gets it and prints it in the shape it is in now, all I have gained with the people would be lost. You must get the statement from her, Robert."

"Get it from her?" Blerring repeated, with fright in his eyes.

"Yes; don't lose a minute. If Grayford sees the document in the way it is drawn up, the legislature will pass those trolley bills over my veto in the session tonight. I see that now."

Blerring went out and delivered the governor's message to the correspondents. They all withdrew except Emerick, who seemed intent upon his paper. In reply to Blerring's question a colored attendant said that Emerick had gone out with Miss Grayford, but had returned in a moment or two. The private secretary took a few steps toward the correspondent, then stopped. If Miss Grayford had stooped to the theft of the paper—which he would not let himself believe—it was probable that the document was reposing in the pocket of the apparently oblivious Emerick. If it was reposing there, what power had he to recover it? A point blank accusation would not do, and his mind, in the turmoil of the situation, refused to yield any diplomatic course. Hoping for some indication from Emerick he walked over to him, and said—

"Pardon me, Emerick, but did you hear me say that the statement would not be given out before tonight?"

"Y-e-s, I heard you," Emerick answered. "How long will the statement be?"

"It will be brief."

"Good," Emerick said. "The briefer the better."

Blerring turned away. There was nothing to do but follow Miss Grayford to the furnished house her father had rented for the session and——what? He had hoped to go there very soon and ask her to be his wife. To go and even hint that she might have taken the paper would end all his hopes. Yet the governor's future depended upon the recovery of the paper. He well knew that the executive had not taken the bold stand in it that he should take, and that the people expected of him. He was in a fair way now to make himself the political power of the state and a false step at this critical juncture would be fatal. If Senator Grayford should see the paper, as then drawn, he would pass the word around that the governor was weak, and the legislature would at once pass the trolley bills over his veto. The people never forgive weakness in a man they have voted into office. The paper must be recovered, and there was nothing in sight for Blerring but to go to Miss Grayford, even if he must sacrifice his hopes.

He went to his room, put on his hat and coat and started out. Going through the reception room Emerick rose and asked if he were going down into the city. When Blerring said he was, Emerick, in his humorous way, expressed his pleasure in being honored with his company.

Going down the capitol walk, they casually discussed the non-partisan legislation before the assembly until they came to the corner of the street that led to the Grayford mansion. They both stopped as if to bid each other good afternoon. There was an awkward moment; then the mesmeric power of the situation drew their eyes together. Emerick, taking out his watch, said, with a light laugh, "Going to the senator's house too, are you? Then I can use you as a messenger. I wish you would tell Miss Grayford that I cannot be there for half an hour. I was to have a sip of Young Hyson with her."

"I shall be glad to," Blerring responded.

"Miss Cicely and I have no end of steaming discussion over the superiority of the black or green," Emerick said. "Hope you'll enjoy your cup."

"Thanks," Blerring said, as Emerick wheeled about and walked rapidly away.

He stood in doubt. It was probably that Emerick had been going to consult Cicely about the statement. Something in his manner of joking about the tea had not been natural, as if he had used it to cover his annoyance for an enforced change in his plans. But if he had the statement in his pocket he would go straight to the telegraph office and send it to the Globe. Perhaps he had better follow him there.

No, that would not do. If Cicely had the paper, she would wish to show it to her father first. Besides, Emerick would more likely send the statement to his paper by a messenger rather than over the wires. He would go first to Cicely, and if she had it—which he still would not let himself believe— he might persuade her to give it up to him. If she loved him, he believed she would do so.

But what if she did love him and had stolen the paper? Would he then wish to make her his wife? He easily convinced himself that if she had taken it, she had been unmindful of the enormity of the act, and—he stopped with an unsteady, thumping heart. If she had stolen the document she had very likely done so to help Emerick to the editorial chair. He could imagine even Cicely committing such an act through a love that blinded her to everything but the good of the beloved.

"Why, this is a surprise," Miss Grayford said banteringly, as she came into the parlor and welcomed Blerring; then, in perfect candor, she added, "I asked Mr. Emerick to come, but I certainly did not think you could be here when the governor has a matter so important on his hands. But you like green, as I do, so we won't quarrel as Mr. Emerick and I almost always do. Shall we?"

"Not over the tea—at least," he replied not quite at ease, as he went with her into the Turkish room, where upon a teakwood table a delicate tea set was arranged, with an alcohol lamp already burning.

As she tilted the burnished urn and deftly poured out the amber tea into two Sevres cups, dropped three sugar cubes into his, as she well knew he liked, and enriched it with beaten cream, his nerves were thrown into a panic by the mere thought of broaching his errand. He believed Cicely to be as far above the purloining of a document—above the depravities of politics—as a star above its reflection in a stagnant pool. In the happy, easy moments of life one sometimes finds it hard to believe that crises exist, or at least wishes that they did not. Yet the document had disappeared, and it was still as important for him to recover it as if he were not looking across a cup of delicious tea at the most precious possession life might yield to him.

"You are not a bit like yourself this afternoon, Robert," she said, in friendly ridicule. "Has the great reform administration failed or has it reformed everything, and, Alexander-like, is sighing for another depraved commonwealth to lift to its loftiness?"

"It is in a critical situation at this very moment," he answered.

"Hence the timeliness of the cup that soothes but doth not inebriate," she went on gaily. "But, there, there, you don't like being teased about our modern crusader against political corruption. What is the critical situation—if it isn't a state secret?"

She added this in a whisper of mock gravity, and he could not repress a smile as he answered,—

"You are for the machine."

"Yes, I am a dreadful machine woman—ugh, bloodthirsty."

"And wouldn't do anything to help a reform governor."

"Not a reform governor—but our reform governor, yes, yes, yes. He has been so good to me."

"Would you do anything to injure him?" he asked, looking straight into the blue eyes that were beginning to regard him searchingly.

"Why, Robert, you are in earnest—you are agitated," she exclaimed, putting down her cup, the smile of cajolery dying from her face.

"Yes, I am," he answered in a low, tremulous tone. "The administration is in a critical situation. You know that the legislature is considering the passage of the trolley bills over the governor's veto of last week. Some of the governor's advisers believe that he should at this juncture issue a statement——"

He stopped through sheer fright, with an unrestrained emphasis upon the substantive, all the while searching her blue eyes.

"Yes," she urged, leaning toward him.

"The governor has prepared a rough draft of a statement, but he knows now that it is too conciliatory. It hints at a compromise, when the conflict between us and the machine is irreconcilable. He should be truculent, and warn the legislature that the reform party will make a special effort to defeat for re-election every member who ovtes for the passage of these iniquitous bills over his veto. If the weak statement he has drawn up in the rough should fall into the hands of a newspaper—especially one so unfair in its criticisms as the Globe; or say an influential member of the—the senate, the people woould say that the governor is weak, lacks courage, is not the man for the situation. It is a crisis in his career, and he must be strong."

"Well, Robert," she urged again, her eyes raised in self-unconscious interest.

He leaned across the table, a low, nervous clicking in his throat, as he answered.

"Someone has taken the paper from the governor's desk."

"From his desk," she repeated, starting back from him; then, a perception of his thought casting her face into alarm, she asked: "When did you miss it?"

"Just after you——"

She sprang up and he stopped, through sheer inability to speak. She looked down at him in mingled indignation and anxiety while he slowly pushed back his chair and rose also.

"And you came here—suspecting me?" of it."

"The statement was lying before the governor when you and I went in," he said. "It was gone when you went out."

"You think I took it?"

"No, no—I will not believe it of you."

"The governor thinks so?"

"Yes."

"And he directed you to follow me here?"

"He directed me to get the paper back at all hazards."

"Then you do think I took it?"

"Listen, Cicely, I——"

"Your first duty would be to go where you think you could recover the paper, and you are here."

"But against my convictions, Cicely—against my heart. You must have seen—you must know that I love you. Yet I had to come to you upon this duty."

"How could you—how could the governor think that I would do such a thing: I—oh, I see—my—father—Mr. Emerick."

The force of the appearances against her fell upon her mind in crushing bulk. She caught the edge of the teakwood table; then tottered to a divan.

"Cicely—Cicely," he cried, hurrying to her. "I am convinced—"

"Yes, yes," she interrupted in distress. "But if the paper has fallen into the hands of a correspondent and is published in the morning, how—how can I prove to the governor—to you—that I did not take it?"

"You have proved it to me," he said, bending over her.

"But the governor. Does he think I have the heart of a Judas?"

Blerring was silent; he could find no word that would not be a shock to her.

"Please go and search for the statement," she cried. "You must get it now, not so much to save the governor as to save me. Indeed I did not take it, and you are wasting time here."

"Only tell me, Cicely," he said, "that my coming to you will not make any change in your—"

"The statement; the statement," she broke in upon him.

He hurried away and went first toward the telegraph office, but, stopping short as he reflected that if Cicely did not take the paper Emerick could not have had it to send by wire, he hastened down a street toward the executive mansion.

Sitting upon the divan Miss Grayford did not hear the bell ring or know that Emerick had come until he appeared in the doorway of the Turkish room.

"Ah, here you are; tired waiting for one of the overworked slaves of the press," he began. "What? Two cups of your tea poured and growing cold? Did you and Blerring quarrel—I beg your pardon; you are serious."

She had sprung up and stood on the other side of the table, gripping the back of a chair.

"I am almost distracted," she said. "Some one has stolen the governor's statement."

"I wish I were the lucky dog," he exclaimed. "A scoop on that would land me fairly in the editorial chair."

"But I am suspected of stealing it."

"You!"

"Yes, and of giving it to the correspondent of the Globe—you."

"Why this is serious business," he said. "Why do they suspect you?"

"The paper was missed just after I left the department this afternoon, and Mr. Blerring says it was on the governor's desk when I went in."

"There is some mistake somewhere. Tell me just what happened while you were in the private office."

"The telephone rang while the governor was talking to me. The message was important, for he called Mr. Blerring aside and gave him some careful instructions. Then he came back hastily to his desk and put the letter he had written for me into an envelope and—"

She stopped short as if some suggestion had come suddenly to her mind. Excusing herself, she hurried from the room and soon returned with the envelope as it had been handed to her.

"It is possible that the governor put the statement into this envelope with the letter," she explained excitedly. "Won't you please look? I am dreadfully afraid we will find it here."

He took the envelope from her hand and drew out a paper. He gave it a swift glance and held it up.

"The statement!" she said, in a tone of horror.

"Yes," he replied.

"This is terrible," she exclaimed, clenching her hands. "I assured Mr. Blerring it was not here, but it is, and how can I prove now that I did not take it from the governor's desk."

"Oh, you must not look at it so seriously," he said, with a laugh. "You can tell the governor just how it happened."

"And he will think you and I got frightened after Mr. Blerring came here and decided not to use it as we intended. He will never believe he made such a mistake as putting it into the envelope with my letter. The story sounds to me exactly like what a detected criminal might tell in his fright. But I will telephone him at once that I have it."

He had been quickly reading the document, and he now looked with a thoughtful expression and said:

"Wait a moment. The finding of this paper puts a responsibility on us that we must consider fully. We have been given the opportunity to ruin this bogus reformer as he should be ruined, and I think it is our duty to do it, regardless of personal considerations. If this weak document were shown to the legislators they would pass the trolley bills over the governor's veto tonight, as they should do; or if it were published, within 24 hours he would be the laughing stock of the people who voted him into the chair."

"And I would be known as a thief."

"That is a personal consideration that we could easily get around by publishing the full story of the governor's carelessness. This man is getting formidable to the organization, and you and I have the opportunity to head him off. Ought we to let a trifling personal matter stand in our way?"

"Trifling?" she repeated, looking at him in scornful surprise. "Is it a trifle to be considered a thief, even if the theft should be for the good of a political faction? Give me the paper at once, Mr. Emerick."

"Not yet," he answered. "We certainly should consult your father as the leader of the senate and one of the powers in the organization before we take the responsibility of throwing away a chance that Providence has given us."

"Providence!" she cried. "As if Providence has anything to do with the depravities of politics! I want the paper, Mr. Emerick. I won't have the governor think me capable of a theft even if it should keep your organization in power forever."

She held out her hand for the document. He walked toward her with a look that showed sudden realization of the possibilities of the situation.

"Perhaps," he said, in a low, earnest tone, "you would be willing to have him think it for the sake of my advancement on the Globe."

She looked at him a few moments in alarmed scrutiny, then asked with deliberate meaning:

"And have Mr. Blerring think me capable of a theft?"

"Blerring!" he said, blood mounting to his temples, "Blerring!"

Each knew that the statement had brought a crisis in their relations also, and he was silent, swiftly deciding upon a line of action. She saw that he had the advantage in having possession of the paper and the will and the strongest reasons to keep it. He saw this advantage and deliberately determined to use it to its ultimate possibility. He was not the man to throw away a chance to make himself "solid" with the machine and his newspaper without sufficient alternative. Her favor would be sufficient.

"Why should you care what Blerring thinks so long as I know you did not take the paper?" he inquired.

"Give me the paper at once, Mr. Emerick," she said.

"When you have answered a question I shall consider whether I will give it to you," he said. led blindly on. "Do you love Blerring?"

She drew herself up haughtily and looked at him.

"When Mr. Blerring asks me that question I shall give him the answer," she said.

"That you love him?"

She was silent.

"Will you tell me that you do not love him?" he asked, fatuously.

She stood disdainful.

"If you will not say that you do not love him," he persisted, "I must infer that you do."

He waited for her answer, bending eagerly forward, the paper crumpled in his hand. She stood erect, proud, coldly silent.

He saw only too clearly that he had played and lost, but he was not the one to submit to utter defeat. Something must be had out of the situation, and there was but one possibility. He slipped the paper into his pocket, and said:

"If you are willing to take the responsibility of not using this opportunity against the governor, I am not. Good afternoon."

He strode resolutely toward the doorway. She stood a moment; then sprang after him.

"Mr. Emerick," she cried, "do you fully realize what you are doing? Don't you see that I can telephone the governor that you have his statement?"

"Would that prove that you did not take the paper from his desk?" he asked, wheeling about. "Wouldn't he still think that you had simply weakened? I think the less said now the better."

She started back from him, utterly foiled.

"Would you do this?" she asked, breathless.

"It is a duty I owe to the organization," he answered, "and I cannot afford to lose the advantage the paper is to myself—since I have lost you."

He turned from her and stalked to the doorway. She stood, stunned, her hands clasped rigidly before her. At the portiere, as he was stepping into the hallway, Blerring suddenly confronted him. Neither had heard his ring at the bell.

"Robert," she cried, and sprang toward him, but could only hold up her hands in distress.

"Gone—gone," Blerring said, misinterpreting her agitation.

"No," she cried, feebly catching the back of a chair. "Mr. Emerick has it."

Blerring stepped excitedly toward him. Emerick looked savagely down upon him.

"Yes, I have the statement," he said definantly, "and I mean to use it against your governor. I got it from—from—"

He stopped. His eyes had left Blerring's face and had caught the appeal upon Cicely's. There was a minute of critical silence, during which Emerick's expression underwent a rapid change. Blood surged to his temples, but as swiftly receded, leaving him pale and tremulous. A moment of hesitation had swept by and touched his heart.

With a visible effort he caught a resemblance to his habitual ease, and, with an unnatural laugh, he said:

"Your goody-goody governor has had a narrow escape, Blerring. I could have ruined him with this document, and he deseres it if for no other reason than his carelessness in putting so important a paper into an envelope with a letter. I give it to you for Miss Grayford's sake."

He handed it to Blerring and stepped into the hallway, but stopped as Cicely came forward expressing her thanks.

"Oh, we'll get the governor sooner or later," he said. "Both of you can depend upon my not writing a word about this. And, by the way, Blerring, I'll congratulate you at the proper time."

"I don't understand," Blerring said, looking from Emerick to Cicely.

"I will leave you to Miss Grayford's explanation," he said, and with a polished bow he went his way.

Logan the Mingo; or, The Forest Messengers

By EDWARD S. ELLIS.

(Continued From Last Sunday.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

What Became of Aunt Cynthia.

ALL three stood speechless. There was no questioning the word of Logan, who, fortunately for himself and the boys, was partly expecting something of the kind, and had regained supreme mastery of the company of boys for the purpose of gaining this chance of continuing her flight by herself.

His theory was that she knew she was a burden, but, moreover, was confident she could get on as well without them. She was familiar with the course through the settlement, and there was all the daylight she needed. Why, therefore, should she dwaddle away the time?

Such we say was the theory of the Mingo, but, if anything it added to his misgiving, for he knew beyond all peradventure, that she would be outwitted by the Nippinochs.

Arthur and Stanton looked at each other in dismay, and did not dare trust themselves to speak. Captain Choteau, who had removed his hat in anticipation of saluting Aunt Cynthia, replaced it with the remark:

"I am disappointed, and I hopes zee ladee has not made le grand mistake in not waiting to bid us adieu; what zinks my friend Logaine?" he asked, with his bow and smile as he turned toward the Mingo, but the latter was in too tumultuous a mood to tell his thoughts. Without any evidence that he had heard himself addressed, he began a scrutiny of the ground in front of the cavern.

He was hunting for the footprints of Aunt Cynthia, and, since she had made no effort to hide them, they were easily detected. He gave no attention to his companions, but they kept their eyes upon him, and did not allow his slightest action to escape them.

Having identified the trail, Logan stood a minute or so while he glanced ahead, following it with his eye as far as he could. Then he broke into a lope and paused again and went through the same scrutiny. The footprints ran surprisingly straight and proved that the woman instead of advancing blindly, was following a definite course, and the Mingo did not doubt that he understood what it was.

She was trending a little to the northeast, with the purpose of striking a well-marked path, two or three miles distant, which led directely to the setlement. So well convinced was Logan of this, that he decided to make no attempt to follow her trail, which would have delayed his progress, but to head directly for the path, which undoubtedly was the destination of the fugitive.

Logan explained nothing of this to his companions, but breaking into his habitual lope, left them to fall in and follow as they might choose.

It would seem that with the comparatively slight start of Aunt Cynthia, her pursuers ought soon to have overtaken her, but they did not, and when Logan, after going some distance, looked down at the ground, he observed nothing of the footprints, which was as he expected, since he was "cutting across lots" to strike the path to Fort Dinwiddie.

But a shock came to him a little way further. He approached a small brook which it was necessary to leap. Several feet of ground on both sides was moist and there, directly in front of him and where he expected nothing of the kind, were several impressions made by the shoes of Aunt Cynthia.

There could be no mistake about it. She wore an unusually small and shapely shoe that could be confounded with that of no one else's.

As the companions of the Mingo came up he pointed to the footprints as distinct as if they were cast in a mold. But it was not the sight of them which took away the breath of the boys, but the impressions of an Indian's moccasins at the side of those of Aunt Cynthia.

What did it mean?

Only one meaning was possible. Had the Nippinoch been following the woman, he naturally would have taken longer strides, but he would have stepped over her trail, wholly obliterating it at certain intervals. Had he been in advance of the woman she would have noticed his tracks and turned aside; but the mark of the moccasins, in every instance, were a foot or more to the left of those made by the shoes.

Therefore, when Aunt Cynthia crossed this rivulet, the warrior was in her company. That which was inevitable had come to pass.

Logan stood for a few minutes sunk in thought, looking not at the footprints, but in the direction in which they lay. His companions ventured to ask him several questions, but he did not answer. Suddenly he uttered an exclamation meant for no one except himself, and dashed off at a speed which, despite the efforts of his friends to equal, quickly carried him beyond sight.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Aunt Cynthia Is Encouraged in the Good Way.

LOGAN the Mingo read aright the motives of Aunt Cynthia in leaving the cavern the instant her nephews were beyond sight, and setting out to make the journey alone to the settlement.

As she viewed matters, the entire party, each of whom was well armed, having passed to the rear, would hold their pursuers in check. Why, therefore, should she remain where she was until they came up and she again become a hindrance to them? She could not avoid being a hindrance, and she was able to travel as rapidly without as with them. She knew the course to the settlement, and she believed our friends, by their action, had opened the road for her. Her grave mistake was in not understanding that the danger in front was as great as ever, and that no such thing as an "open door" existed.

She knew that by bearing slightly to the northeast she ought to reach the regular path to the settlement, a few miles away, after which nothing could be easier than the remainder of the walk to Warrenburg.

All went well for the first mile. The course was so rough that she was often compelled to go slow and carefully pick her way through undergrowth and around obstructions, but wherever the ground permitted, she assumed the gait which prevented her friends gaining in the pursuit that began soon after her flight. For the time, she was following nothing in the nature of a trail, but her woodcraft enabled her to maintain without deviation, the course she had laid out for herself.

Aunt Cynthia had certainly gone through many trying experiences during the preceding day and night, but the greatest shock of her life came, while pressing vigorously forward, inspired with hope that had scarcely a shadow of fear.

She was within three or four paces of a large oak, and had veered a little to the left with the purpose of passing it, when an Indian warrior stepped silently forth and confronted her.

The sight was so startling that she recoiled with a half-repressed scream and threw up her hands in helpless dismay.

More alarming than all, the first glance at the tall, sinewy red man revealed that he was Ooromoo, the Nippinoch, over whose painted visage a glow of exultation seemed to spread, at the thought that the helpless woman who had put an outrage upon him was now in his power.

Yes; this was the terrible warrior whom she smote with the palm of her hand, within her own home the night before, because he had dared to utter a displeasing exclamation in her presence. He was the Nippinoch who went forth to meet Logan the Mingo in deadly combat, and who was hunting down harried fugitives with the ferocious persistency of the bloodhound.

But the woman did not quail. While hurrying on, she continually sent up her prayers to heaven, and, with another mental ejaculation for protection, she bravely looked the warrior in the face and said:

"Well, Ooromoo, you may kill me if you choose."

"Why I kill you?" he asked with the same singular expression on his face which puzzled the woman.

"There isn't any reason why you should, but that doesn't make any difference to a heathen like you."

"I no kill now."

This was not reassuring, but it removed the fear of instant death and gave Aunt Cynthia further time for prayer. She was puzzled, but expected no mercy from the fierce warrior; was prepared to accept her doom with the bravery and resignation of one whose faith in heaven was unshakable.

"Where are the rest of your warriors, Ooromoo?"

"All around—everywhere," he replied with a sweep of his arm; "Go with me."

Inasmuch as there was nothing to be gained by refusing, the prisoner walked forward, the two side by side. With all the whimsical notions that often actuated Aunt Cynthia, she had too much sense to see the remotest chance of escaping from Ooromoo without the aid of her friends. Her hope was that during the interval for which her captor had spared her life, Logan would manage to overtake them, though she could not shut her eyes to the fearful picture conjured up by Ooromoo's declaration that the woods were full of Nippinochs.

"I suppose," was her thought, "that he will take me where some of his people are waiting, and then they will tie me to a tree and burn me to death. If it is the Lord's will, I shall not murmur, for better men and women than I have died at the stake—."

"St! quick! hide there!"

Ooromoo seized her arm and almost tumbled her over, in his haste to force her behind a boulder several paces distant. Aunt Cynthia had seen nothing, but she did not protest or make resistance. She crouched low, as bidden, and he added, without looking toward her:

"Don't move; make no noise; wait till Ooromoo comes for you!"

And with this extraordinary warning he strode out of sight almost immediately, beyond the boulders.

Aunt Cynthia had the curiosity of her sex, and when several minutes passed she ventured to peep timidly forth from behind the boulder. Only a few rods distant three Nippinochs, one of them being Ooromoo, were talking together in so low tones that she could not catch the murmur of their voices. It so happened that her captor stood facing her, while she saw only the sides and the backs of the others.

Ooromoo was looking directly toward her and could not fail to observe the bonnet and upper part of her face. Afraid of displeasing him, she drew back her head, with a determination to await his will, whatever it might be. The minutes seemed endless, but by and by a soft rustling was heard and the Nippinoch came around the boulder, and, pausing a few paces distant, looked at her, with his odd, unfathomable expression, and said:

"Follow, but wait till I tell you."

He walked for perhaps 100 feet, until he was nearly hidden from view, when he turned and beckoned to her. She understood the meaning of this action, that she was to maintain the same distance between them, and she did her best to comply with the requirement.

But where were the other two Nippinochs? She could see nothing of them, and a strange question stirred her.

"Can it be that Ooromoo is acting as my friend? No; for he will never forgive me for boxing his ears, and yet I did right."

Now that there was so much interval between them, it occurred to the prisoner that she might take advantage of it by slipping aside at some favorable point and either hide herself or seek the settlement by a divergent route. The more she reflected upon the matter the more certain she felt of success.

She was restrained by the growing belief that Ooromoo, for some reason incomprehensible to her, was acting the part of a friend.

"At any rate," she reflected, "I will wait until he gives me reason to think different."

The Nippinoch looked back every few minutes as if to make sure she was following instructions. Where the ground made it necessary he waited until she drew nearer but did not permit her to join him.

Ooromoo called all his superb woodscraft into play, and there was need of it, for, if he was really a friend he was in continual danger of meeting some of his brother warriors. None of them would dream of suspecting him until the proof was before their eyes, and his aim was to prevent their receiving such proof.

A considerable distance was traveled in this fashion when Aunt Cynthia, who scarcely removed her eyes from the picturesque figure in front, saw him suddenly turn and make several excited gestures. Without being certain of his meaning, she accepted his action as an order for her either to run or hide herself. She did the latter, and cringed behind the nearest tree, which fortunately was within arm's reach.

Recalling her former experience, she resolved to wait with patience until he either approached or called to her to resume her course.

An extraordinary experience followed. Not being permitted to look in advance Aunt Cynthia passed a searching glance to the rear, and with a feeling of consternation observed an Indian warrior moving stealthily from tree to tree and steadily drawing nearer.

In her dismay she would have dashed from her concealment and run forward to claim the protection of Ooromoo, thus spoiling the rear drawn closer attention to him.

"My gracious!" she gasped, "it is Logan."

Something that was going on at the front with Ooromoo compelled the Mingo to screen himself.

Having assured the woman on that point, Logan cautiously withdrew for several rods and then remained invisible.

"I never seen such queer doings," reflected Aunt Cynthia, "and I can't understand what it means, but as near as I can figure out, it is this: Ooromoo intends to be my friend, though it's contrary to my idea of Injin natur' that he ever could be. Logan had found that out and tells me to trust him, but Logan himself ain't so sartin, so he's going to hang round ready for Ooromoo if he tries to play any tricks—What does that mean?"

A low whistle trembled from the front, and when it was heard a second time the woman peeped cautiously forth. The Nippinoch was standing alone some 20 yards away looking in her direction. The instant her head appeared he beckoned her to come forward, and, inasmuch as he immediately resumed his own advance, the relative distance between them was maintained.

Several times Aunt Cynthia looked behind her in quest of Logan, but he was not seen, though she could not doubt that he was near at hand.

"It's a great comfort to know I have a friend at the front and rear, though I don't feel real sartin of Ooromoo, but I guess he's what he pretends, for it would take a smarter Injin than him to fool Logan, and he doesn't seem to have any doubt—at least not much—of him."

Thus the miles were gradually placed behind the singular couple and the trail of which we have spoken was finally reached. Ooromoo turned and moved along that in the direction of the settlement, still keeping in the advance, alert, watchful and never once allowing his vigilance to slacken.

The sun had passed the meridian when Ooromoo again paused. The woman did the same, but he beckoned her to join him. She went forward unhesitatingly. He was smiling, but his extended hand pointing in front was not needed to make known the gratifying fact: they were close to the edge of the forest, and just beyond nestled the few cabins which made up the settlement of Warrenburg, while on the further side towered the grim blockhouse known by the name of Fort Dinwiddie.

Aunt Cynthia's dangers were ended. She has nothing more to fear from Nippinoch, cruelty or treachery.

She walked a few paces past her friend and guide, and as soon as she could control her emotions, said:

"I understand why you did this, Ooromoo; you know when you spoke the bad word last night that it was wrong, and you deserved the cuff I gave you. This encourages one to persevere in a good way."

At this point she turned her head to address the Nippinoch more directly, but he had disappeared.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

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WHERE IS MARY ALICE SMITH?

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

"WHERE — is — Mary — Alice— Smith? Oh—she—has—gone home!" It was the thin, mysterious voice of little Mary Alice Smith herself that so often queried and responded as above—every word accented with a sweet and eerie intonation, and a very gaiety of solemn earnestness that baffled the cunning skill of all childish imitators. A slender wisp of a girl she was, not more than 10 years of age in appearance, though it had been given to us as 14. The spindle ankles that she so airily flourished from the sparse concealment of a worn and shadowy calico skirt seemed scarce a fraction more in girth than the slim, blue-veined wrists she tossed among the loose and ragged tresses of her yellow hair, as she danced around the room. She was, from the first, an object of curious and most refreshing interest to our family—to us children in particular—an interest, though years and years have interposed to shroud it in the dull dust of forgetfulness, that still remains vivid and bright and beautiful. Whether an orphan child only, or with a father that could thus lightly send her adrift, I do not know now, nor do I care to ask, but I do recall distinctly that on a raw, bleak day in early winter she was brought to us, from a wild country settlement, by a reputed uncle—a gaunt, round-shouldered man, with deep eyes and sallow cheeks and weedy-looking beard, as we curiously watched him from the front window stolidly swinging this little, blue-lipped, red-nosed waif over the muddy wagon wheel to father's arms, like so much country produce. And even as the man resumed his seat upon the thick board laid across the wagon, and sat chewing a straw, with spasmodic noddings of the head, as some brief further conference detained him, I remember mother quickly lifting my sister up from where we stood, folding and holding the little form in unconscious counterpart of father and the little girl without. And how we gathered round her when father brought her in, and mother fixed a cozy chair for her close to the blazing fire, and untied the little summer hat, with its hectic trimmings, together with the dismal green veil that had been bound beneath it round the little, tingling ears. The hollow, pale-blue eyes of the child followed every motion with an alertness that suggested a somewhat suspicious mind.

"Dave gimme that!" she said, her eyes proudly following the hat as mother laid it on the pillow of the bed. "Musn't git it mussed up, sir! er you'll have Dave in yer wool!" she continued, warningly, as our childish interest drew us to a nearer view of the gaudy article in question.

Half awed, we shrank back to our first wonderment, one of us, however, with the bravery to ask: "Who's Dave?"

"Who's Dave?" reiterated the little voice, half scornfully. "Why, Dave's a great big boy! Dave works on Barnes' place. And he kin purt' nigh make a full hand, too. Dave's purt' nigh as tall as your pap! He's purt' nigh growed up—Dave is! And—David—Mason—Jeffries," she continued, jauntily teetering her head from left to right, and for the first time introducing that peculiar deliberation of accent and undulating utterance that we afterward found to be her quaintest and most charming characteristic—"and—David — Mason — Jeffries — he — likes—Mary— Alice—Smith!" And then she broke abruptly into the merriest laughter, and clapped her little palms together till they fairly glowed.

"And who's Mary Alice Smith?" clamored a chorus of merry voices.

The elfish figure straightened haughtily in the chair. Folding the slender arms tightly across her breast, and tilting her wan face back with an imperious air, she exclaimed sententiously, "W'y, Mary Alice Smith is me—that's who Mary Alice Smith is!"

It was not long, however, before her usual bright and infectious humor was restored, and we were soon piloting the little stranger here and there about the house, and laughing at the thousand funny things she said and did. The winding stairway in the hall quite dazed her with delight. Up and down she went a hundred times, it seemed. And she would talk and whisper to herself, and oftentimes would stop and nestle down and rest her pleased face close against a step and pat it softly with her slender hand, peering curiously down at us with half-averted eyes. And she counted them and named them, every one, as she went up and down.

"I'm mighty glad I'm come to live in this here house," she said.

We asked her why.

"Oh, 'cause," she said, starting up the stairs again by an entirely novel and original method of her own—"'cause Uncle Tomps ner Aunt 'Lizabeth don't live here; and when they ever come here to git their dinners, like they will of you don't watch out, w'y, then I kin slip out here on these here stairs and play like I was climbin' up to the Good World where my mother is—that's why!"

Then we hushed our laughter, and asked her where her home was, and what it was like, and why she didn't like her Uncle Tomps and Aunt 'Lizabeth, and if she wouldn't want to visit them sometimes.

"Oh, yes," she artlessly answered in reply to the concluding query. "I'll want to go back there lots o' times; but not to see them! I'll—only—go—back—there—to—see"—and here she was holding up the little flared-out fingers of her left hand, and with the index finger of the right touching their pink tips in ordered notation with the accent of every gleeful word — I'll — only — go — back — there — to — see — David — Mason — Jeffries —'cause—he's—the—boy—fer—me!" And then she clapped her hands again and laughed in that half-hysterical, half-musical way of hers till we all joined in and made the echoes of the old hall ring again. "And then," she went on, suddenly throwing out an imperative gesture of silence—"and then, after I've been in this here house a long, long time, and you all git so's you like me awful—awful—awful well, then some day you'll go in that room there—and that room there—and in the kitchen—and out on the porch—and down the cellar—and out in the smokehouse—and the woodhouse—and the loft—and all around. Oh, ever' place—and in here—and up the stairs—and all them rooms up there—and you'll look behind all the doors—and in all the cubboards—and under all the beds—and then you'll look sorry-like, and holler out kindo skeert, and you'll say: 'Where—is—Mary—Alice—Smith?' And then you'll wait and listen and hold yer breath; and then somepin'll holler back, away fur off, and say: 'Oh—she—has—gone—home!' And then ever'thing'll be all still ag'in, and you'll be afeared to holler any more—and you dursn't play—and you can't laugh, and yer throat'll thist hurt and hurt, like you been a-eatin' too much calamus root er somepin'!" And as the little gypsy concluded her weird prophecy, with a final flourish of her big, pale eyes, we glanced furtively at one another's awestruck faces, with a superstitious dread of a vague, indefinite disaster most certainly awaiting us around some shadowy corner of the future. Through all this speech she had been slowly and silently groping up the winding steps, her voice growing fainter and fainter, and the little pixy-form fading, and wholly vanishing at last around the spiral banister of the upper landing. Then down to us from that alien recess came the voice alone, touched with a tone as of wild entreaty and despair: "Where—is—Mary—Alice—Smith?" And then a long, breathless pause, in which our wide-eyed group below huddled still closer, pale and mute. Then—far off and faint and quavering with a tenderness of pathos that dews the eyes of memory even now—came, like a belated echo, the voice all desolate: "Oh—she—has—gone—home!"

What a queer girl she was, and what a fascinating influence she unconsciously exerted over us! We never tired of her presence; but she, deprived of ours by the many household tasks that she herself assumed, so rigidly maintained and deftly executed, seemed always just as happy when alone as when in our boisterous, fun-loving company. Such resources had Mary Alice Smith—such a wonderfully inventive fancy! She could talk to herself—a favorite amusement, I might almost say a popular amusement of hers, since these monologues at times would involve numberless characters, chipping in from manifold quarters of a wholesale discussion, and querying and exaggerating, agreeing and controverting, till the dishes she was washing would clash and clang excitedly, in the general badinage. Loaded with a pyramid of glistening cups and saucers, she would improvise a gallant line of march from the kitchen table to the pantry, heading an imaginary procession, and whistling a fife tune that would stir your blood. Then she would trippingly return, rippling her rosy fingers up and down the keys of an imaginary portable piano, or stammering flat-soled across the floor, chuffing and tooting like a locomotive. And she would gravely propound to herself the most intricate riddles—ponder thoughtfully and in silence over them—hazard the most ridiculous answers, and laugh derisively at her own affected ignorance. She would guess again and again, and assume the most gleeful surprise upon at last giving the proper answer, and then she would laugh jubilantly, and mockingly scout herself with having given out "a fool riddle" that she could guess "with both eyes shut."

"Talk about riddles," she said abruptly to us, one evening after supper, as we lingered watching her clearing away the table—"talk about riddles, it—takes—David—Mason—Jeffries—to—tell—riddles! Bet you don't know

Riddle-cum, riddle-cum right!
Where was I last Saturday night?
The winds did blow—the boughs did shake—
I saw the hole a fox did make!

Again we felt that indefinable thrill never separate from the strange utterance, suggestive always of some dark mystery, and fascinating and holding the childish fancy in complete control.

"Bet you don't know this-'un neether:

A holler-hearted father,
And a hump-back mother—
Three black orphants
All born together!

We were dumb.

"You can't guess nothin'!" she said, half pityingly. "W'y, them's easy as fallin' off a chunk! First-un's a man named Fox, and he kilt his wife and chopped her head off, and they was a man named Wright lived in that neighborhood—and he was a-goin' home—and it was Saturd'y night—and he was a-comin' through the big woods—and they was a storm—and Wright he clumb a tree to git out the rain, and while he was up there here come along a man with a dead woman—and a pickax, and a spade. And he drug the dead woman under the same tree where Mr. Wright was—so ever' time it 'ud lightnin', w'y, Wright he could look down and see him a-diggin' a grave there to bury the woman in. So Wright he kep' still tel he got her buried all right, you know, and went back home; and then he clumb down and lit out fer town, and waked up the constabul—and he got a supeeny and went out to Fox's place, and had him jerked up 'fore the gran' jury. Then, when Fox was in court and wanted to know where their proof was that he kilt his wife, w'y, Wright he jumps up and says that riddle to the judge and all the neighbors that was there. And so when they got it all studied out—w'y, they tuk old Fox out and hung him under the same tree where he buried Mrs. Fox under. And that's all o' that'n: and the other'n—I—promised—David — Mason — Jeffries — I —wouldn't — never — tell — no — livin' — soul — 'less — he — gimme — leaf, — er — they — guessed — it — out — their — own — se'f!" And as she gave this rather ambiguous explanation of the first riddle, with the mysterious comment on the latter in conclusion, she shook her elfin tresses back over her shoulders with a cunning toss of her head and a glimmering twinkle of her pale, bright eyes that somehow reminded us of the fairy godmother in Cindrella.

And Mary Alice Smith was right, too, in her early prognostications regarding the visits of her Uncle Tomps and Aunt 'Lizabeth. Many times through the winter they "jest dropped in," as Aunt 'Lizabeth always expressed it, "to see how we was a-gittin' on with Mary Alice." And once, "in court week," during a prolonged trial in which Uncle Tomps and Aunt 'Lizabeth rather prominently figured, they "jest dropped in" upon us and settled down and dwelt with us for the longest five days and nights we children had ever in our lives experienced. Nor was our long term of restraint from childish sports relieved wholly by their absence, since Aunt 'Lizabeth had taken Mary Alice back with them, saying that "a good long visit to her dear old home—pore as it was—would do the child good."

And then it was that we went about the house in moody silence, the question, "Where—is—Mary—Alice— Smith?" forever yearning at our lips for utterance, and the still belated echo in the old hall overhead forever answering, "Oh—she—has—gone—home!"

It was early spring when she returned. And we were looking for her coming, and knew a week beforehand the very day she would arrive—for had not Aunt 'Lizabeth sent special word by Uncle Tomps, who "had come to town to do his millin', and git the latest war news, not to fail to jest drop in and tell us that they was layin' off to send Mary Alice in next Saturd'y."

Our little town, like every other village and metropolis throughout the country at that time, was, to the children at least, a scene of continuous holiday and carnival. The nation's heart was palpitating with the feverish pulse of war, and already the still half-frozen clods of the common highway were beaten into frosty dust by the tread of marshaled men; and the shrill shriek of the fife, and the hoarse boom and jar and rattling patter of the drums stirred every breast with something of that rapturous insanity of which true patriots and heroes can alone be made.

But on that day—when Mary Alice Smith was to return—what was all the gallant tumult of the town to us? I remember how we ran far up the street to welcome her—for afar off we had recognized her elfish face and eager eyes peering expectantly from behind the broad shoulders of a handsome fellow mounted on a great high-stepping horse that neighed and pranced excitedly as we ran skurrying toward them.

"Whoo-ee!" she cried, in perfect ecstasy, as we paused in breathless admiration. "Clear—the—track—there,—old—folks — young — folks! — fer — Mary — Alice — Smith — and — David — Mason —Jeffries—is—come—to—town!"

Oh, what a day that was! And how vain indeed would be the attempt to detail here a tithe of its glory, or our happiness in having back with us our dear little girl, and her hysterical delight in seeing us so warmly welcome to the full love of our childish hearts the great, strong, round-faced, simple-natured "David—Mason—Jeffries!" Long and long ago we had learned to love him as we loved the peasant hero of some fairy tale of Christian Andersen's; but now that he was with us in most wholesome and robust verity, our very souls seemed scampering from our bodies to run to him and be caught up and tossed and swung and dandied in his gentle, giant arms.

All that long delicious morning we were with him. In his tender charge we were permitted to go down among the tumult and the music of the streets, his round, good-humored face and big blue eyes lit with a lustre like our own. And happy little Mary Alice Smith—how proud she was of him! And how closely and how tenderly, through all that golden morning, did the strong brown hand clasp hers! A hundred times at least, as we promenaded thus, she swung her head back jauntily to whisper to us in that old mysterious way of hers that "David — Mason — Jeffries — and — Mary — Alice — Smith — knew — something — that—we—couldn't—guess!" But when he had returned us home, and after dinner had started down the street alone, with little Mary Alice clapping her hands after him above the gate and laughing in a strange new voice, and with the backs of her little, fluttering hands vainly striving to blot out the big teardrops that gathered in her eyes, we vaguely guessed the secret she and David kept. That night at supper time we knew it fully. He had enlisted.

Among the list of "killed" at Rich Mountain, Va., occurred the name of "Jeffries, David M." We kept it from her while we could. At last she knew.

"It don't seem like no year ago to me!" Over and over she had said these words. The face was very pale and thin, and the eyes so bright—so bright! The kindly hand that smoothed away the little sufferer's hair trembled and dropped tenderly again upon the folded ones beneath the snowy spread.

"Git me out the picture again!"

The trembling hand lifted once more and searched beneath the pillow.

She drew the thin hands up, and, smiling, pressed the pictured face against her lips. "David—Mason—Jeffries," she said — let's — me — and — you — go — play —out—on—the—stairs!"

And ever in the empty home a voice goes moaning on and on, and "Where is Mary Alice Smith?" it cries, and "Where—is—Mary—Alice—Smith?" And the still belated echo, through the high ceiling of the old hall overhead, answers quaveringly back, "Oh—she—has—gone—home!" But her voice—it is silent evermore!

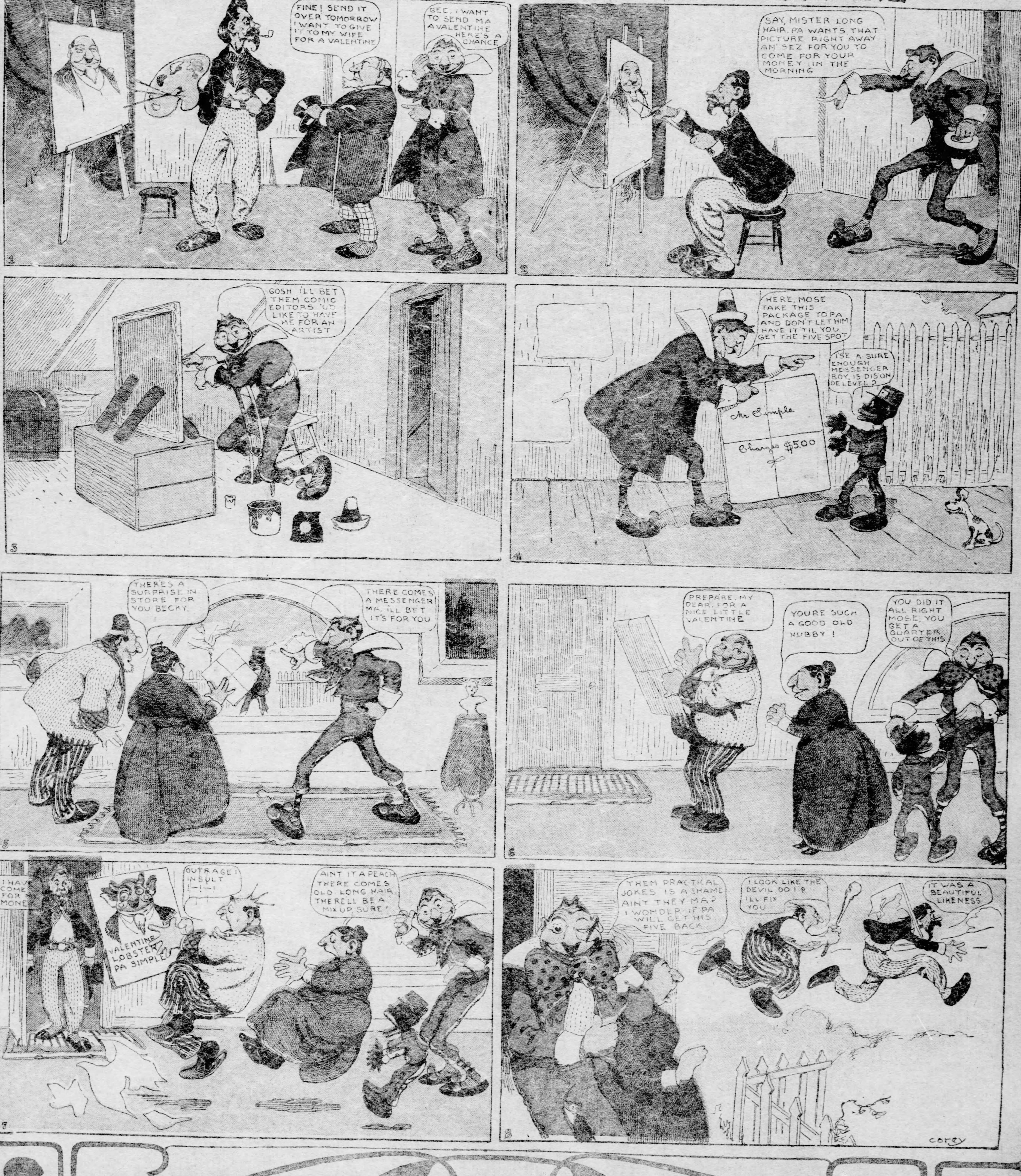
"Oh, where is Mary Alice Smith?" She taught us how to call her thus—and now she will not answer us! Have we no voice to reach her with? How sweet and pure and glad they were in those old days, as we recall the accents ringing through the hall—the same we vainly cry to her. Her fancies were so quaint—her ways so full of prankish mysteries! We laughed then; now, upon our knees, we wring our lifted hands and gaze, through streaming tears, high up the stair she used to climb in childish glee, to call and answer eerily. And now, no answer anywhere!

How deft the little finger-tips in every task! The hands, how smooth and delicate to lull and soothe! And the strange music of her lips! The very crudeness of their speech made chaster yet the childish thought her guileless utterance had caught from spirit-depths beyond our reach. And so her homely name grew fair and sweet and beautiful to hear, blent with the echoes pealing clear and vibrant up the winding stair: "Where—where is Mary Alice Smith?" She taught us how to call her thus—but oh, she will not answer us! We have no voice to reach her with.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

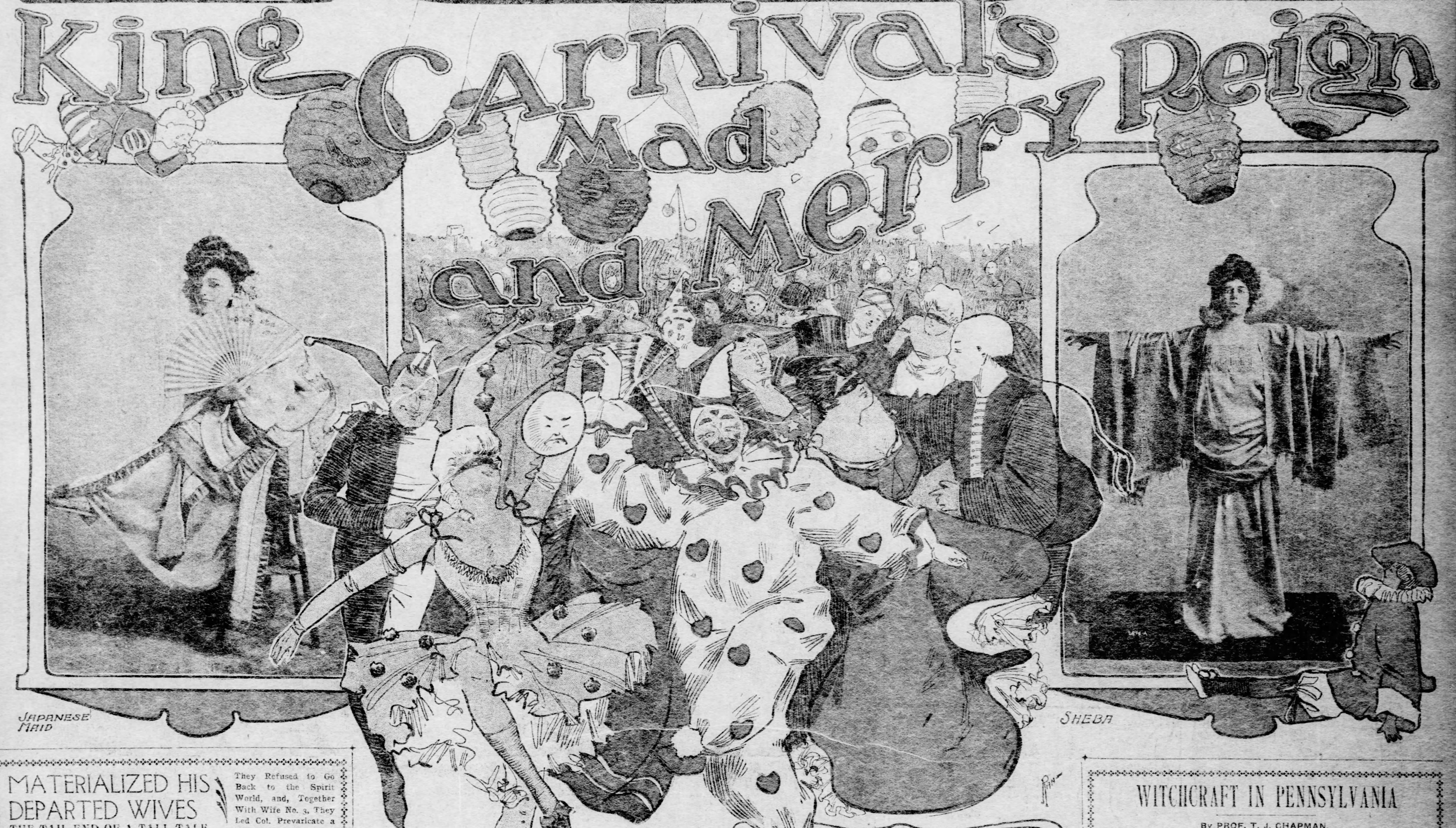
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

SIMON HELPS PA OUT WITH HIS VALENTINE


FINE! SEND IT OVER TOMORROW I WANT TO GIVE IT TO MY WIFE FOR A VALENTINE
GEE, I WANT TO SEND MA A VALENTINE HERE'S A CHANCE
SAY, MISTER LONG HAIR, PA WANTS THAT PICTURE RIGHT AWAY AN' SEZ FOR YOU TO COME FOR YOUR MONEY IN THE MORNING
GOSH I'LL BET THEM COMIC EDITORS 'UD LIKE TO HAVE ME FOR AN ARTIST
HERE, MOSE TAKE THIS PACKAGE TO PA AND DON'T LET HIM HAVE IT 'TIL YOU GET THE FIVE SPOT
Mr Simple
Charges $5.00
I'SE A SURE ENOUGH MESSENGER BOY, IS DIS ON DE LEVEL?
THERE'S A SURPRISE IN STORE FOR YOU BECKY.
THERE COMES A MESSENGER MA, I'LL BET IT'S FOR YOU
PREPARE, MY DEAR, FOR A NICE LITTLE VALENTINE
YOU'RE SUCH A GOOD OLD HUBBY!
YOU DID IT ALL RIGHT MOSE, YOU GET A QUARTER OUT OF THIS
I HAV COME FOR MONE
VALENTINE LOBSTER PA SIMPLE
OUTRAGE! INSULT !—!—!
AINT IT A PEACH THERE COMES OLD LONG HAIR. THERE'LL BE A MIX UP SURE!
THEM PRACTICAL JOKES IS A SHAME AINT THEY MA? I WONDER IF PA WILL GET HIS FIVE BACK
I LOOK LIKE THE DEVIL DO I? I'LL FIX YOU
IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL LIKENESS
corey

WOMAN'S SECTION The Pittsburgh Gazette. FEB. 18, 1906 SUNDAY

King Carnival's Mad and Merry Reign



JAPANESE MAID

SHEBA

MATERIALIZED HIS DEPARTED WIVES

THE TAIL END OF A TALL TALE.

They Refused to Go Back to the Spirit World, and, Together With Wife No. 3, They Led Col. Prevaricate a Merry Chase.

By OLIVER THUMM.

"HAD I confined my marvelous mediumistic powers to public exhibitions, or even to private seances," said Col. Prevaricate, as he drained his foaming mug and lighted his pipe anew, "all would have been well. The leading scientists and psychologists of two hemispheres were interested in my amazing control of the creatures of the spirit world, and I was making money hand over fist when it all came to an end through my unfortunate domestic affairs.

"I couldn't help bragging about my first and second wives to my third. My two departed helpmeets had both been fine, plump widows when I married them, and, in fact, I have a remarkable liking for widows, even to this day. They know so well how to make a man easy. My first wife could make the finest apple dumplings that a man ever ate, and my second could darn a pair of socks so the patched-up hole would feel more comfortable than the original fabric."

"Naturally, whenever my third wife, a handsome young creature, but inexperienced owing to the premature death of her first husband, would make a failure of her dumplings or my socks, I could not resist telling her how well her predecessors had done those identical things. My third wife resented this after a few repetitions, as I might have foreseen, and plunged me into a peck of trouble.

" 'Look here,' she said to me one day, 'I've heard enough of those two former wives of yours. I'd just like to lay eyes on them once. From all I can hear they were a couple of fat old chromos that didn't have sense enough to come in out of the wet.'

" 'My dear,' said I, 'you do an injustice to two of the finest women that ever graced a happy fireside, and to show you how cruelly you have misjudged those departed paragons you shall see them this night.'

" 'If you are going to give me one of those fake shows you frame up for the public,' she said, 'you may cut it out. I hate to be taken for a fool!'

"I was too much shocked and pained by this remark to make any reply, but that night when I came home I rigged up a dark cabinet and when everything was ready I led my third wife into the room.

" 'My dear,' said I, 'I am about to harrow up the tenderest feelings of my soul for your benefit, and all I ask is that you show reasonable respect for the solemn shades I am about to summon before you.'

"She only sniffed in reply, but it suddenly dawned on me that this was pretty good, and that I was lucky she had nothing to say, so I let it go at that and concentrated my powers on the materialization that was to probe my sensibilities to the quick. An almost tragic silence ensued, as I called upon the spirits of my sainted wives to appear. By and by a gentle light began to glow in the cabinet and the tears sprang to my eyes as I made out the features of my dear first wife. No, upon second inspection it was the face of my second wife, but none the less dear, that smiled at me from that little aureole of radiant spirit light. No, it was my first wife! No, my second! Ah! I saw it all now. They were taking turns in appearing to me. Touched by this beautiful instance of harmony in the spirit world, I turned to my third wife with tears of joy.

" 'Do you see them, my dear?' I asked.

" 'See what?' she replied. 'Thank heaven I'm sober, anyhow.'

" 'Well, you shall see them!' said I, sharply, and I turned on still more of my wonderful power. There was no mistaking the radiant figures now. They were both there, but curiously enough, seemed to be occupying the same spot almost. In the hasty glance I gave them it seemed that there was a glare in both their eyes, and they had what seemed to be a few wisps of spirit hair in their hands. Had I taken time to think I would have been warned by this, but instead, I hastily turned to my third wife."

" 'Surely you can see them now!' I said.

" 'Yes,' she said, 'they look just like their photographs. No wonder they died!'

" 'Madam,' said I, vexed to the soul, 'you shall see these good women as they were, and do them justice, even if the effort costs my life!'

"Inspired partly by anger and exerting all my marvelous mediumistic power, I commanded those two spirits to come forth into complete materialization. Slowly, steadily, doggedly, I put forth my wonderful force, and the result was one of the most amazing that has ever been produced in the history of psychic research.

"Gentlemen, all of a sudden there was a rush from that cabinet, three feminine shrieks rang out and the whole parlor was filled with flying draperies and shrill talk, in which I could distinguish the well-remembered accents of my beloved first, my dear second and my precious third wives. I turned up the lights as quickly as possible and found my first and second wives on top of my third wife trying to pull all her hair out.

" 'My dears, my dears,' said I, 'this will never do! If you can't behave better than this I shall have to dematerialize you two at once!' and I rushed in to separate them. With one acord they turned on me, and when they were through my face looked like a rare hamburg steak.

"Gentlemen, I am quite satisfied that all three of my wives are good women and will eventually land in heaven. I am consequently trying to be as wicked as I can, myself. Both my reincarnated wives positively refused to go back to the spirit world, and the three of them made life so strenuous for me that I never went home till they were all asleep. As soon as they found this out they used to take turns sitting up for me, and then I quit coming home at all. The end was something that I richly deserved. They had me arrested for bigamy. At the trial I told the judge the straight of it, but it only made him angry that I should, as he thought, try to impose on his credulity, and he sentenced me to the penitentiary for life."

"And how did you come to get out?" sympathetically asked the new member of the George Washington club, as Col. Prevaricate shed a tear of sorrow into his replenished mug, and lit his pipe anew.

" 'I didn't get sent up at all," said the colonel. "The day after I was sentenced I had the happy idea of arranging a private seance for the judge and at his suggestion I materialized the first husbands of those three ungrateful women and sent all three couples packing about their business. But from that day to this I have never taken part in materializations or in any spiritualistic phenomena, whatsoever.

"And no wonder," said the new member, thoughtfully.

His Original Yarn.

"What made your nose so red?" asked the woman in the wayside cottage.

"Cocktails, mum," responded Rummy Robinson.

"And you have the face to admit that you drink?"

"Oh, no, mum. Yer see, I was ridin' in a car dat was filled wit chicken coops en a rooster's tail scratched me nose while I slept."

Fortunes in Frying Pans

How Women Have Made Money by Putting Their Domestic Talents to a Practical Use.

By ELLIOTT RANDALL.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

DOMESTIC workers were recently the guests of distinction at the rooms of the Chicago Woman's club, and their mistresses did them honor by giving a reception at which employes of the household had an opportunity to exhibit their skill, compete for prizes and gain new ideas. Money prizes were offered for the best cooking of all classes, for laundry work, mending and menus. Medals were given to domestics who had been in the service of one employer for over 20 years.

This exemplifies what a group of energetic women can do to aid their sex in practical matters. In another way it has been tested in England by a woman who has made a fortune with her frying pan.

Mrs. A. B. Marshall is the woman who can boast of earning a competency with a practical school of cookery. At first there were small classes, which gathered under Mrs. Marshall's supervision in a couple of rooms, but so aptly did she teach that professional cooks came to her for training. This development of her calling gave her the idea of opening an establishment where every detail of kitchen demands, supply and comfort should be scientifically considered.

Royalty and servants both come here for training, and a valuable intelligence office, where cooks are registered and vouched for by the firm, is busy all the time. When a cook graduates she obtains a diploma which is a recommendation anywhere, and a unique feature of the school is a supply of emergency cooks who are ready to go out on a moment's notice. Some of these make special dishes, others are trained for hospitals, and everything is taught from a state dinner to preparing a child's breakfast.

A useful part of this establishment is the supply bureau, from which customers may buy trustworthy goods, and next to this is the editor's office, from which issue receipt books, magazines, etc.

Another room holds cooking utensils of all descriptions, which are sold readily, for here are the newest inventions in copper, iron and aluminum utensils and all sorts of devices in cooking stoves.

Not content with this, Mrs. Marshall has an exhibition hall where patrons of the house are invited to test new dishes and see the cooks at work. Tables are set in the most luxurious manner and most correct style for dinner, luncheon, supper or breakfast, with recent patterns in menus and floral and fruit decorations displayed. When lectures on culinary art are delivered in this room women flock from all over to see the latest designs in household art. The completeness of every detail is what has made this undertaking such a success.

Starting the Ball Rolling.

The hardest and most tedious part of getting a snowball to rolling comes during the time it gathers size and momentum; but these acquired, it is only necessary to keep it rolling in one direction. It is persistency in a desired direction that usually brings success, not alone because as our friends the occultists say, "we hold the thought," but because the more one does a thing, the better he does it.

Experiment marketer.
City and country homes provided.
Only the best grades of everything supplied and at most economical prices.

This is the announcement on the business cards of two professional women in a large city. On the reverse side it is stated that kitchen ware and cooking apparatus of the most desirable sort are specialties with these partners, and that linen, silver, cut glass and other things for the table will be selected with discrimination. It is interesting to note what one of these women says of the occupation:

"What made me select this business? The obvious need for it. After I left college I was in charge of the household hints department of a woman's paper, and that gave me a glimpse of the needs of hundreds of households. Women could get educators for their children, and people to buy their gowns and bonnets, but the kitchen machinery worked badly. It occurred to me that to supply people with thoroughly good food at the same expense as the inferior grade was an important mission, and I secured a few customers who were willing to trust my judgment. I went to the various dealers and familiarized myself with the different grades of meat and vegetables and the elastic prices at which these could be secured in different parts of the city. I studied the subject of shellfish and learned just what telltale marks to go by in discriminating between fresh and non-fresh specimens. The market proprietors, seeing I took an interest and could help them to regular customers, gave me points; and now when an extra supply of anything comes in that lowers the price of that particular commodity for the time, the dealers telephone me and I advise my customers. When I select a cut of meat at the butcher's I give him to understand that that exact cut and no other is to be sent to my customer, and when I choose oranges or grape fruit for out-of-town I not only pick out the best, but I have the fruit sent to my office to be shipped. Coffee, tea, cocoa and canned goods are a main feature with me for out-of-town customers."

Opportunities Are Everywhere.

This field, like most others of practical value, has broadened. This same woman provides for families where the lady of the house is an invalid and caters for receptions from invitations down. The stay-at-home partner in this firm keeps the accounts and makes kitchen supplies her study, from a rolling pin down to a range, taking care always to weed out the too intricate kitchen appliances from the useful.

According to a sensible young lady traveler, all a woman needs in Alaska or any mining country is to have her wits about her and she can make money. This young woman is Miss Jennie Long and report says that she has made enough to maintain herself in luxury for the rest of her life by cooking doughnuts for the miners. She went to Nome to prospect, but decided that she would turn her attention to something practical when she found the town so crowded that sleeping places were at a premium. Within a week after her arrival she had bought a tent and in a few days a sign reading "Doughnuts for sale here" attracted the attention of passers-by. Fortunately she had a cook book, and by going directly by the recipe she made dozens of little brown cakes that gladdened the eyes of the hungry men. Every one of the doughnuts brought the sum of 25 cents, and in an hour after making all had been sold. A flourishing business started in this way, the young woman then gave a series of entertainments and eventually obtained two claims which are at present being worked.

These are simple and practical ways of earning a livelihood. It looks as if the great problem of the past, present and future generations ought to be the science of cookery. This sounds practical, but it is the practical things of life that count after all, for there has been a steady demand for them ever since Eve started in the dressmaking business.

—Always look on the bright side of things—and if you are going to invest your coin therein, look on both sides.

THE WIND

THE PEDESTRIAN SKIRT.

The newest of the pedestrian skirts are made with box plaits released at the knee. This style does not slink in around the foot as other pedestrians do.

The handsome new street suits show the three-quarter coat, very tight fitting, straight in front with a military precision to the shoulders and the collar, and fitted into the belt at the back. Big buttons are on the pockets and buttons as big as water crackers trim the front.

The reign of the big button is coming in and you can use buttons of any size whatever and be sure they will be the thing. Women of fads are buying large button molds and covering them with Roman plaid silk. These are used upon street coats of navy blue, tan and moss green. They look nice, and it is a comfort to know that a large percentage of the coats that come from Paris are trimmed with these big plaid silk buttons. They are not expensive, and the woman who wants something right in fashion can buy button molds and go to work. The art of covering them is soon learned.

—The first stamped envelopes were issued in 1853 of the two denominations of 3 and 6 cents, and it was not until two years later that the 10-cent envelope was added.

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA

By PROF. T. J. CHAPMAN.

A CHARGE of witchcraft would now hardly move a sneer of contempt; but 200 years ago or so it was the most terrible accusation that could be brought against one. Even in the case of murder the accused was held to be innocent until he was proved guilty; but where one was charged with witchcraft he was held to be guilty until he proved himself innocent, and this, it is safe to say, he rarely succeeded in doing. The charge was one so easily made and so difficult to disprove that from the start the victim had little chance. All the ordinary rules of evidence were disregarded and the silly prattle of a child weighed more in the scale than the strongest denials that could be framed. The record of a long, spotless, useful life went for nothing when thrown into the balance with the veriest trash imaginable. Grave judges and pious ministers were carried away in this great delusion along with the masses and there was scarcely anybody that dared to stem the current of public opinion. Even so wise and good a man as Gov. Winthrop, who presided upon the trial, could receive as evidence against a woman charged with witchcraft that "in the prison there was seen in her arms a little child which ran from her into another room, and the officer following it, it vanished." The poor woman was hanged, and her husband, shortly afterward, on applying for passage on a vessel lying in the harbor at Boston, and being refused, because he was the husband of a witch, "it was immediately observed that the vessel began to roll as if it would turn over." This strange action was alleged to be caused by Jones. At the same time the vessel had on board 180 tons of ballast and 80 horses.

John Endicott, next to Winthrop, the most famous of Massachusetts governors, could sentence to death as a witch a poor woman who by the death of her husband and reverses of fortune had become "crabbed and meddlesome," though as one said at the time, she was hanged because she had "more wit than her neighbors," and John Scottow, a prominent citizen, who had testified somewhat in her favor, was compelled by the court to write a most humble apology for having appeared to say a word in favor of one accused. For so it was that to deny or question the truth of witchcraft was to invite the greatest danger. It was because of her persistent denouncing of the witchcraft delusion that brought Martha Corey, the most notable of the victims, to the halter. She was tried before Hathorne and Coswin, on the most frivolous charges, and the trial was simply a process of badgering and browbeating for the purpose of making her confess. Hathorne was the ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and his descendant long afterward, as he said, took shame upon himself for his sake, and prayed that any curse that might have been incurred upon the family thereby, as he thought he had reason to believe was the case, might be "now and henceforth removed."

But while the colony of Massachusetts thus cowered under the dark cloud of witchcraft, the people dwelling on the banks of the Delaware basked in almost unbroken sunshine. Only once—or at most twice—did any shadow of witchcraft fall upon them. The good sense and kindly feeling of William Penn and those associated with him refused to fall into the miserable delusion. In December, 1683, Margaret Mattson was arranged before the council on a charge of witchcraft. Penn himself occupied the chair. To the indictment the woman pleaded not guilty. The evidence was, as usual, of the most trivial character. Henry Drystreet, the first witness called, attested that he had been told 20 years before that the prisoner at the bar [illegible] witch, and that several cows had [illegible] witched by her. He stated [illegible] Saunderling's mother told him that Mrs. Mattson had bewitched her cow. But this, he said, was found to be a mistake, as it was another person's cow that was bewitched.

Charles Ashcom testified that Anthony's wife being asked why she sold her cattle, answered that it was because her mother (Mrs. Mattson, evidently,) had bewitched them; having taken the witchcraft off Hendricks' cattle and put it on hers. From this it would seem that it was transferable. Ashcom testified further that one night the daughter of the prisoner called him up hastily, and when he came into the room she said there had been a great light a moment before, and that an old woman with a knife in her hand had appeared at [illegible] the bed and had cried out and [illegible] that certain calves should be [illegible], or else she would send them to a more sultry climate than that of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Coolin attested that her husband had taken the heart of a calf that had died, as they believed, by witchcraft, and boiled it, and while thus engaged the prisoner at the bar coming in asked them what they were doing; they answered "boiling of flesh," and she said they would do better to boil the bones, with other unseemly expressions. She also testified something in regard to some geese of hers, but what it was does not appear. The prisoner, of course, denied everything they had brought against her. Gov. Penn then delivered his charge to the jury. Upon their return from deliberating upon the case they brought in a verdict that they found her "guilty of having the common fame of a witch, but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted." Two friends of the woman then entered into a recognizance of £50 apiece for her good behavior for six months. At the same time Jacob Hendrickson entered into a recognizance of £50 for the good conduct of his wife, who stood before the court in the same position as Mrs. Mattson.

Only one other case of this kind seems ever to have been brought in Pennsylvania. In March, 1701, a case was laid before the council in which it was set forth that a certain strange woman who had lately arrived in Philadelphia was seized with a sudden illness, in the course of which several pins were taken from her bosom. A charge of witchcraft was accordingly brought against a man named Peters and his wife, but upon inquiry made by Penn and the council the whole matter appeared so trifling that the accused were dismissed and the matter was droped. We have detailed the history of these cases in order to show the utter triviality and absurdity of the witch trials, and yet it was upon such flimsy charges and frivolous evidence that tens of thousands of poor creatures were subjected to death at the stake and upon the gallows. Nobody was safe against the charge of witchcraft; but for a woman to be poor and old and ill-favored was to be particularly marked out as a victim of this delusion. "As I was walking with my friend Sir Roger by the side of his wood," says Addison, "an old woman applied herself to me for my charity. The knight told me she had the reputation of a witch all over the country, that her lips were observed to be always in motion, and that there was not a switch about her house which her neighbors did not believe had carried her several hundreds of miles. If she chance to stumble, they always found sticks or straws that lay in the figure of a cross before her. If she made any mistake at church and cried 'Amen!' in a wrong place, they never failed to conclude that she was saying her prayers backward. There was not a maid in the parish that would take a pin of her, though she would offer a bag of money with it."

—It costs more to support one vice than 10 virtues.

The Summer Girl's Easter Fancies

ABSOLUTELY NEW FADS OF FASHION

. . . FOR THE . . .

ADORNMENT OF THE GIRL OF EASTER

AT EASTER time the summer girl makes substantial addition to her wardrobe.

It is her time for buying that which is the beginning of the summer dress and the season when she purchases the foundation, so to speak, of that which she will wear two and three months later.

At Easter she also decides upon the color which is to be hers during the summer, for it has come to such a pass that each summer girl and each summer woman must have a "color."

At Easter she also decides upon that which may be called her style, whether she will affect the severity of the tailor-made girl during the spring and summer, or whether she will join the fluffy variety—all silk and ruffles.

At Easter the summer girl also takes stock of her purse, and before the Easter sun dances she knows almost to a dollar how much she can spend during the summer and how it is to be divided and sub-divided.

Now, if the summer girl were a French girl she would put as much as possible upon her bonnets and her boots. But, being an American girl, she put the majority of her dollars upon her shirt waists.

Without her shirt waists no American girl is comfortable and the charming thing of it all is that, with the new styles, she can have as many shirt waists as she pleases, for their value lies, not in the cost of the material, but in the hand work that is put upon them.

At Easter the girl of the coming summer makes decision upon the small things of dress, the little fancies which are to characterize her later on.

GETTING READY FOR SEA SHORE.

Some day at Atlantic City or Cape May she will want to come out with all the little additions that are in her wardrobe, and she will find them none the worse for having seen a little wear in town at Easter.

There is something of witchery in the glory of Easter Sunday. No matter whether it rain or shine all garments are suitable, and the girl who goes out with a flower garden upon her head is as well attired as her more prudent sister with a little "made" toque of cloth. It is a day when everything is appropriate, from lawn to linen, and on from linen to velvet, and from velvet to velours, and from velours back to taffeta again.

The Eastern gown can, really, be the best one has in one's wardrobe, and the summer girl, realizing this, can purchase her best dress now and wear it at Easter. Later on she can bring it out again and wear it as a summer dress.

In the small things the Easter girl can choose a fan which is to be carried at the Easter dance and the Easter luncheon. The fans this year will be of the brocaded order, rather old-fashioned in appearance. An old fan of wood or ivory sticks, or a cheap fan, newly purchased, can be covered with a bit of brocade which can be applied with glue to the sticks.

To finish the fan a head is painted in the middle. Those who lack the skill to paint the head can get a stamped head, lithographed, or woven in cloth or silk. This can be cut out and applied to the middle of the fan. The stacks are now carefully closed and a weight put upon them; when the fan, after 24 hours, will be new and just such a fan as the modish girl requires.

"Fashions were made for young people; so said somebody a few days ago, on looking at the dummies in the shop windows. "Who ever saw a grey haired woman, or a middle aged woman on display in the shop windows!"

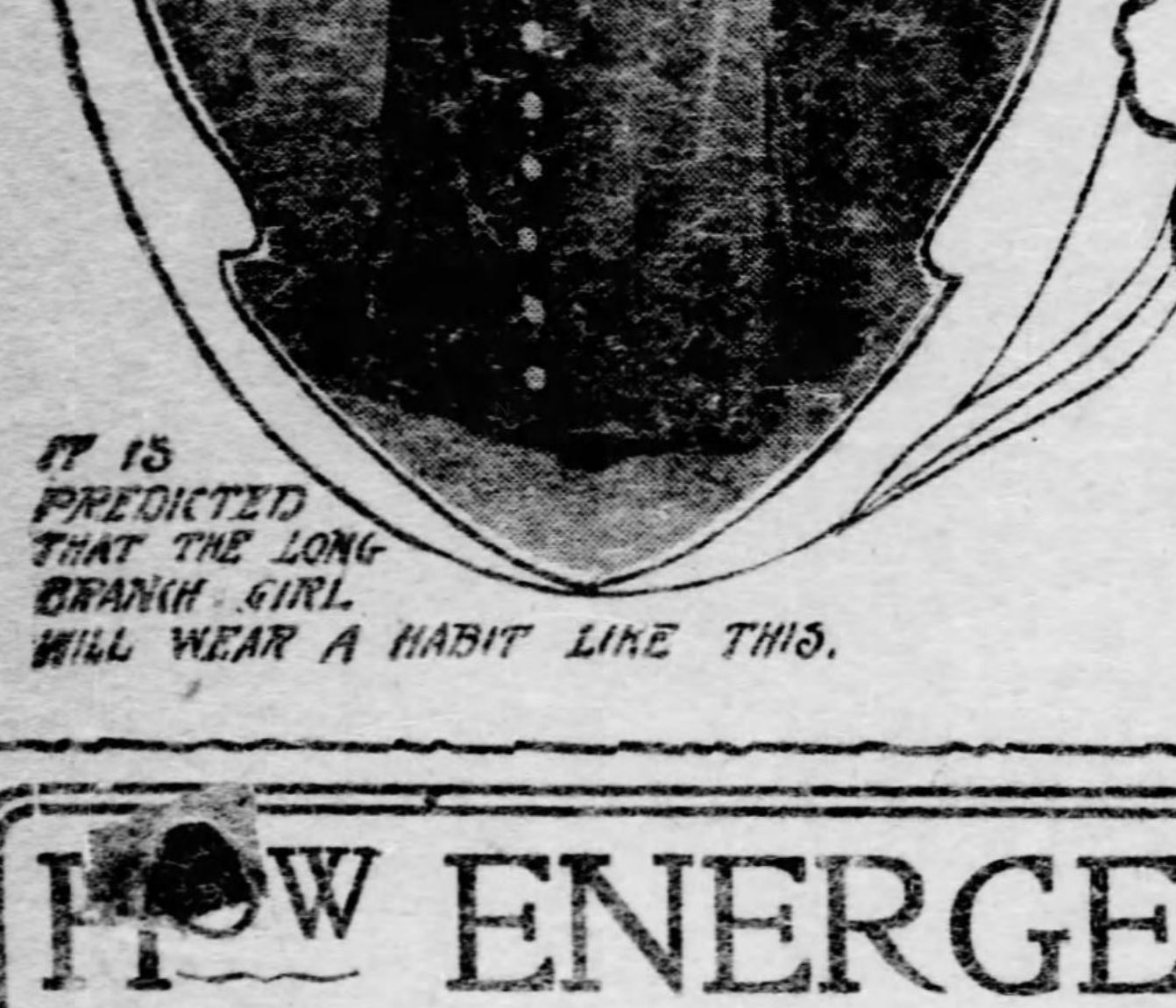
ALL BUILT FOR THE YOUNG.

It may be true that the fashions are built for the young, but they are also built for the middle aged, and many seem specially designed for the woman who is 40 and fair.

A FAN, MADE AT HOME, BUT NONE THE LESS ELEGANT.

AND HERE IS THE BRIDE A LA MODE.

A LOOK AHEAD AT THE NEW SUMMER PARASOL.



IT IS PREDICTED THAT THE LONG BRANCH GIRL WILL WEAR A HABIT LIKE THIS.

JUST THE NECK FOR AN EASTER DINNER-PARTY.

Something About the Coming Fans and Parasols and How They May Be Home-Made

New Spring and Summer Shirt Waists

Noticeable among these fashions there can be mentioned the one of the shirtwaist arranged in open stitching across the front. There lives no woman who cannot wear this sort of a waist to her own great advantage. The open stitching runs from side to side and can be bought by the yard in the form of fagot stitch, with open work in the fagots, or in the form of hemstitching. The waist is trimmed as to the lower part, in this manner while the yoke is plain.

But to trim the yoke there is a band of contrasting material which is put on in great squares front and back, making a deep neck trimming. A band of this trimming goes around the blouse and there are deep cuffs made of this kind of trimming.

In the new spring and summer waists it is a noticeable feature that the trimming is put on below the yoke instead of above it. The yoke part, or the upper third of the waist, is quite plain, while below the yoke the trimming is very heavy and in some instances very elaborate. The yoke, on the other hand, is quite untrimmed, or is very simply trimmed with a deep sailor collar, which is as deep in the front as in the back, and as deep in the back as in the front.

The Easter girl will want to indulge in the luxury of a summer parasol. True, she would do well to buy the kind which is either for rain or for shine. But the girl, in her Easter purchases, is not always a wise girl; and, therefore, she may buy one of the white silk parasols which are brought out now and which are so tempting to the woman who habitually carries a sunshade. To make one of these parasols take a needle and thread and trim the parasol with two deep ruffles of silk or of chiffon. Edge each ruffle with a little ruching of black. Now, from the center, draw long black lines, making them of narrow black velvet, and, right on the top, put a big worsted rosette of ribbon or of chenille. That is one way to make a summer parasol.

The Easter hat is, of course, a text in itself. But it is a little soon for the girl to decide upon it. But she should begin to look. In the matter of making a selection she will have plenty of opportunity for time and thought, for the Easter hats offer such a wide variety this season from which to choose.

You can really wear anything that is becoming, whether it be a flat, pan-like shape, or a shape that rises at one side, or at the front. But you must not wear a little hat, so much is decided.

The Easter girl's belt is a thing that cannot be forgotten. At this moment fancy runs toward the long stitched strip of silk. This must be "shaped," and if you have no such a thing as a shaped belt it would be well for you to buy one, or go to a good dressmaker and get one cut for you. If properly cut it will dip in front, in a natural dip, and set high in the back and tight to the figure.

NEW HINTS FOR THE WARDROBE

. . . FOR THE . . .

MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST

The best belts are less than two inches wide, made of taffeta, or of linen, and stitched their full length with many rows of stitching. They can be fastened with a very simple harness buckle, which is now considered the smart thing.

But the belt, too, offers a wide latitude.

The elastic belts in all colors are more worn than ever, and they certainly make the waist look very trim. They can be worn very wide with a deep buckle at the front and at the back. Another style of belt shows three strips of colored elastic, all drawn through the same buckle in the front and the same buckle in the back, but separating a little, so as to show the waist beneath.

Another Easter feature is the Easter fichu—and this is a thing which no woman can afford to be without this year, positively! Nor can she afford to have only one of these useful articles. She should have at least six, and she should see that they are made of all things, from dimity to taffeta, and that they should be in all colors. But she must keep them light in tone, for in their delicacy lies their dressiness.

THE EASTER FICHU.

The old-fashioned long fichu with ends painted and coming right down to far below the belt in front, while at the throat the whole is caught with a pin, is a good thing. But there are charming little things in dotted lawn, and in embroidered mull, which are to be draped loosely around the shoulders and caught here and there with little choux of narrow ribbon, usually black.

The woman who is to have no Easter gown at all can get a little cream-colored foulard, cut it in fischu shape, trim it with lace and drape it around her shoulders in shawl fashion, catching it upon the bust in such a manner that its ends fall like stoles downward.

She can trim her gauntlet cuffs with lace of the same pattern, which may be a filet lace, if she so please, and she can drape her hat with a scarf of this same cream foulard, which may show a little blue figure, and she can let the lace hang over the edges.

The prettiest "set" of the season consisted of a round hat of light straw, the first straw hat of the year. It was trimmed with a very heavy ruching of black silk muslin. The "ruching" was a big, ready-made boa exposed for sale in one of the shops. It was tied around the hat in such a way that its ends hung down the back. A similar one was worn around the neck and shoulders.

A novelty for spring which may be classed among the dress fancies is the season's braiding. There is no limit, positively none, to the use of braid, and it is seen upon skirts where it is laid on in graduated widths, and upon waists, where it is used in the same way.

The braids are now embroidered, and this makes a novelty in itself, for the embroidered braid was never seen before used in this way. Street dresses get a very nice finishing touch, and for the house the braid also comes in good, for it is very decorative.

Novelties are promised in the piques, and, indeed, they are fast coming to the fore. A firm of shirt waist makers exposed a window full of pique shirt waists trimmed with lawn and lace, the latter in the form of a deep sailor collar and smart little turn-back cuffs. They also showed a great many waists trimmed with sprigged and dotted lawn, and they showed wonderful combinations of white trimmed with a plaid.

It really begins to look as though one could go to the piece drawer for one's touches of elegance, for the queerest little bits are added here and there; and the wonder of it all is that they look so nice!

Another novel feature is the making of gowns out of linen, just such as is used in tablecloths and napkins. A young woman, looking at the linen which was for sale for this purpose, held up her hands in horror. "It is impossible," said she, "to cut up such handsome squares of linen for a mere gown. A woman might possibly make for herself a summer dress of an old tablecloth and a set of napkins. But when it comes to cutting into such handsome new linen it would be sacrilege."

HOW ENERGETIC WOMEN ARE EARNING A LIVELIHOOD

By KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH.

THE new opportunities opening up to women in all lines of work continue to reveal openings for self-support that might otherwise pass unheeded. Ease of expression has among other things increased the number of women who find agreeable and lucrative livelihoods in the lecture field. If the lecture is illustrated, there is scarcely a feature pertaining to its "booking" and delivery that is not within the province of an intelligent woman. A glance at the circulars sent out by amateur lecturers reveals great originality, and when women speak in public they usually have something to tell. Lecturing seems easy, but if the testimony of those who indulge in it is to be credited it is a trying profession.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the famous astronomer, has in the last 10 years traveled extensively over the country and delivered nearly 1,000 lectures. In speaking of the work, Miss Proctor says:

"Aside from the fatigue of travel, stage fright and a realization of the responsibility of facing an audience and bringing the lecture up to their expectations, I find lecturing a most pleasant profession. The remuneration is excellent. If a woman so inclined has some other work to help pay her expenses while she works her way to public favor, I would say let her try lecturing by all means."

Miss Proctor feels that one of the essentials to success is keeping your engagements, studying constantly to improve, and never apologizing. Vocal or breathing lessons are another requisite, also a certain knack in securing engagements. Some lecturers prefer to do their own "booking," but many more engage the services of an advance agent skilled in this line of work. For drawing room lectures social prestige is of course an opening wedge.

Painting Lantern Slides.

The increased popularity of the illustrated lecture has opened up another line of work in which women have been employed with success—namely, lantern slide painting and camera operating. Some experts earn $4 a day in the first-mentioned line.

Miss Katherine Breed of Chicago, a relative of the stereopticon lecturer John H. Stoddard, uses a process which greatly enhances the artistic value of her slides. She is an accomplished and widely traveled lady, and her slides are considered an added attraction in some of the best illustrated lectures that are seen in this country.

The American Museum of Natural History employs one young woman for the painting of flower screens alone. It takes a slide painter from half an hour to four hours to paint a slide satisfactorily, and some women find steady employment with stereopticon firms. Copies of photographs and engravings are photographed on glass, to which the slide painter applies the transparent pigments. Often so much pains is taken with the best work that women copy direct from original paintings, both in Europe and this country.

Women as Pharmacists.

It is considerably less than half a century since the first woman pharmacist was graduated from the oldest college in America. Now there are 400 women in this country who are entitled to write Ph. G. after their names. While the female sex is represented in almost every walk of professional and business life for some inexplicable reason, women pharmacists do not increase in the same ratio as women physicians, notwithstanding the fact that the average woman possesses qualifications which make her especially suited for pharmaceutical work.

Many manufacturing chemists prefer women pharmacists, and much of the analytical work, such as testing for the identity, strength and purity of drugs, is now done by women. One woman travels in Europe for a wholesale drug house, and this firm considers her one of their best buyers.

Even as a clerk in hospital or drug store, the salary ranges from $40 to $75 a month, while women occupying positions as chief pharmacists in large hospitals are paid as high as $1,200 a year. As yet the demand for dispensing clerks is far in excess of the supply, and the incomes of those women pharmacists having stores of their own are averaged at about $4,000 a year. This would seem to be a good vocation for the women with brains who are casting about in their minds what courses of study to pursue to qualify for self-support.

Women Landscape Gardeners.

The women interested in the National League for Public Beauty claim it will not only benefit cities and humanity at large, but individuals, for it will open a field for women as landscape gardeners. As an instance of woman's success in this field, Mrs. A. E. McCree was recently appointed landscape gardener for Lincoln park, Chicago. The grounds surrounding many of Michigan's public institutions were improved and beautified by this same energetic woman, who transformed the parks of Milwaukee, St. Paul and Detroit from plain strips into stretches of flowering woodlands.

Many of the beautiful private gardens of Chicago are arranged by women landscape gardeners, who not only evince taste but travel extensively and familiarize themselves with different beauty spots in the country. The artistic sense which is so strongly developed in some women finds an outlet in this direction, and if the curse of the world is joyless labor, art, which is the true expession of man's joy, can find an outlet here.

In a more domestic way women have been able to earn a livelihood by a whim which has been adopted by mothers of large families, who employ a seamstress by the year to keep the clothes of the children in repair. The seamstress has regular engagements, going to a house for a week, two weeks, or a month. She makes all the clothes for the baby, besides underclothing, repairing laces and table linen. A refined young woman, who had been thrown unexpectedly on her own resources, told me she made a fair competency in making children's clothes, for here her skill with her needle in fine hemstitching and embroidery came into play. Most of the girls so employed are gentlewomen, and enjoy the same privileges as the families with whom they come in contact. Interest in their work often leads to such a bond of sympathy that the relation between employer and employe which savors of a commercial aspect only is forgotten.

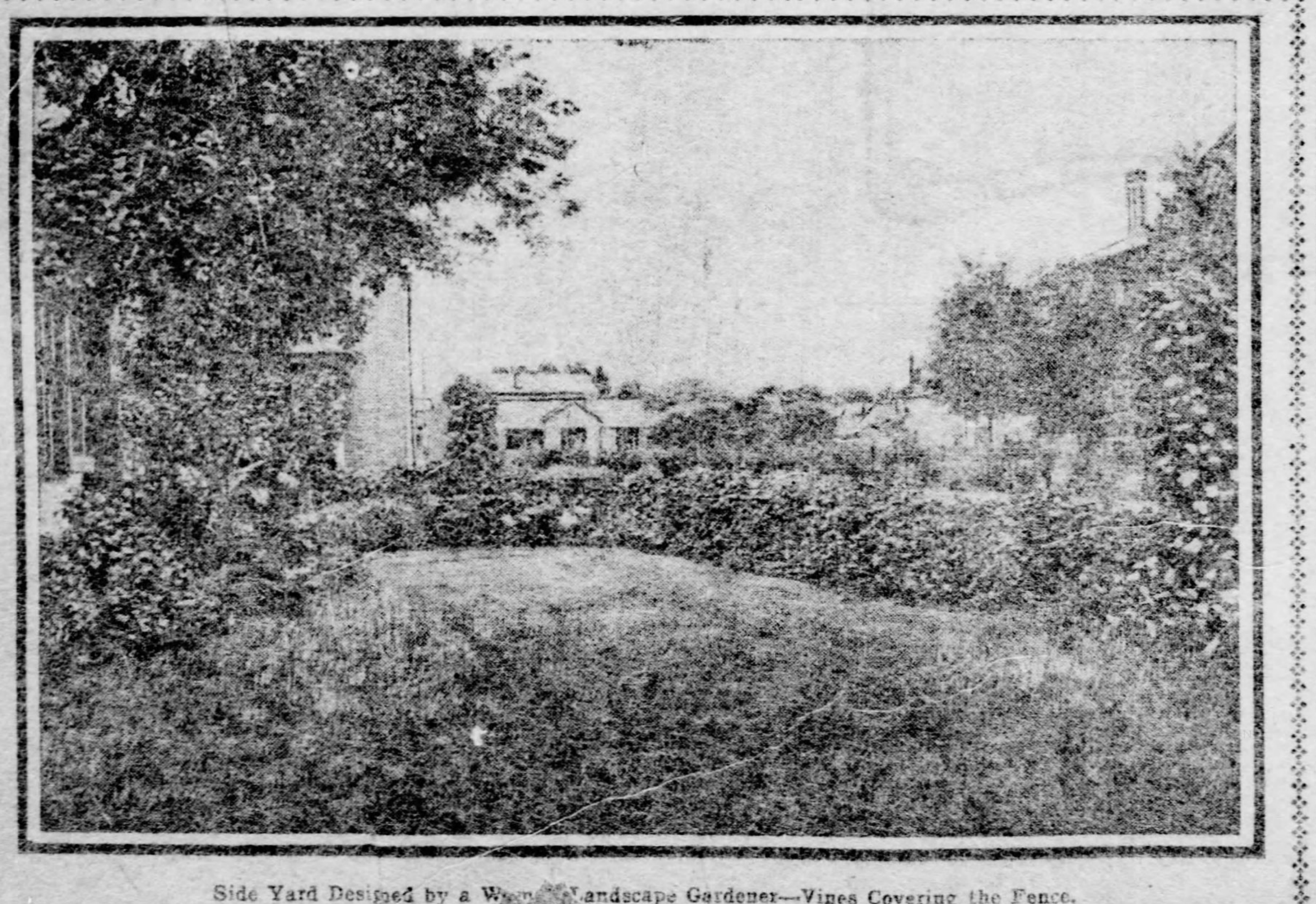
Money in Ore Heaps.

Science also contributes her share of work towards the feminine industries. Ten years ago two Colorado women who needed money and had no special gift which could be put to profitable use, founded a new industry. They went to the ore heaps in the smelter yards and picked out lumps and chunks of various pretty metals, broke these into fragments the size of a walnut, arranged the pieces in a neat paper box, labeled with their vulger, technical and scientific names, and placed them for sale in stores and hotels. Within a few days all were sold and at every place orders for more of the same sort and also for larger and more comprehensive cabinets were received. The cost of getting up a cabinet was about 10 cents, but they met with a ready sale at 50 cents. The next step was to put them up in neat wooded cabinets, while a higher grade sold at a dollar. Large supplies were gradually consumed, until the founders worked up a lucrative business.

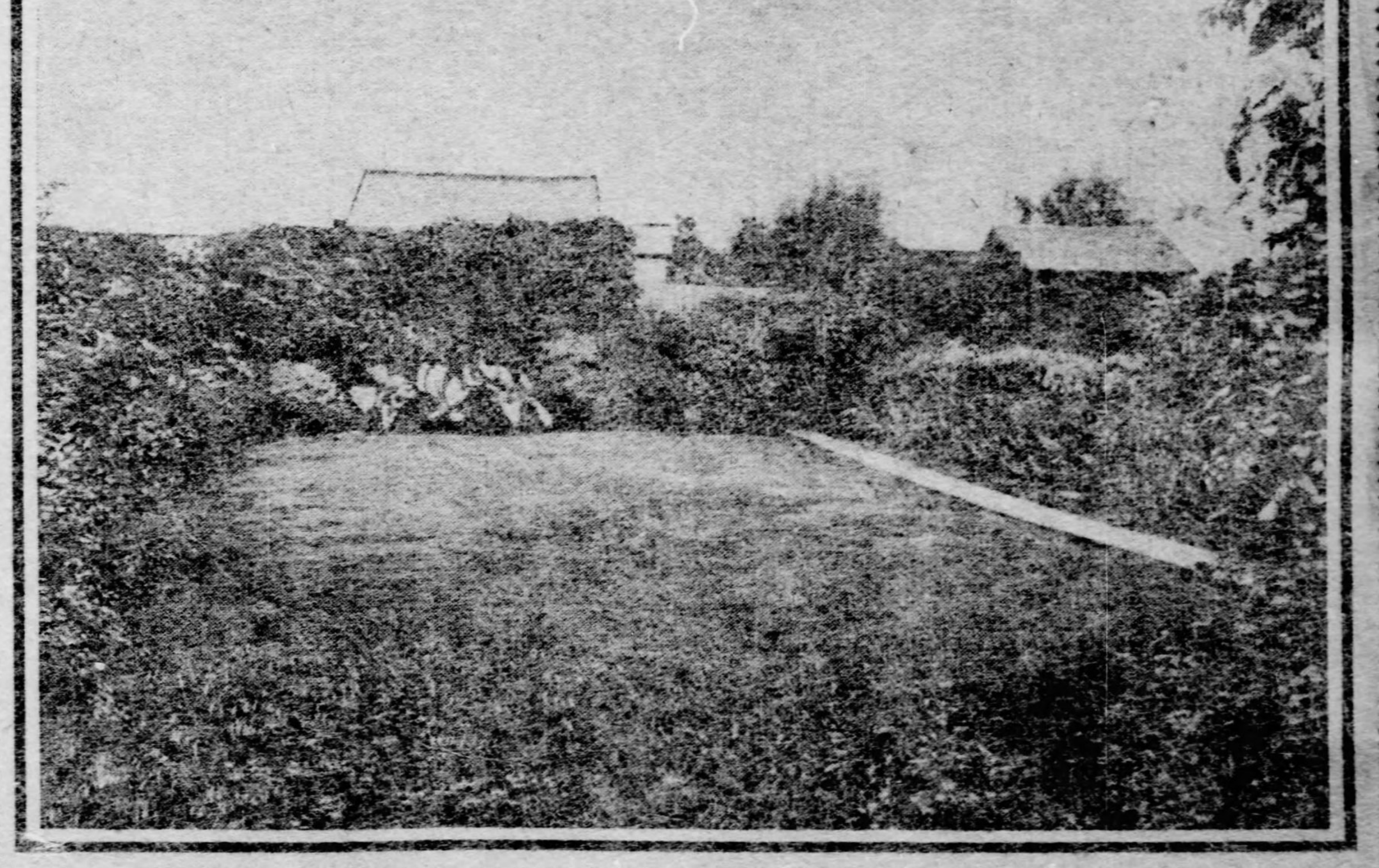
Among other professions open to woman is that of floral decorator. A few energetic and artistic women have already entered into it, and so great has been their success that others will undoubtedly follow. The stock in trade of the feminine decorator is first an eye for artistic effect, next a talent for combining colors, and lastly a determination to have her own way and yet please her patrons. The idea originated with two girls who were suddenly thrown on their own resources and were wondering how to keep the wolf from their door, when the profuse and inartistic decorations at a fashionable wedding gave them a hint. The first order was for a dinner, which was executed with such originality that orders from the hostess' friends soon followed.

In reality this is hard work, for if a woman does the decorating herself she must spend hours perched on precarious ladders and reaching almost impossible heights. Often the artistic effect is spoiled by the persistency of the hostess, who will place some inartistic floral creation, sent by a friend, in the midst of beautiful floral surroundings, but when interested women seem to like the profession, which furnishes a good income and is followed by many artistic women striving to gain a likelihood.

These are a few of the ways in which some energetic women are striving to earn livelihoods and cultivate the practical as well as ideal side of life. They are suggestive of the great work every woman or group of women can accomplish in a community for self-support and the assistance of their sex.



Side Yard Designed by a Wo[illegible] Landscape Gardener—Vines Covering the Fence.

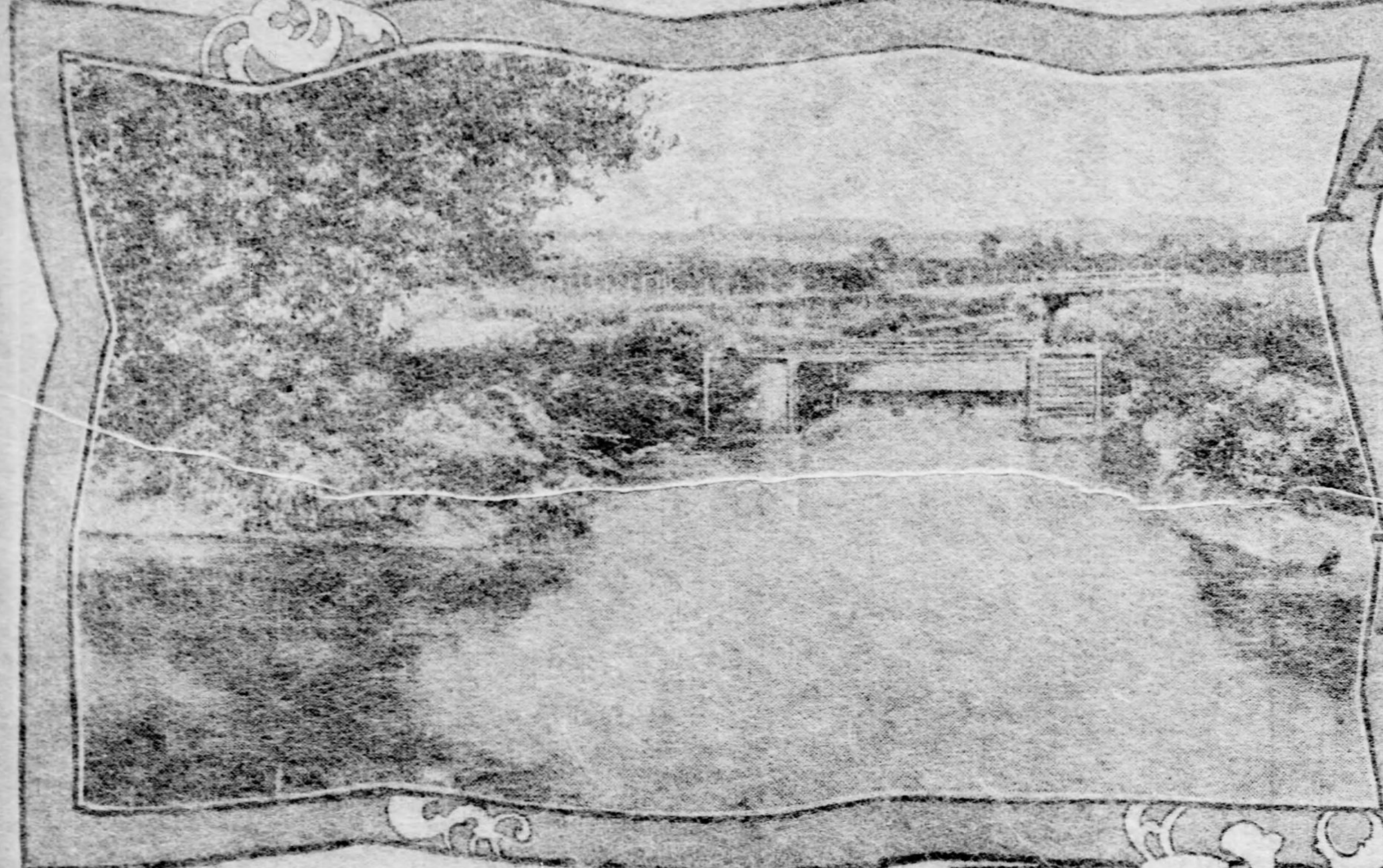


Back Yard Laid Out by Woman Landscape Gardener—Showing True Principle of Outdoor Art, Open Center and Massed Shrubbery.

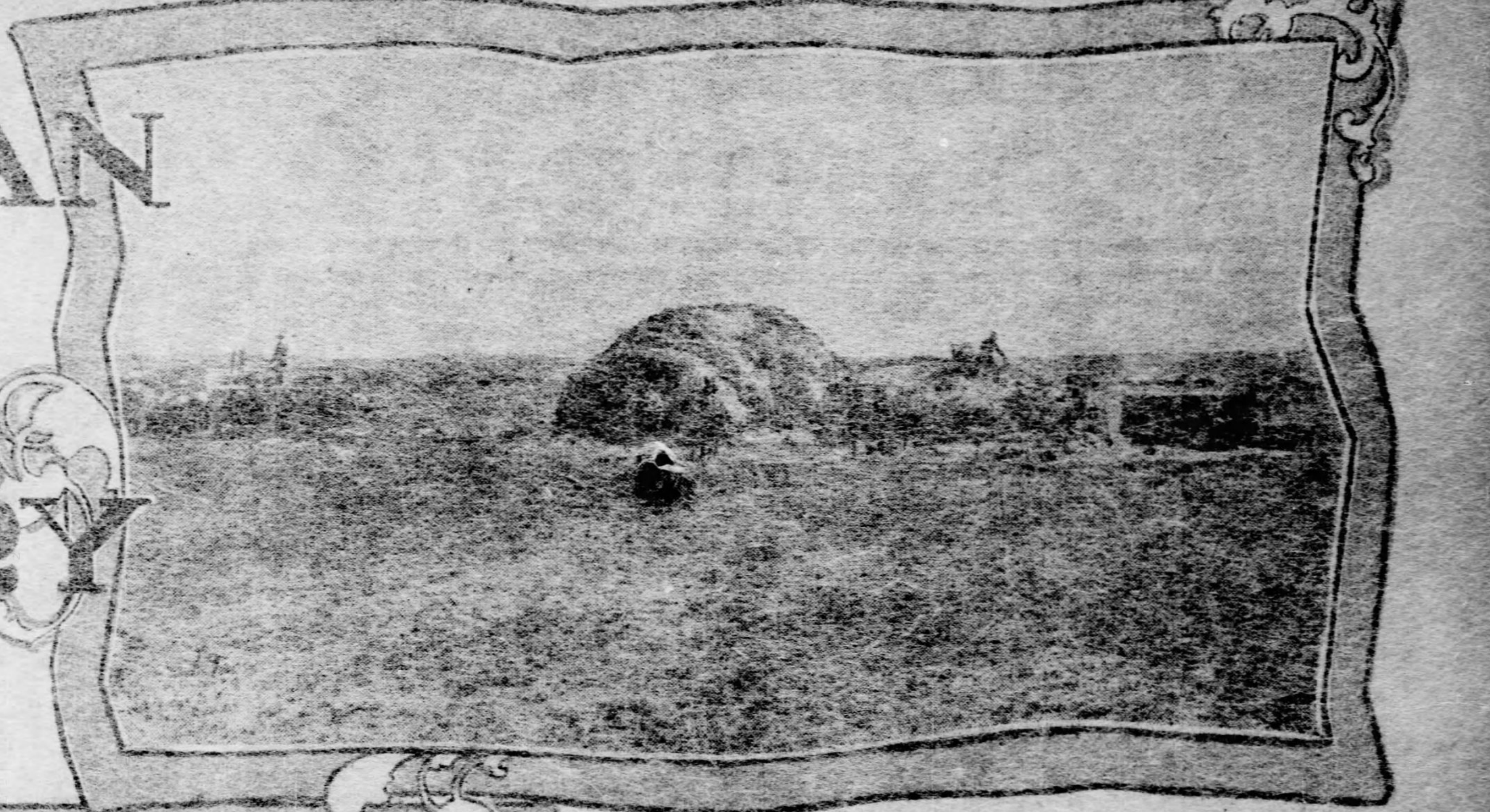
The Disused Nightcap.

For external application the nightcap is now rarely seen. It is first mentioned, says Health, during the time of the Tudors. In the inventory of Henry VIII.'s wardrobe we come across the following item. "A night cappe of black velvett embroidered." No wonder, with such gearing, that, as Shakespeare suggests, "Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown." Poor old Bishop Latimer was not content with one nightcap. Fox, in his "Book of Martyrs," describes him as follows: "He held his hat in his hand, having a handkerchief on his head, and upon it a nightcap or two, and a great cap such as townsmen use, with broad flaps to button under the chin." They evidently believed in keeping their heads warm in those days.

THE AMERICAN BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY



SCENE ON A SUGAR BEET FARM



ONE OF THE BI-PRODUCTS. A STACK OF ALFAFA HAY FOR STOCK FEED

THE beet has become more mixed up in politics than probably any other vegetable, simply on account of its sweetness. During the last year or so congress has done more wrangling upon the beet sugar question than any other, owing, of course, to the promise of the United States to give the Cubans a chance to sell their sugar in this country. While the cane sugar makers of the south have opposed it, the beet sugar men have been by far the most active, and with good reason, for the industry has obtained a foothold in the west which is really amazing when one considers that it is about the youngest "infant" of this kind which America has.

Irrigation has done wonders for beet cultivation, for immense tracts of desert land, which have been watered by canals, are planted with beet seed. After the crop has been gathered the same fields are turned into big pastures for live stock or seeded with alfalfa and perhaps four or five harvests of this hay gathered before the planting time for beets again comes around. In Nebraska, Colorado and other states, one can see fields in growing time which extend far beyond the range of vision. In extent they remind the visitor of the big wheat and corn fields of Kansas and Iowa. This part of the country has its beet kings, just as it has its corn kings, and some of them have already become millionaires. Millions of acres of land, according to agricultural experts, are available in the beet sugar belt, and as every factory will take the entire product which will be raised from 4,000 to 5,000 acres, the opportunity of the farmer to add to his cash crops can be realized, for the beet sugar manufacturer pays outright for every load of the vegetables which is brought to the doors of his plant.

Possibilities Unlimited.

There is no doubt that the culture of the sugar beet can be widely extended and that there is a large profit in it, although it has remarkably expanded since 1889, when practically the first beet sugar was made in the United States. From the 1,000 tons manufactured in that year the industry increased until the record for the season of 1900-1901 was 73,000 tons, and for the season of 1901-1902, 185,000 tons, the output more than doubling in a single year. Statistics which have thus far been compiled, indicate that fully 250,000 tons will be the product this year. This is but 60,000 tons less than the average yield of the southern sugar cane, and indicates what a competitor the latter has in its new rival. Another fact, however, which shows the opportunity for the beet sugar producers, lies in the enormous consumption of the sugar in this country. In recent years we have imported over 2,000,000 tons from the West Indies, Sandwich islands and other sources of production. It is claimed that with economical farming and the constant improvement in the process of manufacture, beet sugar can be made in the United States as cheaply as anywhere in the world, and as the area which can be planted in beets is almost limitless, there is no reason why the industry should not expand more rapidly than it has in the past, provided it is not checked by adverse legislation.

Beginning of the Industry.

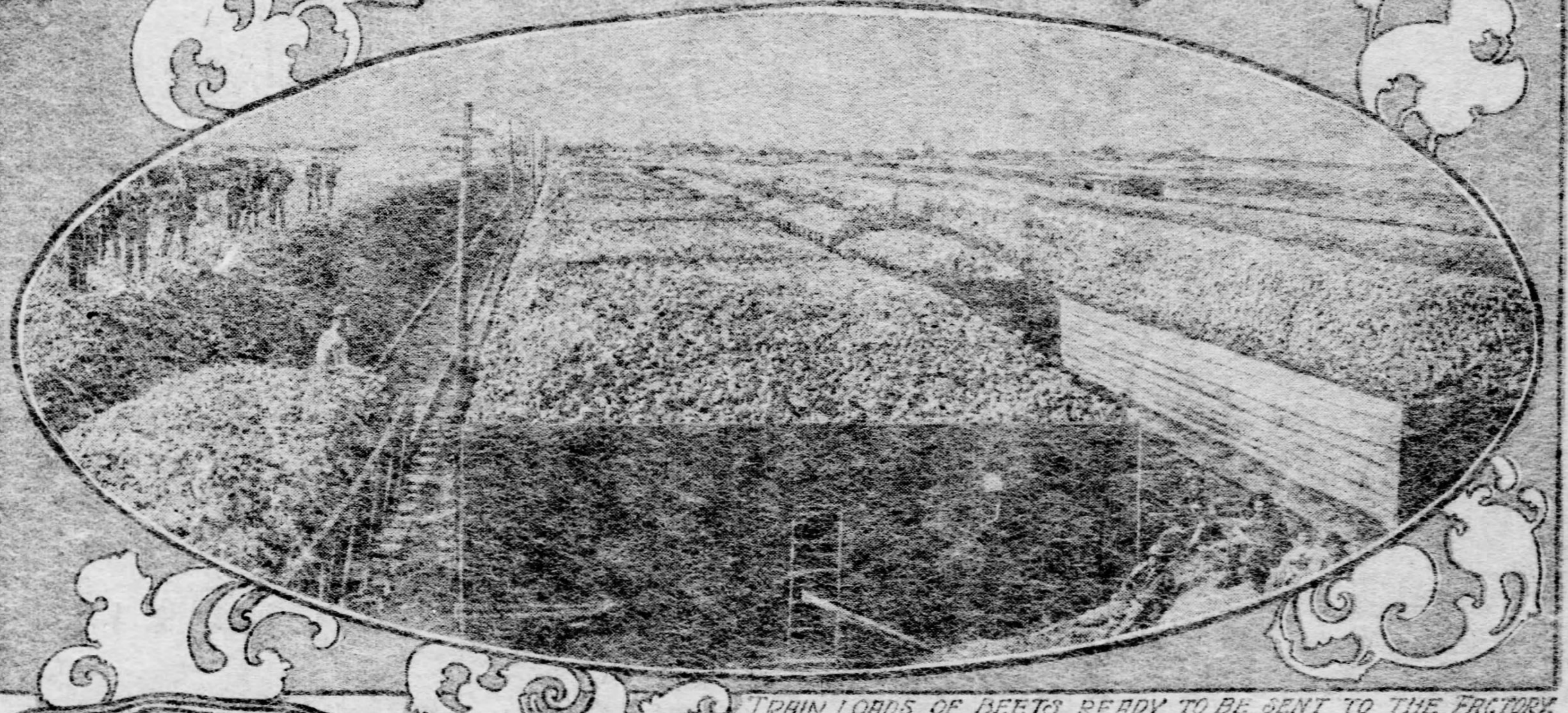
The beginning of our beets, it may be said, is "made in Germany," for we have not developed the beet seed industry so that the farmer can raise the vegetables to any extent from home grown seed. It costs about $3 an acre for seeding, while the expense of cultivating, harvesting, etc., brings the total cost of an acre of beets up to about $30, in the principal growing districts. The yield ranges as high as 20 tons to an acre where the land is irrigated, but the average is far below this, and ranges between nine and 10 tons. The farmer is paid according to the proportion of saccharine matter which the chemist finds in the samples he furnishes of his crop. The price as a rule is about $4 a ton for the beets, which will yield about 12 per cent of sugar. It may be said that the average price for the entire crop last year was less than $5 a ton, and experts claim that better methods of culture will greatly increase the value of the product, as this is a very low average. However, the grower generally clears from $20 to $30 an acre profit, which is frequently more than he will receive from a "bumper" crop of wheat or corn. Consequently he is encouraged to branch out in beet growing, provided there is a factory in the vicinity where he can turn the vegetable into cash.

As yet the manufacture of beet sugar has not really kept pace with the growth of beets, for only about 50 plants are yet in operation in the United States, Michigan being the principal center with 17, California having eight, and Utah and Colorado each six. The cost of erecting a modern factory which will utilize the harvest of from 4,000 to 5,000 acres, ranges from $600,000 to $1,000,000, including machinery. The manufacturer, however, is well repaid for the outlay, as, after deducting payment for the raw material and the cost of manufacture, he realizes a profit of from $3 to $5 a ton of beets, and of course, the richer the vegetable in sugar, the more profitable it is to the manufacturer, in spite of the increased price which he must pay for the material. In addition there are several sources of profit from what might be called the bye-product, one of which is the sale of the beet pulp for fodder for live stock. Large quantities of this are taken by the western stockmen, and the money from it considerably swells the surplus of the manufacturer.

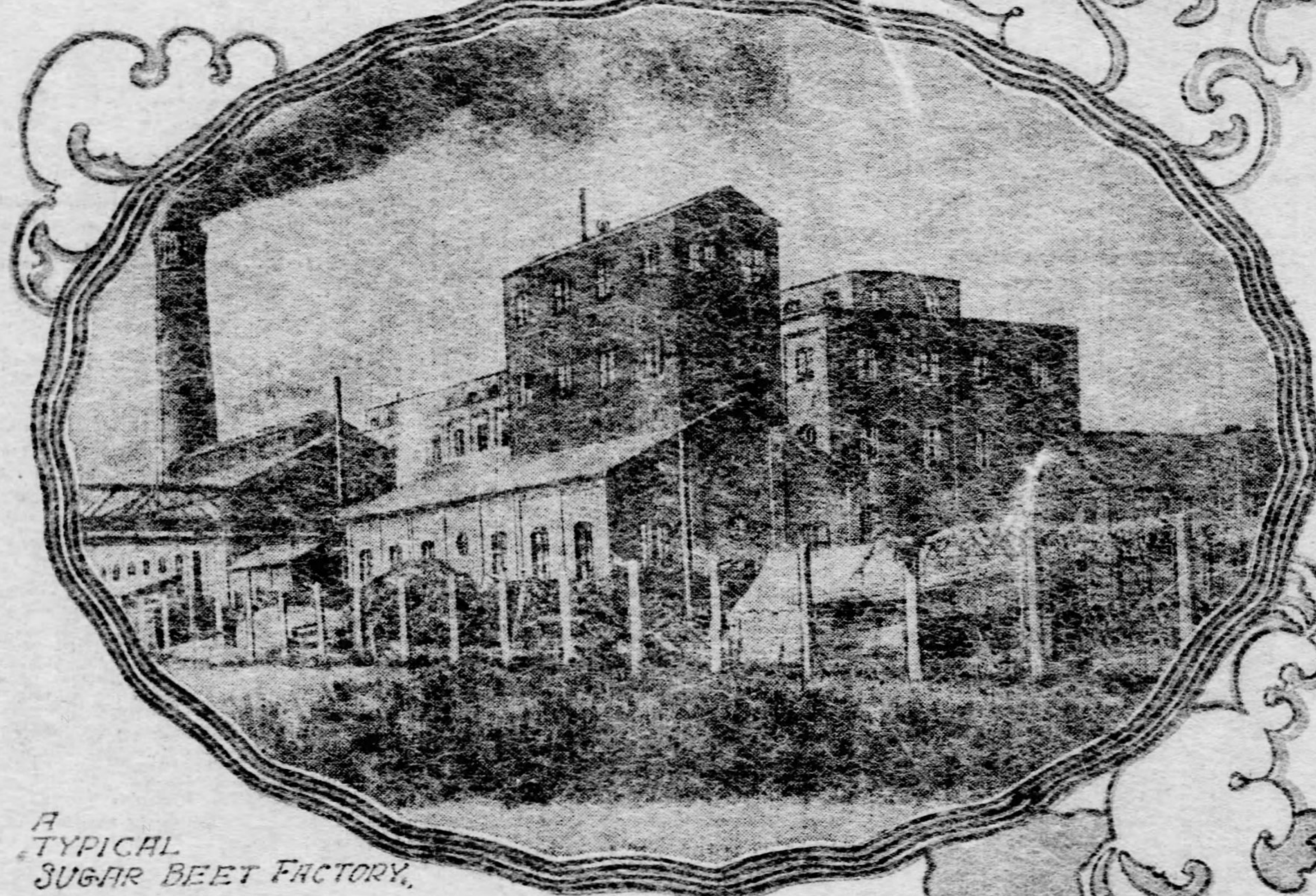
Millions Already Invested.

These statistics indicate what a grip the new industry already has upon the country at large and what an important part it will play in the political situation, for it represents a large number of voters, who, as already stated, are not only located in the west, but as far east as New York state also. In the construction of factories, the promoters have had little difficulty in securing ample funds to carry out their enterprises, as financiers have realized the prospects for money making and have willingly aided them. Although it is estimated that the industries thus far established in this country represent a capital of $25,000,000, they are a mere handful when compared with Germany, which has about 400 plants in operation, although its territory devoted to beet growing is small, compared with what is available in this country. Already we have planted 175,000 acres of this vegetable, and if new factories are erected to take care of the supply, it is very likely that a few years will see double the acreage devoted to the vegetable.

Some of the Colorado farms yield as high as 20 tons of beets containing 12 to 15 per cent of sugar at harvest time, and their owners are securing over $100 an acre for the crop, two-thirds of which is clear profit. The beet experts who are familiar with its culture in other countries believe that equal success can be attained in Michigan and western New York, as well as in California and Utah, as the growers become experienced and are thus educated in the various processes required.



TRAIN LOADS OF BEETS READY TO BE SENT TO THE FACTORY. -ONE OF THESE PILES IS A QUARTER OF A MILE LONG AND TEN FEET HIGH:



A TYPICAL SUGAR BEET FACTORY.

DIGGING A RESERVOIR TO IRRIGATE A SUGAR BEET TRACT

The Church Organist

A Series of Nine Articles on "Music and Musical Training."

By ANNIE W. PATTERSON,
Mus. Doc., B. A.

NO. 3.

THE position of the church organist is an important one from many points of view. It gives an accomplished musican a certain standing and authority in the profession in his or her neighborhood. It offers facility for the obtaining of pupils, as members of the congregation generally prefer to employ their own organist as an instructor, if he be a favorite and competent, rather than an outsider. It leads to much miscellaneous musical activity beyond the exercise of duties entailed; for all church concerts, choral and other societies, as well as public and private musical entertainments in the parish, are committed to the hands of the organist, who if he be able and courteous, can generally manage to find himself continuously and profitably occupied with his environments. Thus, a good organistship represents, more or less, a definite living, and, as such, it is much sought after by the professional musician. The pity is that, in the usual method of allotting such posts, the choice is influenced rather by interest than ability, and salaries are seldom adequate to the efficiency and experience required.

Training of Organist.

Let us first deal with the preliminary training of the full equipped organist. This necessitates, before all things, a thorough and intimate knowledge of the king of instruments. The applicant for a church post should be more than a good performer at the piano—he should know how to play the organ. By this we mean he should have skill as an executant both in pedal and manual work, taste in contrast and balancing of stops—in "registering" as it is called—and practical acquaintance with classical organ music. One would imagine that familiarity with these matters would be a first essential for the candidate who seeks an organistship. As a matter of fact very often the aspiring "organist" has only studied the American organ or the harmonium—very different instruments from the pipe organ—and has acquired technique and execution on the pianoforte keyboard—a lamentable state of affairs which account for so much inexpert organ playing at divine service, including the gingerly "tipping" of pedals—usually the wrong ones—and the unmistakable "pianist's touch" in place of the true organ legato, so needful to the correct interpretation of the grand organ works of J. S. Bach, Mendelssohn, and other great organ composers.

Again, the church organist should be able to train a choir, as well as be an adept in the choice and rendition of church music. How often these qualifications are wholly lacking in the musicians who preside in our organ lofts! The professional choir of men and boys, save in Nonconformist churches, is the rule in city—especially London—churches. In the country, and in provincial towns mainly, the "mixed" choir—which admits amateurs and lady singers—is more usual. In either case there needs to be a choir trainer of ability at the helm if really good work is to be done.

What He Must Know and Be.

The qualifications of the ideal choir conductor are numerous, and are seldom united in the one person. There must be thorough knowledge of how church music is to be properly and reverently performed there should also be the tact and adequate powers of speech and persuasion to convey this knowledge clearly and in an agreeable manner to others. A choirmaster's position is often a difficult one to fill. He is frequently a junior to many of the choir members, and, more often than not, their inferior—as the world rates it—in social status. Any authority he can exercise depends upon his own discretion and judgment in swaying other minds to perform his wishes. In order to do this some conductors assume a gruff or else a stolid indifference of manner—neither of which modes—though they are sometimes the result of reserve or nervousness—are to be commended. Nor is a too yielding, or ultra-benign a disposition to be cultivated in the training of a mixed body of adults. Firmness, tempered with intelligence and courtesy, is an attitude of temperament which the church organist should aim at, if he wishes to impress his choir and maintain his own dignity as leader. Only those of rare mental qualification—men and women capable of discerning the spirits of their fellow creatures, and making allowances for the frailties that flesh is heir to—can safely steer though the breakers of self-conceit, obstinacy, and petty jealousies which so often disturb the high seas upon which navigate the vocal crafts of the church choir.

It would appear, from these considerations, that the first points to be assured of by an elective committee in a candidate would be that he or she was accomplished both as a performer on the organ and as a teacher of the choir. Strange to say these matters seem but of secondary importance with church vestries—in whose vote the election of organists often lies—if we draw any inference from the fact that it is he who has most personal friends on the board of election, or who has been most successful in canvassing the interest of the voters, who secures the coveted post, rather than one who prefers to stand upon one's own merit, previous attainments and experiences. Nor does the practice of making prospective candidates give a trial performance of conducting a choir practice and playing in church remedy matters. In the first place it is rather a degradation to a fully qualified musician, who has already indisputably "won his spurs" to take his "chance" with a miscellaneous band of more or less inexpert performers; secondly church vestries, with very few exceptions, are quite incapable of sitting in judgment upon matters which require the skill of the expert organist and capable choirmaster; for the showiest performer or most collected choir trainer—under such naturally trying and somewhat undignified circumstances—is seldom the most suitable or worthiest applicant for the post. Owing to these and other circumstances, and particularly to the fact that the best musicians shrink from either soliciting patronage or appealing to an unprofessional verdict, many organistships are but indifferently and poorly filled.

Nature of Church Organ Music.

A vast amount of ignorance, indeed, exists as to the nature of organ and organ music. It is not unusual, even in these tolerant times, to find enlightened clergymen who are continually at variance with their organists, not only upon the nature of hymn tunes, chants and anthems chosen, but also with regard to the kind of voluntaries played during divine service. There is much, doubtless, to be said on both sides. Frivolity or irreverence in the music, as in any thing else which appertains to the worship of God, is to be strenuously combatted and avoided. Even if the church organist looks no higher upon his duties than as a means of livelihood, he owes it to those for whose benefit his services are given, not wantonly to offend their sense of propriety or fitness. Hence, while good music in the abstract is always sacred, the playing of operatic excerpts in church, or of florid and jubilant voluntaries on solemn occasions, should be avoided. There is plenty of wholesome and beautiful organ music to draw upon without going away from the domain proper of this essentially dignified instrument; and, moreover, the great oratorios furnish an almost inexhaustible fund of treasures from which the skilled organist, if he be an adept at facile and extempore "arrangement" to suit the genius of his instrument, can always draw suitable selections for all kinds of occasions. The "Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah" and "The Redemption"—to name four alone of the great oratorio masterpieces—are storehouses of beautiful and devotional melodic and harmonic gems.

Probably from a fast-rooted, but quite unwarranted prejudice, the organ student commences his studies with the idea that the instrument that he is about to learn is one of abnormal difficulty, and that it requires special physical powers. These are theories which "those who know" can afford to smile at. No mechanical skill is acquired without the expenditure of study and earnest practice; the telegraphist must learn the code—even the typist requires a certain experience and facility before speed in manipulation can be obtained. But, given an active, and, preferable, a lithe frame, agile fingers, and a small nimble, rather than heavy or large, hand, the organ keyboards do not present and unwonted difficulty. Indeed the "touch" of some modern organs, even with the swell coupler drawn (a mechanism which practically places the main port of the instrument under control), requires but a gentle, if even pressure, and is often much less laborious than the wrist and finger exercise necessitated by the pianoforte keyboard. The best organists learn to lean slightly on the keys and seldom lift the hands at all, save in stop changing. The placid and imperceptible gliding from one manual to another is also a sign of a good performer, as is the judicious and not too frequent use of the "swell pedal"—a mechanism for the increase and decrease of tone on what is known as the "swell" manual.

Pedaling, again, to the uninitiated appears to offer an insuperable barrier, especially to the aspiring lady organist! Here, again, difficulty vanishes when we come to examine facts. For people really unfamiliar with the latter, we might state that the organ "pedals" consist of a keyboard of usually two octaves in compass which is played by the feet of the performer in much the same way as a blind person would feel for and play a melody on the manual board. With a little practice, scale and even florid passages can be executed on the pedals with ease; all that is required is that the feet should acquire the power of alternately pressing—firmly if easily—the series of levers ranged on the ground well within reach even of those of small stature. The exertion entailed is less than that demanded by bicycling—much less than the weight and impetus required by walking or dancing; as in the latter cases no seat forms a fulcrum of rest for the trunk of the body. The changing of stops, and the passing from one keyboard to another—as also the combining and contrasting of keyboard effects—are matters which come with care and practice, and seldom, after the first few months of initial drill are past, harass the earnest or enthusiastic student. Our space does not permit us to go into further detail on this topic; indeed to do so would be to verge rather much upon technicalities which, as these articles are written for the general reader, it is the purpose of the writer to avoid. But enough has been said to reclaim the reputation of the organ from being, in any way, an impossible instrument for the fairly robust of either sex. On the contrary, organ playing is at once a most healthful and delightful exercise, and, if taken in moderation, can never oppress or injure even the most fragile frame.

The remuneration of the organist, as the better understanding of his instrument and duties, also needs the attention of those in power. As a rule, the church organist is very poorly and indifferently paid. Many a school mistress toils in a village church, year in and year out on Sundays and holy days, at week-day services and prayer meetings, weddings and christenings, for the modest sum of $75 to $100 a year; $150 and $200 per annum is considered a fair salary; while hundreds of gifted candidates are yearly disappointed in their application for posts of $250 a year and upward. Positions of $800 a year are much coveted. If we except a few plums in the profession, the cathedral organist is not paid as he deserves to be, considering that, more or less, his whole time is taken up with the duties entailed. Doubtless the connection implies increase of pupils, and hence such positions mean more than the stated income attached. But in this, as in other matters, we look, in the twentieth century, for the more liberal treatment of the organist.

MAJOR

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When I was a small boy, in the spring of 1851, a man, who kept a grocery store in our neighborhood, had a Newfoundland pup about three months old that had taken the distemper.

This man, calling me into his store one day, handed me a dime and said, "Carry that pup to the canal or river and drown him; he is in my road here." The pup lay on the floor and every one coming in would tramp over him and start him howling.

I picked the pup up, then asked, "Can't I take him home and keep him, sir?"

"No; he has the distemper; you could not cure him; go and drown him."

I carried him down to an old doctor who kept a drug store, and asked him to look at the pup, telling him how I had got him and that I wanted to cure him.

"You can cure him," he told me, "if you choose to take the trouble to do it. I would not drown him. He is a full Newfoundland. Raise him and in a year you can get $10 for him."

The doctor gave me a box of salve and a big piece of brown castile soap and a package of sulphur, telling me that he would not charge me for these; he wanted to see the pup saved.

He told me to wash the pup's face in warm water and use plenty of this soap in it, then rub the salve in with my fingers, warning me not to touch my eyes with my hands when washing around the pup. Then he filled a small vial of some red colored stuff that stood on his shelf, I never knew what it was, and handing it to me said, "Give the pup half a pint of warm milk with a few drops of this and as much sulphur as will lie on a dime in it. He won't want to drink it, but make him. Don't let him have anything else, and he will."

I carried out the doctor's orders faithfully for 10 days, and by that time the pup was nearly well, and I took him to the doctor again.

"He is all right, now," the doctor told me, "he will make you a fine dog. Keep him. Don't let that man you got him from have him again. A man who would drown a pup of that kind should not have one."

That man, when he saw that I had cured the pup, wanted him badly and offered me $1, and on my refusing it, raised it to $2.

"No, sir," I told him, "I want to raise him myself."

I called him Major, and always fed him myself. He began to grow now, and when 2 years old was one of the largest Newfoundlands that I have ever seen, and was a jet black. He did not have a white hair on him.

After he had got to be a few months old I kept him tied in the day time when I was not at home, but let him run at night. One Sunday morning, when he was only 6 months old, he came walking in to where I sat at my breakfast and dropped something on the floor beside my chair, then stood looking up at me. It was a new eight-blade pearl handle Congress knife, such as sold for $2 then; and this one had not a scratch on it. Some one had bought it the night before, then had lost it, and the pup no doubt knew exactly where it was. He saw me using my knife every day; so he had brought his find to me. I took Major and his knife up to the hardware store, where I usually got my powder and shot, just as soon as I had time the following Monday and the dealer here gave me $1 50 in trade for the knife; then put it right into his showcase; it may have come out of that case last Saturday night. I invested half of this trade in the finest collar that was there, then gave it to Major, and took powder and shot for my half.

I was a newsboy at this time. The newsboy then was quite a different character from what he is now. I sold the first papers that were ever sold by a boy on the streets of Allegheny City. The editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Mr. Reese C. Fleson, had been on to New York the last spring and seeing the newsboys there, he came home and set three of us at it here. I had my own town to myself, the other two boys taking Pittsburgh between them. One of those boys, before he died, owned one of the largest papers in Pittsburgh himself, the Evening Leader.

I sold the morning papers and the eastern weeklies, and earned more than our laborers did; they got 80 cents a day then, while a carpenter got $1 25, and had to work 11 or 12 hours to get it; I worked only about six hours.

Each day, about noon, I would come home, then turn Major loose and from then until bedtime wherever I went Major did also. We put in most of our time in hunting. Major was not a hunting dog, but he was not gun shy. I would often kneel down and fire, resting my gun on his back; he would not move. I made wooden skewers for the butchers, and had a dozen of these butchers as my customers. When I was up at the market house selling my skewers Major would go along also; he was one of the few dogs that could go in there without having a steel or cleaver sent at him. Major would not touch their meat; a butcher would offer him a piece, but I would have to tell him to take it before he would touch it.

When Major was about 13 months old he and I were up in the market house one day, and one of my patrons wanted to buy him for a playmate for his children. "He is the dog you want," I told him. "He will let a baby crawl all over him and never even growl at it. I will sell him to you; there are but few other men though that could buy him. I know he will have a good home with you; he will cost you $20, though."

That was a big price for a dog, he thought. It was; $20 bought a good cow then.

"Well," I told him, "I would as soon keep the dog. I am not anxious to sell him."

He counted me out the $20, and I tied Major behind his stall; then going home handed my mother the money, and was given a raking down for selling Major.

"We have no use for $20 dogs," I told her. "A year's flour will suit us better, that $20 will buy it."

This man had a fine place just beyond the city limits. He had one pet, a black bear, that he had raised from a cub and kept chained at the slaughter house. I often paid the bear a visit, taking a stick of candy for him to hunt all through my pockets for, and he and Major were friends already. After the butcher had got Major I would often find them side by side fast asleep. The bear was 2 years old now, and a stranger would not have any business within his reach; but I had known him since he was a cub and still could handle him as I would a dog.

I started to raise another dog right off now, a mongrel that I got the day his eyes were open. His mother belonged to the bull family, his father may have been a registered dog, but I doubt it. I called this one Brandy, and used him to kill snakes. He could find and kill them as fast as I could count them. He finally got to be so bad tempered that no one but me could do anything with him. He stood in deadly fear of me, though; he was the only dog I ever owned that I had to whip; I gave him a whipping once a week. Finally he changed from snakes to sheep, and some farmer shot him.

After I had sold Major I paid him regular visits, stopping to see him at least once every two weeks. He would climb all over me in his yard, but never offered to follow me. His owner said that he would not take $50 for him now. A stranger could not enter his grounds after night; the dog paid no attention to them in the daytime.

While the war was going on I did not see Major for four years, but in January, 1863, I came home and about the first thing I did was to hunt up Major. The man I had sold him to had been dead for several years, but his sons carried on the business here. The lady told me that Major was still here. "He is nearly blind now," she said, "and the boys wanted to kill him, but he will die here of old age if I don't die before him."

She was feeding him now as if he were a child.

He lay out in the sun fast asleep, and going to him I stooped down and called, "Major!" He raised up his head; then, after he had smelled me, began to lick my face and hands. He had not forgotten me.

He lived for two years after this, then died of extreme old age, and his mistress had him buried in the orchard.

I was not in that country again for 20 years, and when I next went back this family still lived here; but the place that had been a mile out in the country was now in the city, closely built up. The house had the orchard yet, though; and going to it I had no trouble in finding Major's grave. The daughter, who had been the baby when Major first came here, had flowers growing all over his grave.

CABIA BLANCO.

Erie, Pa.

HINTS

HOW TO MAKE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SOUPS.

By K. LA FARGE NORTON.

Barley Soup.—Use half the amount of seasoning given above, two quarts of water and an extra pint, and two heaping teaspoons of beef extract. In a separate pan, cook one cup of barley slowly until soft, drain, and add to the soup just before serving.

Sago Soup.—To two quarts of beef stock, add one cup of cooked sago. Serve at once.

Spaghetti Soup.—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked spaghetti, cut into two-inch pieces.

Rice Soup.—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked rice; a dash of curry powder is an improvement.

Kidney Bean Soup.—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked kidney beans, or black beans. Left-overs can be used.

Pea Soup.—To two quarts beef stock add one cup cold cooked peas, either fresh or canned.

Carrot Soup.—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of minced cooked carrots.

Beef-Tomato Soup.—Rub tomatoes, either fresh or canned, through a sieve that will keep back the seeds. There should be a large cup of the pulp. Add the tomato pulp to two quarts of beef stock.

Corn Soup.—Add one cup of sweet corn, either fresh or canned, to two quarts of beef stock.

Macaroni Soup.—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup cold cooked macaroni, cut fin.

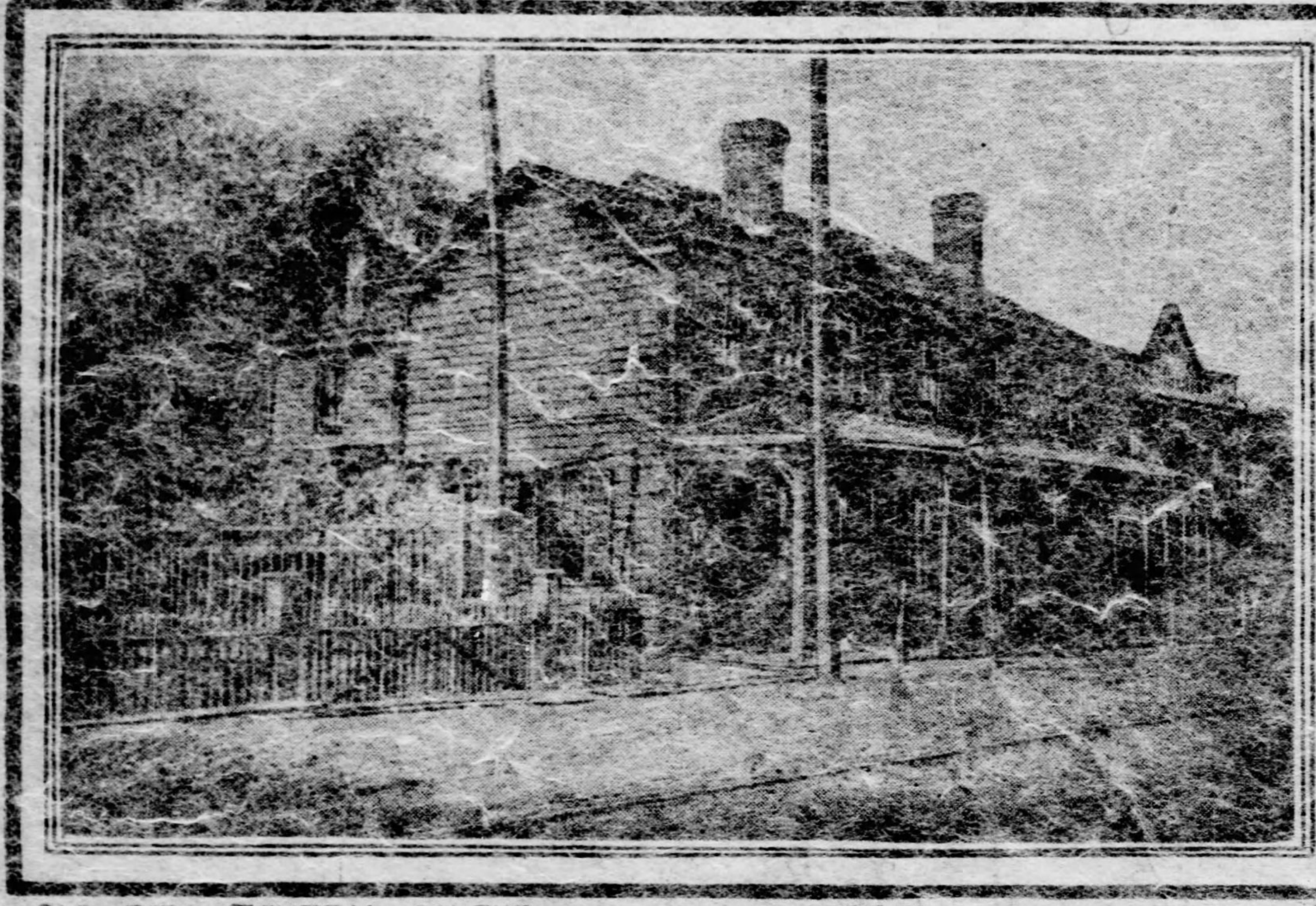
Rice-Tomato Soup.—One-half cup cold boiled rice and one-half cup tomato pulp, added to two quarts of beef stock.

Beef-Celery Soup.—One cup celery, cut fine, cooked slowly until tender in two quarts of beef stock.

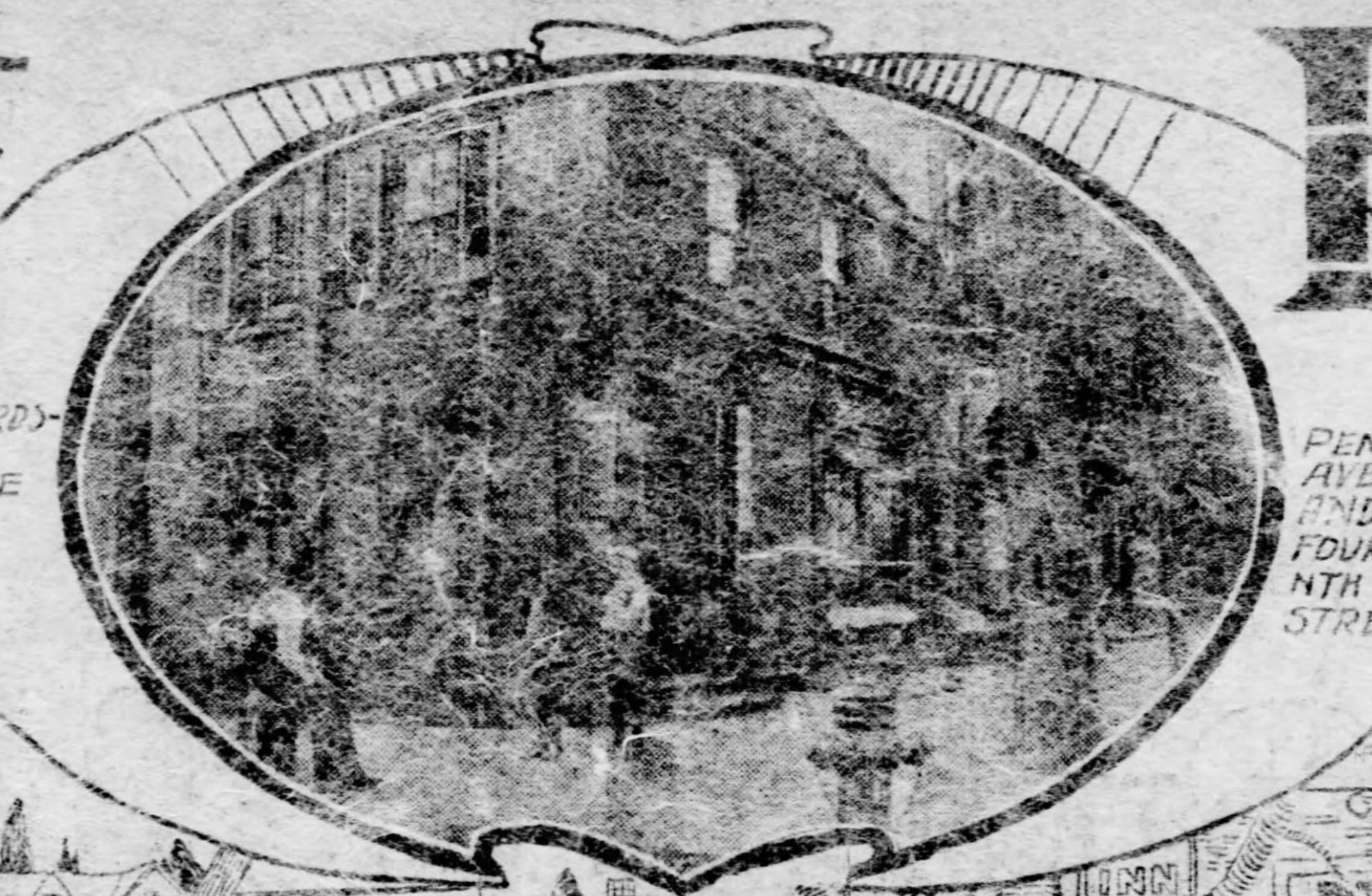
Vermicelli Soup.—One cup vermicelli, cooked slowly until tender in two quarts of beef stock.

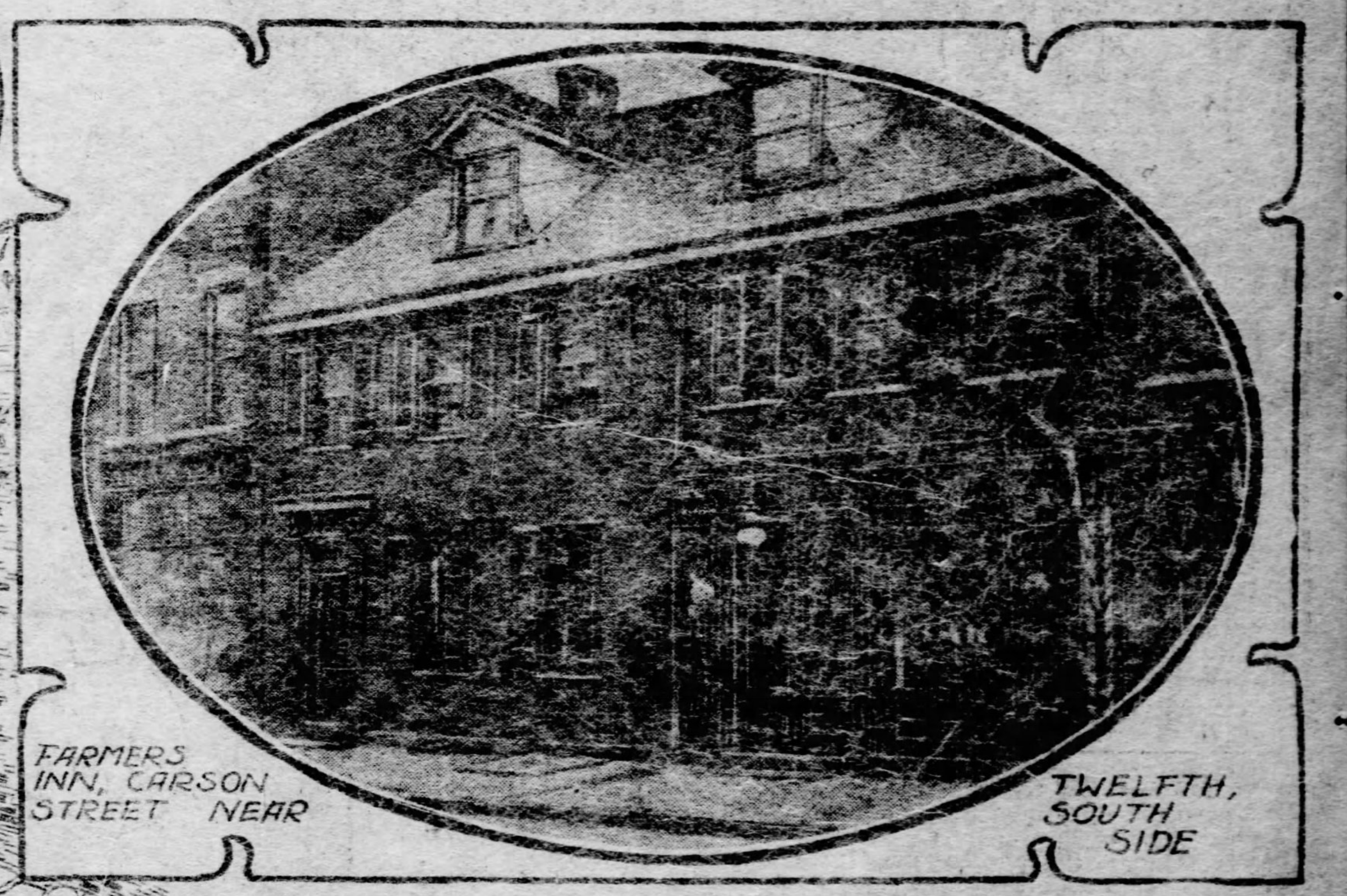
Beef-Tapioca Soup.—One cup cold cooked tapioca added to two quarts of beef stock.

Landmarks of Ancient PITTSBURGH

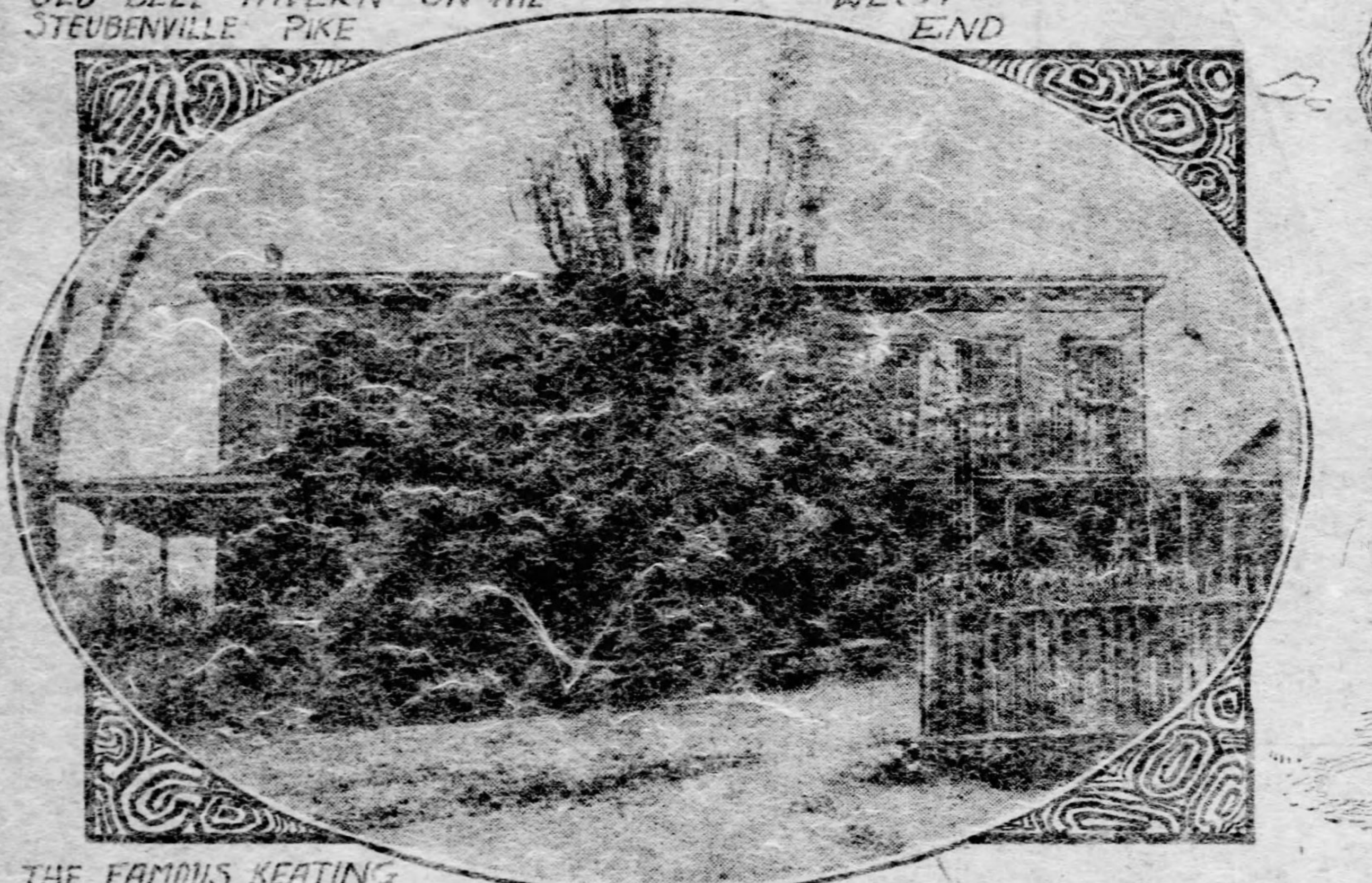


OLD BELL TAVERN ON THE STEUBENVILLE PIKE WEST END





FARMERS INN, CARSON STREET NEAR TWELFTH, SOUTH SIDE



THE FAMOUS KEATING ROADHOUSE, JUST AS IT WAS SIXTY YEARS AGO

IN THE Sunday Gazette of a few weeks ago there appeared an interesting sketch of some of the ancient tavern and stage inns of the city. As stated in the first article there are only half a dozen, or probably less, of the taverns of 50 years ago left standing in the downtown section. Of these, the Bradley inn, the Bayardstown house and the old raftsmen's hotel at the Point are the only ones still used as quarters where "man and beast are cared for." Any others, if they exist, are used as shops, tenements or warehouses—in sad contrast with the hospitable office that characterized them in the days when Pittsburgh was young and had not reached the proud position of the first manufacturing city in the land.

The Bayardstown house, just as it was 70 years ago, with the exception of some repairs, stands on the line of the old Greensburg pike, now Penn avenue, and was, accordingly, a stopping place for stages and Conestoga wagons bound from Philadelphia. Often the stages were stopped here long enough for the tired, travel-stained passengers to hop out and stretch their limbs and get a sip of whisky or a bowl of good old punch. There were extensive stables at the inn. Opposite the hostelry one Anton Bennett made Bavarian beer, which experts in stimulants say was superb. Beer was purer in the olden days, they say, and one could drink more of it without injury to the corporeal anatomy. Some gentlemen at least stowed away prodigious quantities of it.

An Old Social Center.

At Liberty and Eleventh streets, where the canal basin was, there were several hotels or inns, notably the Washington hotels or inns, notably the Washington in the eastern part of the city, as the packets loaded and unloaded there. The canal ran along what is now Eleventh street, crossing the Allegheny river as an aqueduct. It extended from Hollidaysburg at the western foot of the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh, following the north bank of the Kiskiminetas and the Allegheny rivers. After leaving the basin it passed through a tunnel under the hill on which the court house stands, emerging at Try street, where through a series of locks it emptied into the Monongahela river. This tunnel was almost identical with the present one of the Panhandle railroad.

A few words concerning the old tavern at Ferry and Water streets are decidedly apropos. It was the most pretentious building in the town at the time of its erection, possibly in 1764 when the town contained about 200 inhabitants living in cabins along the Monongahela shore. It is said Col. George Morgan built the place. It was the first building in Pittsburgh that had a shingle roof.

When Washington stopped there, in October, 1770, while on a trip to inspect his extensive land holdings on the Little Kanawha river, he tells us in his journal that the town was about 300 yards from Fort Pitt and consisted of about 20 houses, inhabited mostly by Indian traders.

On October 18 Washington dined with Col. George Croghan and the officers of the garrison in the fort and the day following took dinner with the colonel (Mrs. Mary E. Schenley's grandfather) at his seat on the Allegheny river at Morningside.

Washington's Dinner Here.

The future Father of His Country then proceeded down the Ohio river, but returned to Pittsburgh on November 21. He stayed two days. On the 22d, he notes in his journal, he gave a dinner to the officers of the fort and other gentlemen at the old tavern, where, he notes, that one Semple kept "a very good house of public entertainment."

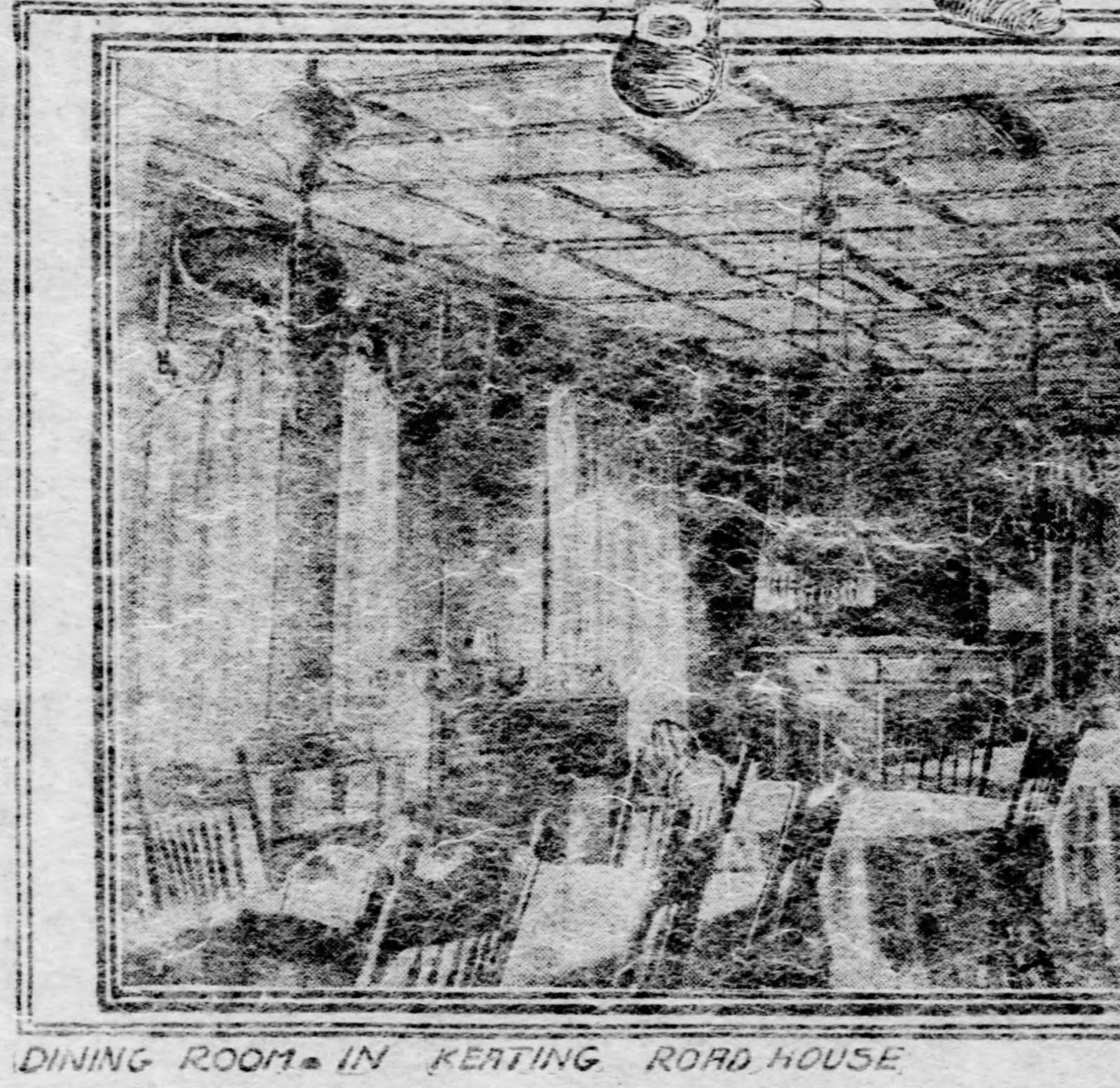
What the menu was is not given, but doubtless it was very fine for pioneer days.

Today the old inn is inhabited by the lowest and grimiest of river characters—negro roustabouts mostly. The place reeks with filth, men being crowded in a room literally filled to overflowing with beds. In the big room on the third floor, which extends the entire length and breadth of the building, were 28 beds last spring. Men pay 15 cents a night for lodging and, as in the story of Box and Cox, there are day and night shifts, the couches being occupied all the time. Meals are served for 15 cents, or even 10 cents, although guests do not eat off Haviland china nor with silver knives and forks.

Were the great Washington suddenly to come to earth and visit Semple's old place he would doubtless be given rude shocks of surprise. Where once scarlet-coated officers of King George's army sat and drained glasses of rare wines before a great log fire, and where the distinguished Americans chatted and smoked and cracked jokes in the ruddy glow, while the landlord hustled around seeing to their comfort, where the cheerful fire cast its bright glow on the log walls and ceiling, outlining the gay party in vivid relief, now lazy, sodden negroes lounge and swear and pass rough jokes and stale stories. How great the contrast. But all buildings have their day, and Semple's "house of public entertainment" is no exception to the rule.

Where Weaver's Inn Stood.

On the site of the First National bank building stood the ancient inn of Ben Weaver many years ago. This was a busy place, indeed, for it was the headquarters for the stages east and west, and there were immense stables there. Large numbers of tourists and business men gathered here. Passengers who traveled in the coaches had their names on "way bills," for this was the way the list of those who had bought passage was kept. It was an exhilarating sight to see the stages with six horses tear through the big gate amid the huzzas of the multitude and disappear in a cloud of dust along the Greensburg pike. Passengers rode inside, on top and on the "boot," the appendage containing seats on the rear of the coach.



DINING ROOM IN KEATING ROAD HOUSE

Another busy place was McMaster's Spread Eagle inn, that stood on the ground now occupied by the Seventh Avenue hotel. McMasters was a famous place for the loading and shipping of freight.

At Ferry street and First avenue, was the Kentucky tavern, but not a trace of it now remains. Seventy years ago this was near the center of the city.

At Fifth avenue and Wood street was the famous Cross Keys tavern, so named from the huge swinging sign, on which was painted two keys crossed.

A celebrated tavern was the "Two Mile Run" house, or Yellow tavern, near "Springfield," the country seat of Hon. Harmar Denny, one of the city's most prominent men. Two-Mile run flows along the Junction railroad hollow. The tavern stood on the Greensburg pike.

Near the Allegheny arsenal was Lightcap's tavern, with the motto, "Don't Give Up the Ship," and a painting of the famous Lawrence, its author, and his flagship on the sign before the door. Fifty years ago the pike was a beautiful rural highway. Farther out from the Two-Mile Run house was the Black Horse tavern, with its swinging sign on top of a lofty pole. There was a large stable here and an immense watering trough.

When East Liberty Was a Village.

In East Liberty, a mere village half a century ago, was "Pap" Beitler's tavern, near the Presbyterian "meeting house," the forerunner of the East Liberty Presbyterian church.

"Pap's" place was famous for its chicken and waffle suppers.

"Pap" Fritchman kept a tavern on a lot just east of the present Emory M. E. church, North Highland avenue.

Coming in toward the Fourth street road (Fifth avenue) the old-timer encountered the Point Breeze tavern or hotel, kept by Henry Barker. Before 1839, however, it is on record that one Thomas McKeown had an inn here, a great post and sign at Fifth and Penn avenue informing the traveler of the name of the hostelry.

On the Fourth street road were several famous taverns. There was Molly Murray's inn, near Robinson street, where elections were held in ante-bellum days, when Oakland was a magnificent forest, that scarcely knew the sound of the woodman's ax, and the Green Tree tavern, kept by one McFarland, and the Reis tavern in Reisville, the two latter being farther in toward town.

At Penn and Braddock avenues stood a curious old log hostelry, chiefly famous for the fact that in 1825 Lafayette dined here while on his way to Pittsburgh.

On historic Squirrel hill stands the Burchfield homestead, fronting on the Beechwood boulevard near Saline avenue. Here in 1819 "Killymoon Stewart," grandfather of Mr. Burchfield, built the house of logs, one of the first habitations on the hill. He kept a house of public entertainment, for the road leading past the door was a much traveled one and frequented by vehicles, and it is said, by stages.

Landmark of the Point.

At the very apex of the Point, as it were, opposite the Union bridge, stands a weatherbeaten tavern, now used as a dwellinghouse. In days when the river trade was at its palmiest, hardy raftsmen and other river men used to stop here for supper and over night, while en route from up-river points to the south. The house is built of logs, but they are covered with weather boards so the place has a comparatively modern appearance. It is said to be 70 or 80 years old, if, indeed, not a full century, for it is believed that few if any log houses were built in Pittsburgh in the nineteenth century. Sixty years or so ago the river crept close to the hotel, there being just room enough for a narrow road between the tavern and the Allegheny river. Where Duquesne way and the exposition are is entirely filled ground. In front of the building there used to be a fine, luxuriant cabbage patch which the raftsmen enjoyed hugely.

Colonel N. C. Sawyer, one of the best posted of Pittsburgh's old inhabitants, gives the following list of inns and hotels of the "ye olden time" in Pittsburgh: Speer hotel, Duquesne way, Exchange hotel, Sixth avenue; Red Lion hotel, kept by Seanor; Hensel hotel, kept by Sam Hare; Fehl hotel. Robinson house, Perry house, U. S. hotel, Tehle, 1856. Weaver tavern, Fifth avenue and Wood street; Mansion house, Liberty and Cherry; Eagle hotel, John McMaster; William Penn, Penn avenue; Emmett house, Hugh Sweeney; Half Moon house, Grant street; Drave house, Charles Van Scriber, Bank Exchange, Alexander. Merchants hotel. Rial-Anderson. Aregon house, Little Farmers hotel, Fourth and Ferry street; Good Intent house, Liberty street, and Grant house. In 1781 the Black Bear tavern stood in the Diamond on the lot occupied in late years by Haslage the grocer. It was destroyed by a fire. Many wagons stopped at the old inn. After its destruction the lot was used as a circus ground.

Other Old-Time Hostelries.

In 1786 David Duncan kept a tavern in Water street. Col. John Gibson had "dry and wet goods" for sale and kept a tavern "for man and beast."

In this connection it is interesting to note some of the pioneer taverns that were flourishing long before a time to which the memory of any living Pittsburgher can reach back.

The earliest tavern on record is Sempler, described previously. Old chronicles of 1786 state that he had been in business many years in the town, so he must have been one of the first pioneers.

In 1787 it is on record that Barnebas McShane removed his tavern from Black Horse alley to the "Harp and Crown" on Third street.

About this time Andrew Watson had a tavern also.

In 1807 Pittsburgh had 24 taverns, four or five of which were considered excellent. McCullough's inn was a prominent place.

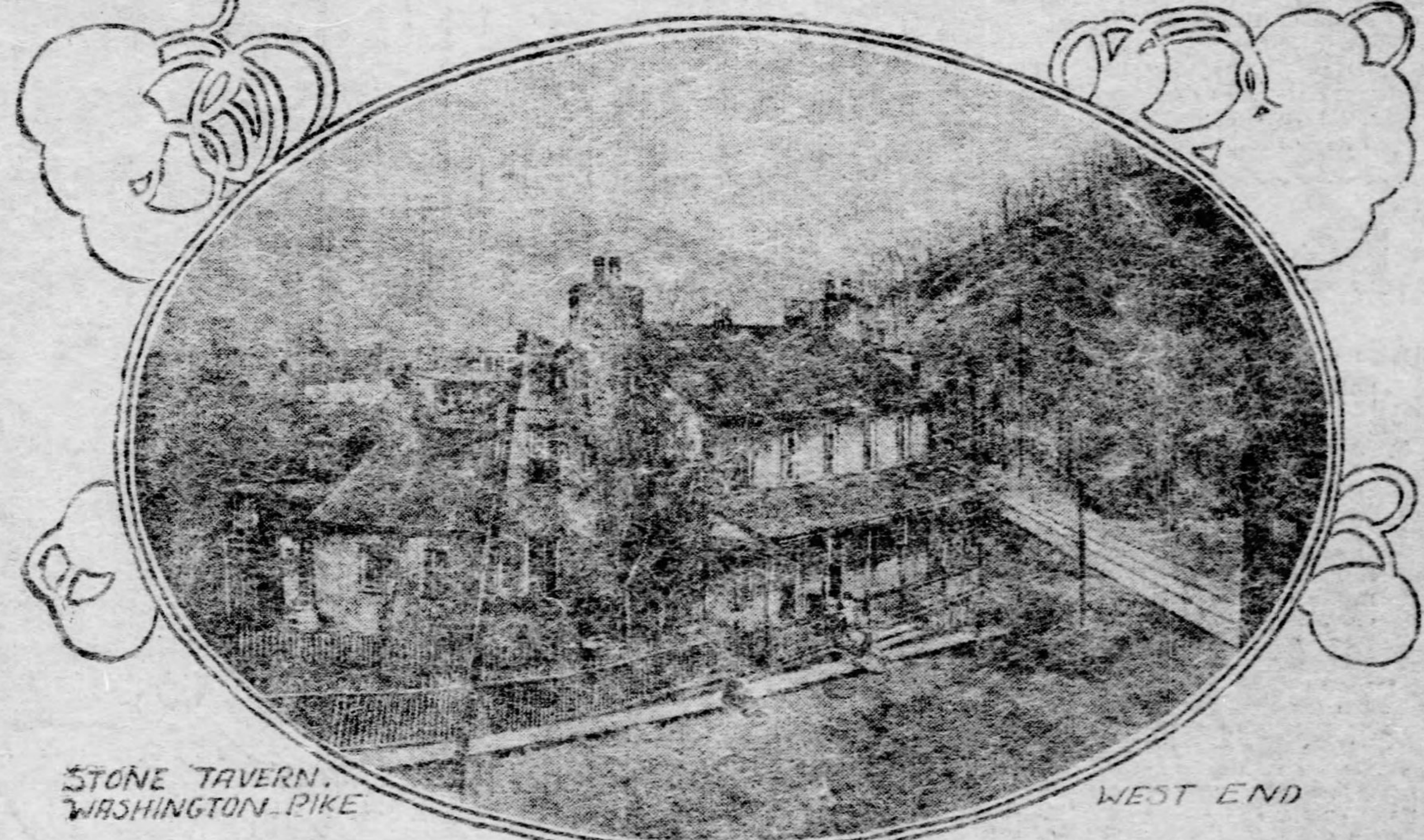
A Mr. Cumming kept a tavern late in 1807. That year Market street, the chief business thoroughfare, was the only paved street in the town.

Hill's tavern, a famous place in early days, was two miles up the Allegheny. It is interesting to note that in 1807 there were 400 houses in Pittsburgh, and in 1810 there were 767, an enormous advance.

A year after this (1811) the borough of Birmingham was laid out by Isaac Craig and Nathaniel Bedford.

In 1835 the three principal hotels were the Exchange, James Crossan; the Pittsburgh, Chambers McKibben (father of the gentleman of the same name who is manager of the Duquesne club); and the Mansion house, B. Weaver.

George Beale, or "Gentle Gordie," kept a tavern at Market and Second street (now Second avenue). Here Davy Crockett stopped in July, 1834, while on a visit to this city. This famous frontiersman fell in the awful Alamo massacre in Texas a few years later.



STONE TAVERN. WASHINGTON PIKE WEST END

Some Kissing History

Curious Customs in the Osculatory Line.

If you lived in Hungerford, England, or had spent a Hockney Tuesday in that town, you would be aware of the fact that kissing is sometimes a legal observance. Hockney Tuesday is the first Tuesday after Easter week, and is kissing day at Hungerford, in accordance with the charter held by the town from John o' Gaunt.

On that day the Hocktide jury is solemnly summoned.

It consists of a portreeve, two ale tasters and other officials, and while they sit and listen to the clerk reading the charter the two tuttemen make a circuit of the town, bearing in their hands wands of office surmounted by flowers. They go from house to house and collect from each man a penny and from each woman a kiss.

The pennies are spent in oranges for the children, and after the perambulation is over jury and tuttemen repair to the White Swan for lunch.

Probably Hungerford is the only city in the world, also, where every lady may be kissed, but kissing is an important ceremony in England at Newcastle-on-Tyne's yearly holiday, which is known as Barge Day.

The proceedings begin with a procession of steamers and state barges down the river.

Arrived at the river mouth, a proclamation claiming the toll of the Tyne is read by the mayor.

After luncheon the procession returns to Heddon-on-the-Wall, where stands the boundary stone.

The mayor lands and selects from the crowd of people present a young lady. Standing on the boundary stone, he kisses her and presents her with a sovereign. Last year the mayoress added a gift of a handsome satchel. Meantime the sheriff leads forward another young lady, salutes her in similar fashion, and presents her in like manner with a piece of gold.

Kissing is still a part of the regular ceremonial at many English court functions. When debutantes were presented at the vice regal court of Dublin, it was the custom, up to a year or two ago, for the lord lieutenant to kiss the cheek of each lady as she was brought up to him.

All royalties kiss one another, and, what must be most difficult, must know exactly how many kisses each personage should receive. When the duke of Sparta married the Princess Sophia it is said that the latter had, immediately after the ceremony, to receive 84 kisses, and return most of them.

At the University of Prague, it is the custom for the lady students who receive degrees to be kissed by the lord rector. In July last a young lady who had been awarded the degree of "Juris utriusque doctor" refused to permit the lord rector to touch her forehead with his lips.

The result of this action was that a special session of the university senate was called to consider the advisability of abolishing altogether this ancient academic custom.

After a whole day's deliberation it was at last resolved that no lady doctors should in future be kissed.

The Time to Cut Flowers.

A flower cut in the morning will last twice as long as a flower cut in the day, when the sun has been upon it.

Love and the Light of Morning.

A shelter rude and a crust of bread,
But your hand in mine on the way I tread,
And the red blooms over the roses dead,
And Love, and the light of Morning!

A Sorrow, thrilling the lonely years,
But your smile like light in a rain of tears,
And your sweet, firm faith, and your whispered prayers,
And Love, and the light of Morning!

And so we mingle, and so we meet,
And shall—till the journey, at last complete,
We rest with the beautiful dreams and sweet
In Love, and the light of Morning!
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

MODERN SCIENCE IS MARCHING ON

Written for The Sunday Gazette by CLAUDIA MAY FERRIN.

A FEW decades ago, when scientific research was in its infancy, the practical man of affairs paid little or no heed to the announcements given out from time to time in regard to new discoveries. For him science and business held no kinship. In that day science was regarded as a mere pastime for the curiosity-seekers of the student realm. But in this the first decade of the twentieth century there is a marked popular interest in the progress of our scientists, so that the leading governments of the world are making large grants from public funds to colleges and associations in order that the work of discovery may be carried on with greater facility. The reason is obvious. The scientists have begun to attain such a knowledge of the secrets of nature and of the laws of the physical universe that they are enabled to make their researches result in practical inventions, so enhancing the safety and comfort of mankind that their services have become indispensable. In medical science, for instance, there has been much accomplished in recent years that will revolutionize the workings of the health boards of our great cities, at the same time lessening the death rate by at least one-third.

The discovery of ether and its utility in surgery was but the beginning of a long list of equally beneficent contributions by science to human happiness. The innovation of the X-rays was a great step in advance, and is being followed up with so many pain-saving devices that surgery has long since ceased to be the "butchery" that it was 100 years ago.

What Medicine Is Doing.

Among the subjects receiving a great deal of thought from the best medical authorities are those of heredity, antiseptics and immunization. The first is so far [illegible] those outside of the scientific [illegible]ution is sufficient. The penal and reformatory authorities have a more practical knowledge of its utility and practicability than any other class of public servants; and as we note the steps they are taking to eliminate crime from the natures of both parents and children we need not be surprised that they too accept the question of heredity as one of prime importance. What can be done with this phase of political economy remains for the medical scientists and the penal authorities to decide.

Under the head of antiseptics belongs the protection of the public against disease. Lord Lister, on the strength of his original reasoning, learned the means by which protection against the action of putrefactive organisms (microbes) can be attained. He will always be reckoned among the greatest benefactors of the human race. In a way, the physicians of the last century could tell us what to use as disinfectants for certain diseases, but they had not sifted the matter to the bottom nor learned just how we might rid our systems and purify our homes of the germs of the more subtle maladies. To follow up the prescriptions of such men as Lister would mean the total banishment of typhoid and malarial disorders, not to speak of the more widely known contagions which are oft-times aggravated into fatalities because the atmosphere has not been cleansed from the disease-bearing germs.

Closely allied to this is the science known technically as artificial immunization. We of every-day life call it vaccination, and by means of it one of the most deadly of diseases is being thwarted. Vaccine was discovered and vaccination introduced by Jenner, who expected the method and its results to spring into favor immediately. Disappointed in his expectations, he was doubly rewarded by knowing that in spite of popular prejudice his disease-preventing method was adopted by the health authorities, so that we of today can be grateful that, even though the "remedy does oft-times prove as bad as the disease," it is a life-saving device equal to the life-buoy of the seacoast. Now if a similar preventive can be found for "Yellow Jack" and related plagues, humanity will be practically free from the scourges which occasionally sweep over different portions of the globe.

Still another step in advance is the organization on July 22 of the International Council for the Study of the Sea, although many may at first thought question its utility. The habits and movements of fishes, the peculiarities of the plant life and the depositories of the natural wealth of the deep will one day mean as much to mankind as do the significations attached to the migration of the birds, the medicinal and food values of land vegetation and the location and manipulation of the coal, iron and gold mines of our mountain systems. The sea is just as important to the scientific and, therefore, to the civic world as are the continents themselves, burying from man's avaricious view many a treasure that kings might well covet.

Two Miles a Minute Next.

In transportation science is attacking the question of increased speed. Not long ago "a mile a minute" was the goal. Now it is "two miles a minute"—if the news from Lockport, N. Y., is correct. A dispatch from that city says:

"A new and useful improvement in gearing has recently taken place here. The machine promises to give railroads the 125-mile an hour locomotive and to give ocean steamships a power that will overcome the momentum of an ocean greyhound in one minute instead of the five minutes now required to reverse a large steamship. The new engine is, properly speaking, a mechanism devised to increase the power and speed of any reciprocating type of engine. There is no change made in the steam cylinder, except to put in two piston rods instead of one. The two-to-one engine has run 4,000 revolutions per minute, moving the piston head 2,000 times, something that has never been accomplished by a reciprocating engine." A prominent critic follows up with the remark:

"The next thing will be to devise a car that will bear the increased pressure without retarding the speed, and the journey to the Pacific coast will be cut down to one-half."

Submarine boats also are being turned to purposes of peace, safety from storms being the prime object with more than one inventor and sea captain. The last named invention promises to be extremely practical, but what of the practicability of the first? Can we not live fast enough in this marvelous new century without chasing across the land-areas at the rate of two miles a minute?

FOR FLOWERS

Have you ever known the time when you had exactly the sort of vase for holding flowers that you wanted? In the endless variety of cut flowers that are used nowadays to beautify the most modern household, a great many different shaped vases are needed. One woman, who, like most of us, has been left, perhaps, with a dozen long-stemmed roses in one hand and a bunch of pansies in the other, with not a receptacle to put them in to show them properly, determined to devote herself to the problem until it should be solved. It ended in her giving up a closet shelf, which she filled with vases of all degrees and sizes. In fact she had enough to stock a small-sized china shop. There were squatty vases, long slender vases, round low jars, big-mouthed ones, and so on. Most of them were of glass, for, as she said, nothing suits stemmed flowers quite so well as pure white or clear green crystal. There were one or two splendid old blue and brown jars for the massing of yellow blooms, but mostly the vases were of glass. At any rate, the important thing was that there should always be the proper vase to harmonize with the flower.

Bits of Femininity.

The new Byzantine and Blonde laces, fashioned in entire waists, are very handsome with plain velvet or silk skirts.

* * *

A style somewhat in favor for evening dresses is the "three decker," or triple flounce skirt.

* * *

Fur yokes show in a few of the handsomer street gowns, with which fur-trimmed hats and large muffs are smart details.

* * *

Plain velvet frocks are perfectly charming, and very exclusive folks are wearing emerald-green velvet with long stoles of marten and big picture hats of green beaver.

* * *

The greatest novelty of the hour is the chinchilla chiffon gown. Nothing can surpass the beauty of this material in its soft admixtures of gray and white, having quite the length and color of the fur itself.

* * *

White felt, white beaver and white caracul hats are much worn in Paris. A bordering of dark green leaves on a white picture hat is very effective, especially if the wearer puts some green chiffon about her neck and keeps the rest of the costume white. White is really a craze and is likely to continue so.

The Gazette's Own Woman's Page

ART STITCHERY ON SHIRT WAISTS

By CLARA L. KELLOGG.

THE reign of the shirt waist is by no means over, and the coming season is to see the most elaborate and beautiful effects that have yet been shown. The up-to-date shirt waist is embroidered in artistic designs and exquisite colorings, and a glimpse of the choicest of these, still in the hands of the embroiderer, but to be ready for the earliest days that will allow of wraps being laid aside, will prove a revelation.

First there are waists of Japanese linen, some of them silky, exquisite pineapple linen which only the Japanese can produce, and which has heretofore been used only for art embroidery. One of these is decorated with flocks of butterflies embroidered in the softest opalescent colorings, with veinings of gold, scattered over the front and back of the blouse and upon the tops of the sleeves. These soft, fluttering ornaments look as though they might take wing at any moment, so graceful and life-like are the forms and so irridescent the colorings.

Two other waists made in the still popular Gibson style, are ornamented with rows of the tiniest forget-me-nots and leaves, and with dainty rose buds arranged in bands, and done in the finest silks set with exquisite nicety of stitch.

Yet another of these Japanese linens is embroidered with bunches of Edelweiss in creamy, raised pestals, the centers formed of gold and silver threads. In this, the decoration is applied to the front, back and cuffs, with tiny bunches on the points of the collar. Another waist, intended for a woman in mourning, has these same blossoms, the petals embroidered in white, with black centers.

Then there are waists of heavy-threaded imported linen, in soft tones and changeable shades. These are especially comfortable for traveling, and may be worn with nearly all colors of skirts. A beautiful waist of changeable pink and gray linen, is embroidered with a design of maple keys in soft greens. It looks exquisitely cool and is irreproachable in style.

Other designs used for embroidery upon waists are chains of daisies placed between clusters of tucks, bees in black and white for half mourning, and thistles, with the leaves embroidered in white and the blooms in irridescent colorings.

Totally different in character, but equally rich, are the waists of colored linen finished with drawn work and fagotting in contrasting colors of silks. One of these, of Napoleon blue linen, has three rows of drawn work one inch in width, on each side of the front, back and length of sleeve, with collars and cuffs to match. The work is done in Persian colors, blue, black and red. Another of old rose linen was worked with black silks.

Quite the most stunning of these waists is one of unbleached Russian crash with rows of wide tucks and between the tucks narrow strips of drawn work and fagotting done in browns, sorrel greens and the peculiar "faded" blues.

INDIAN BEAD WORK

A PROSPECTIVE RIVAL OF BASQUETRY.

THE Indian woman has turned teacher, the white woman pupil! It is no longer the Indian woman laboriously learning the lace making and the fine stitching of her white sister that claims our attention, but the white woman learning with patience and painstaking care the basquetry and the bead work of her recently savage sister. And as the white woman works, she learns to appreciate and admire the infinite patience which marks so large a part of the Indian woman's labors.

And this is the way the bead work came to be learned:

On one of the western reservations where Indian women gathered to be taught various handicrafts, it occurred to the wife of the missionary, who, by the way, was a brother of the preacher-novelist, E. P. Roe—that the native crafts of these women could be turned to modern uses, and that instead of teaching them forms of work which were foreign to them, should be encouraged to preserve the best of their familiar arts. The most prized work of this particular tribe was bead work. There was no need of teaching them good designs, rich color combinations or delicate weaving and stitching, but while there was a limited demand for moccasins, bags, papoose cradles, game bags and war accoutrements decorated with beads, as souvenirs and curios, Mrs. Roe knew that in order for these women to become self-supporting they must turn their art to modern uses as well as to the decoration of the passing emblems of the tribe. As her plan coincided exactly with the general plan of Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, she was given all possible encouragement in its development. She studied seriously the question of the most appropriate uses to which the bead work could be put, and conceived the idea of having belts made of those really beautiful materials.

She directed the weaving and in some cases the color combinations, and the result was that a demand was created for the work wherever it was exhibited. The belts were woven of solid bead work and finished with a buckskin fastening distinctively Indian in character. These were strikingly handsome, and the expert bead workers were soon kept busy.

The fashion of wearing long chains and striking ornaments about the neck and waist, suggested another line of work, and narrow bands were woven for ornaments of this character. Watch guards were also made from the same narrow bands, and visitors to the agency or to Indian exhibits were delighted to be able to purchase work which they could put to personal use.

By degrees the interest in the work spread, until the present reversal of conditions came about. Some ambitious white woman learned the Indian method of bead weaving, and then went forth among her sisters and gave lessons in the art. Groups of fashonable women gathered in the leading hotels where they formed classes in bead working. The instructor found her new employment both pleasant and profitable. She had looms constructed after the Indian model, she reproduced their designs, and the fad "took." The wholesale houses which sold goods to Indian agents were amazed to receive orders for beads from their local firms. The local dealers had in turn been amazed at the sudden demand. The single carpenter who was supplied with a drawing and measurements for several dozen of the looms, wondered as he went about his task, "what on earth those things were for."

Watch fobs followed the making of chains and belts. The college girl decorated hers with the letters of her Greek sorority, or gave one similarly woven to a brother "frat."

Bags were next made to wear upon the girdles, for when the method of weaving is once mastered, the forms may be readily varied. In some cases the Indian colors are strictly adhered to, in others daintier shades are combined with charming effect, for individual taste is given ample scope in this new field, both in the arrangement of patterns and in the choice of colors.

FANCY LACE SLIPPERS ARE THE VERY LATEST

Pretty Novelties Have Real Diamond Buckles and Cost Much.

Feminine seekers after novelties—and, luckily for manufacturers, the world is full of them—are pouncing with delight upon lace slippers.

Now, lace slippers are by no means cheap. Probably if they were, the novelty seeker would have none of them. In fact, for the very reason that the new footwear is dear, women scurry the more eagerly to place their orders. And if one would get precisely the sort of slipper individual taste demands, it seems that it must be ordered.

For prudential reasons it appears that the stock of these novelties so far put on the market is comparatively small and does not include all sizes, manufacturers and retail dealers, too, preferring to feel the public pulse before sinking much money in this very ornamental commodity. Just as soon, however, as the public, or, rather, the fashionable woman, takes kindly to the slippers—which means, of course, that women not so fashionable will promptly follow suit—then it will not be long before every possible variety will make its appearance in large quantities. But, pending that hoped-for manifestation, even the most up-to-date shoe stores keep only a few examples of lace slippers in stock.

Although having the effect of lace only, this latest kind of footwear is, really, very durable owing to a foundation of satin, thick or thin, according to the buyer's preference. Then, too, the lace may be almost as heavy as embroidery.

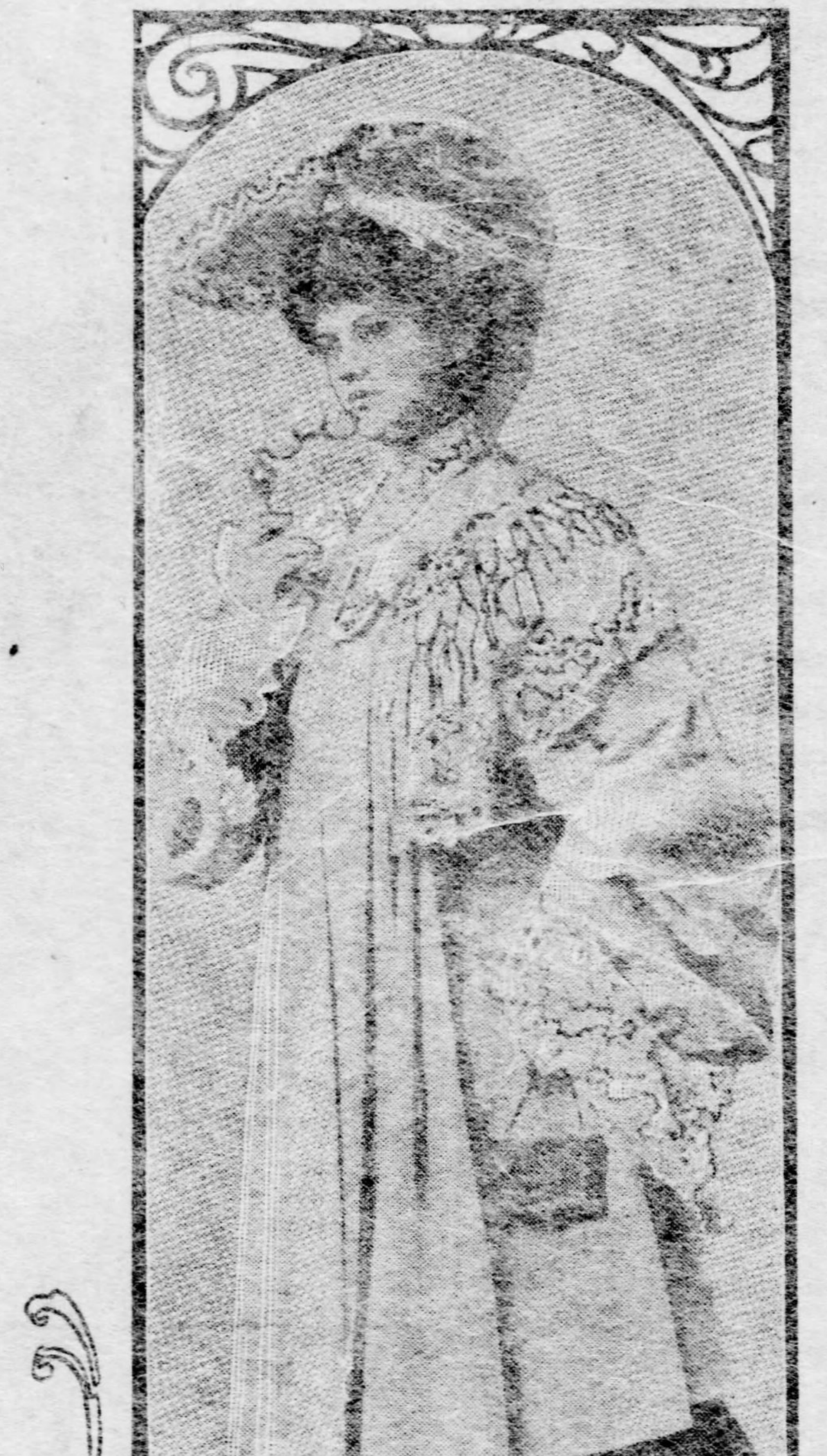
High-Buttoned Boots from Paris.

From Paris comes the cry that high-buttoned boots of black kid, with narrow Louis XV. heels, are preferred to all others. If gray or tan-colored boots or shoes are used, stockings, of course, must match. But black is really the best style.

Light on the Question.

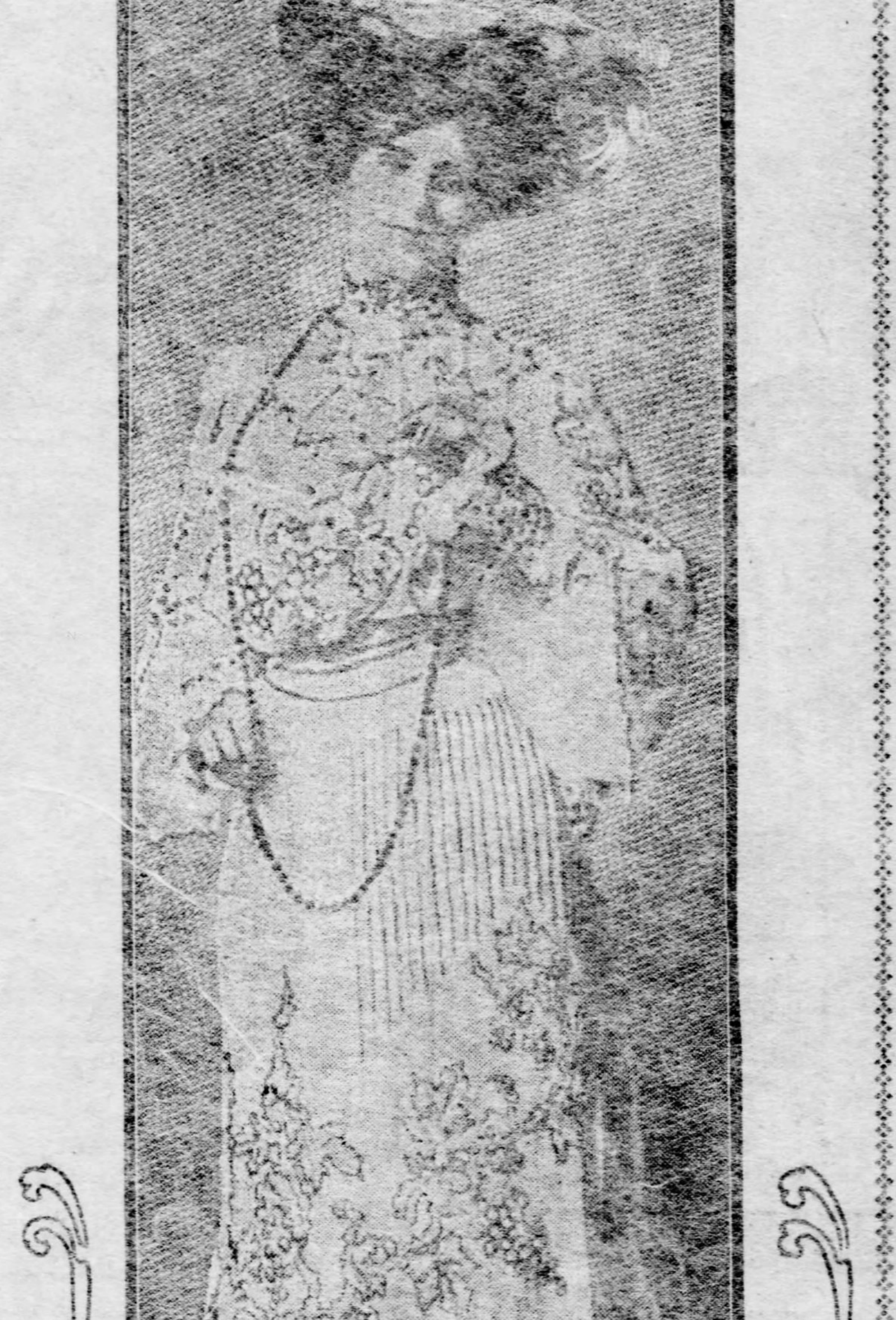
A pretty idea which has made its debut this year for dinners or luncheons is that of the individual candlesticks. A dainty china candlestick having a fancy candle burning in it is placed before each person. The candles are chosen of the same shade as the other table trimmings, and where the candle goes into the socket, tiny flowers of the same color scheme are wreathed about. The effect is extremely quaint and artistic. A more expensive idea, but one that is most effective and quite new is that of setting quaint little Roman lamps with wicks floating in oil before the covers of the guests.

Elegant Cloth Wrap.



This three-quarter coat is of light, flat blue broadcloth, fitted back, full front, the cape deepening to the waist line back and front. The cape is of lace, partly over cloth, with bars of knotted ribbon velvet uniting the flounce and insertion of lace. Immensely long and full sleeves, laid in plaits under a wide drooping cuff of cloth and lace, with ruffles of chiffon inside.

Made for a Bride



Robe of white crepe de chine embroidered in grape design, the grapes being of silk raised. The upper part of the skirt, as also two lines along the lower part is tucked. The waist is in blouse effect with embroidery front and back, as also the wide bell-shaped sleeves. The under sleeves are of chiffon with lace cuffs. The stock and small yoke are of lace.

A Family Portrait Gallery

By FRANCES DANA.

A JOLLY evening entertainment may be arranged by representing a family portrait gallery. Such a plan was recently carried out by a group of college girls and proved a marked success.

A large frame was made and placed between draperies which effectually screened the dressing rooms. A few feet back from the frame a drapery was hung straight and smooth to form an effective background for the picture. This background was changed from dark to light, as the needs of the various pictures required. The frame itself was of boards covered with yellow canton flannel. Plush of the same color would be richer, or a cheap but wide gilt moulding could be made up at small expense. A drapery was arranged in such a manner that it could be dropped in front of the frame while the picture was being posed.

The first portrait was announced as "Mother at Five Years of Age," and a child of ten, dressed in short skirts, pantalettes, and with hair dressed to correspond with the period, stepped within the frame, posed in a prim attitude and remained immovable while the curtain was kept up. Then "Mother at Thirty-five" was announced, and the rising curtain revealed a woman of thirty-five in a straight, full skirt, flowing sleeves, hair parted smoothly and curled over the ears in ringlets, held in place by short side-combs. The third picture showed "Mother as She Is Today." Here an old lady dressed in simple but most becoming modern-day attire, appeared seated within the frame, producing so well studied a picture that an artist might well have transferred it to canvas.

"Father at Ten" next appeared in roundabouts, well-oiled hair and baggy short trousers. Then again he was represented in his first long coat, and finally as the dignified old-school gentleman of today.

The aunts, uncles and cousins of the family each took their turn in this impromptu gallery, each a different type, and showing distinct styles of wearing apparel and hair dressing. The ancient hoop skirt, the bustle, the dolman with "angel sleeves," and hats and bonnets of extraordinary build, all made their appearance, and the panorama of Dame Fashion was both ludicrous and enlightening.

Old-fashion-books furnished the models and attic treasure-chests were levied upon for materials. What these could not supply had to be manufactured for the occasion from the most appropriate stuffs obtainable.

Care was used to select the same type for the different ages representing one character, and the most artistic member of the coterie was intrusted with the important matter of posing.

Linen in Myriad Styles for Summer.

Some of the linen crashes for warm weather frocks are fetching. There are mixtures of old blue and white, tan and white, and creamy rough surfaces dotted with disks of the same tint. The threads of these fabrics are so hard-twisted, it is said, that they will shrink but little in the cleaning.

CONFIDENCE CORNER. . . .

By GRACE D. BOYLAN.

Domestic Life in Bermuda One "Grand, Sweet Song," Where the Men Never Get Cross at the Women. Every Pretty American Girl Who Goes to Bermuda in Imminent Danger of Becoming the Bride of a Soldier—Love Story of Bronzed Sea God.

WHEN nature completed her system of wireless telegraphy long, long ago when the world was young, she made certain highly sensitized instruments for receiving all her messages and she named these instruments "Women."

Time and conditions and lack of use sometimes dull and blunt their powers, but there is not one who does not respond more or less to the conditions about her, who is not affected by the subtle, indefinite and mysterious changes of wind and tide and the variation of the temperature.

The women of Capri, that star on the island hill above the bay of Naples, have low and tender voices when the sea is still. But when the wind rises their voices rise with it, and shrill, fretful speech lasts until the breeze dies away.

The same peculiarity may be observed in beautiful Bermuda. When the wind clutches and shakes it, as though it would wrest the coral mountains from their foundations, the women become calliopes, breathing wails in tremolo-agitato. They cannot help it. It is a phase of nature's plan. The storms signal, and the feminine instruments respond and transmit the messages.

The theory that women are more susceptible to electrical influences than are men is a comfortable one to accept and to cling to. For instance, if one is cross, it is so nice to be able to lay it to the weather when the contrite hour comes.

"I am so sorry, dear, that I seemed cross and unreasonable, but it really was not I. I repeated an electrical change in the atmosphere, and you happened along in time to catch the sparks. I was your own good little Nellie all the time."

What a charming way to reconcile one's husband to little bursts of temper and crankiness! I have not seen many gentlemen who would accept the explanation peaceably outside of Bermuda. But for some reason domestic life on the island bears much resemblance to that state in Eden before the arrival of the snake. And that illustration may be carried further, for in all the hundred verdure-clad and almost tropical islands, which compose the group, there is not one serpent, or any poisonous, stinging thing.

The fer-de-lance, which rivaled the volcanoes in Martinique in bringing death to the inhabitants, is not to be found here. And yet the palm flourishes; the citron, the banana, the orange trees and cactus dot the hills, and rubber trees and other tropical growths would seem to invite the wily, writhing malcontents to this new paradise.

Less than half a century ago the society of this remote isle was as gay as ever danced at the court of a king. Much of this joy of living was transferred to Hamilton in the years following the civil war in America, and that quaint, white city presents social attractions unequaled on the mainland, wherever it may be. For one of the noblest garrisons in the world is here, and the British man-o'-war ashore is always a willing partner in the dance.

It is said that every pretty American girl who comes to Bermuda is in imminent danger of becoming the bride of a soldier. They are gallant fellows, these troopers of the king, blonde and bronzed, with straight backs and swinging strides, and the manner of men accustomed to win, whether the object be a fortress or a lady.

Hamilton offers opportunities without number for the donning of feminine finery, for his excellency, the governor, holds assemblies, and to Americans who come properly introduced the doors of the land may be said to swing on hospitable hinges.

One will observe the same prim and charming conventionality that marks the tea drinking in remote English villages, and the mild-mannered, mittened matrons are as quaint and sweet in their old-fashioned houses as the ladies of Cranford.

There is no negro question in Bermuda. The black race make up two-thirds of the population, but at sight of the clear, respectful, intelligent colored people the prejudice which frets Americans dies quite away. The poorest negro in the land lives in a house built of exactly the same material as that which forms the arched and columned palace of the governor. It is just as brilliantly white, and, no matter how small it may be, it is set in a garden of perpetual bloom. From the great quarries the coral is cut with saws, and all buildings are constructed of the soft blocks, which are no sooner set than they harden into adamant. Then the walls and roofs alike are whitewashed, and the effect is one of extreme and wholesome cleanliness.

That environment has much to do with personal and moral cleanliness is here exemplified. The negroes are all well dressed and orderly, and there has been a constant improvement in the race.

An admixture of Indian blood has left its imprint on many of the faces. King Philip's tribe and immediate family were captured and brought here during that famous warrior's career, and there is no record to show that the prisoners of war were ever returned.

In a land of such productive beauty, poverty is almost unknown.

The blacks live their lives in their own way, encroaching in no degree upon the preserves of the white population and giving no evidence of discontent. They are engaged in trade, are small farmers, or followers of the sea. All read and write, and, as a class, they are useful, intelligent and happy, a sharp contrast to their brothers in the United States.

This morning under my window I heard a man's deep, musical voice call:

"Julie, O-oho, Julie."

It was one of those negro sea gods calling to his mate. His little boat bobbed on the waters, and he stood erect and rested his brawny arms on the white wall of the terrace as he gazed eagerly over it toward the kitchen. In a moment the lithe young waiting maid ran out of the door and toward him. He caught her hand in his and raised one to each side of his dark, glowing face.

"I've brought you the good news, Julie," he said. "I've bought the boat. She is now over there being painted. We shall have good weather after the squall, and there will be money. Now, keep your word, my girl—"

She hung her head, smiling up at him with lid-shaded eyes.

His voice trembled.

"I took two out in my boat today. They had just been married. He held her hand all the way, wherever we called. And I kept the boat right, and sailed where they willed. But I thought of the touch of your hand, Julie."

It was only a negro boatman and a little kitchen maid. But love was never sweeter on the lips of any Romeo.

A long, fair voyage to these lovers of Bermuda.

FASHION FOIBLES.

A slight touch of color is most effectively given to our somewhat sombre winter raiment by the adorable little handbags now to be found on all sides. A quite charming specimen but recently arrived from Paris is of peau de daim in a soft tan shade, exquisitely embroidered in silk and paillettes. While yet another seductive fancy is one of delicately tinted velvet or moire, having its entire surface richly enhanced by pearl motifs.

A fur set, comprising long stole boa, muff and toque en suite, offers itself as quite of the smartest wear. In grey squirrel do these present most pleasing and up-to-date aspect, the soft-shaded nuance of the pelt lending a becoming aid to a winter toilette; this, furthermore, accentuated by the acquisition of a bunch of violets, creates a color scheme of most adaptable qualities.

A squirrel back toque that showed off to conspicuous advantage the fair face it was permitted to crown, was raised almost completely off the head by a coronal of Neapolitan violets, a soft drapery of ecru alone being commandeered for further ornamentation. While yet another hat of the same genre boasted a brim of Chinchilla lined cream guipure, coquettishly raised by a bandeau of pink roses.

From fur to rough-surfaced cloths is not the large step one might at first imagine, a hat of soft long-haired zibiline presenting much the appearance of a furry substance. The woven fabric was disposed in cleverly-arranged folds upon a rather elongated boat shape, the left side of which was turned up sharply, and held in position by a bird of Paradise with long trailing tail.

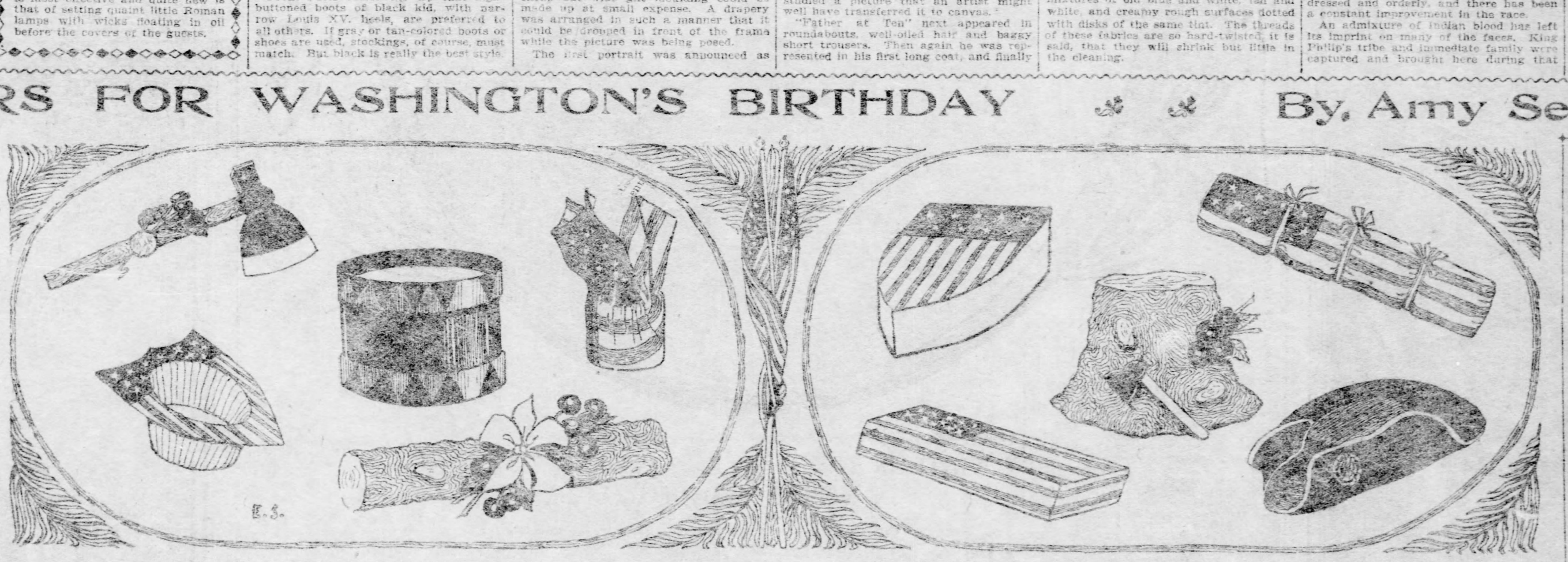
Dainty details grow apace in importance and elegance. Some of the newest trimmings are veritable works of art, the blending and working together of the various gradations of color requiring a trained artistic mind for their conception. A great fancy there is for oriental galons and stuffs generally, while a costume is, of a truth, considered incomplete if little fussy tassels, cords, or buttons are omitted in its construction.

The evening mantle most immediately popular is one presenting the double qualification of warmth and lightness, to which end are the finest silks, laces and crepe de chines allied to thick quilted linigs and soft fluffy trimmings. Unfortunately, the high, cosy Medici collar is a thing of the past, but there are some more alluring fancies in pelerine disposal of feathers and fur, one lovely cloak coming in the form of a loose sacque coat of gouffre silk in a soft blue tone, with feathers, the Chinois sleeves, front and base carrying a similar adornment.

—Next to having wisdom yourself is the ability to profit by the wisdom of others.

SOUVENIRS FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

By Amy Seville Wolff



WITH flags flying, oratory and patriotic music, the birthday of the great Washington is commemorated by a mindful nation. But in the shops are to be found more tangible and realistic reminders of the approaching anniversary of the "Father of His Country." The Americans are the greatest candy-eating nation on the face of the globe, and even so severely dignified and serious a holiday as the 22d of February is celebrated in confectionery. The souvenirs for the day usually take the form of all sorts of fancy boxes and receptacles for sweets, in which the hatchet, the cherry, Washington's portrait, the red-white-and-blue and similar symbolic devices vie with each other to give the proper touch of significance to the decorations. The sale of these souvenirs is by no means limited to fond mammas to present to their youthful offspring. Luncheons and dinners are a feature of the celebration each year, and the receptacles filled with toothsome dainties—glace and crystallized cherries are quite apropos—serve as fancy favors and will be utilized among the decorations of the table next Saturday or Monday, as the case may be.

The Hatchet That Did It.

Souvenirs for the holiday are in all sorts of fanciful, ingenious emblematical designs, but most popular of all is the famous hatchet which tradition says destroyed the equally famous tree. It appears in all sizes. There is the "little hatchet"—a diminutive metallic implement with bright red top and gilded handle—which is intended to be attached to name or menu cards.

From these tiniest of all specimens the counterfeit models of the tree-demolishing implement vary, in size and style, on up to those which are supposed to duplicate the exact size of the hatchet with which the youthful George "did it."

The large hatchets are the most fascinating part of the whole show to the small boy, and for a luncheon or dinner they are very apropos. They are of paper, with bright red top, and having a brown handle made to look like wood; the cover draws out from the end, and the handle is filled with candies. To carry out the symbolism still further, there are hatchets which have bunches of cherries dangling from the handles that look as if they had just dropped from the immortal tree destroyed by the youthful George. The luscious crimson fruit is sometimes fastened on with ribbon bows and rosettes in the red-white-and-blue, or with a button bearing a likeness of Washington. Portrait medallions of Washington are used in many ways in the evolution of novelties for the memorable occasion. Most of them are reproductions on a reduced scale of Stuart's highly popular portrait, and those in colors, which remind one almost of a miniature, are well worth treasuring after the passing event.

The Tree That Made the Trouble.

Also very popular as souvenirs are the candy boxes which represent the cherry tree in all stages of the traditionally-asserted catastrophe. Diminutive trees, their branches laden with ripened fruit, planted in as diminutive pots, symbolize the famous original while still it stood in all its pride and glory. Other boxes represent a section of the fallen trunk with the mischievous hatchet sticking in it. A receptacle in which to serve ices simulates a stump of the tree with ripe cherries and bright green foliage growing from it in a way utterly unknown to nature, but which certainly looks very decorative. Another ice box represents a stump of wood decorated with both cherries and axe.

Other Symbolic Designs.

The shield in the national colors is another popular symbol in Washington's birthday souvenirs. There are shield-shaped candy boxes and others simply decorated with the shield. Receptacles for ices, salads and pates, are in the form of shield cases; a handsome style has, in addition, an eagle of gold at the top of the shield.

"True to the flag" are the designers.

Conspicuously in evidence is the star-spangled banner. Boxes are covered with paper flags; more expensive ones with silk flags. There are drums galore—little drums and big drums. A box which the boys like is a tiny reproduction of the three-cornered hat of the Continental army, so constructed as to tempt little fingers to seek within for goodies. The hats are made of black cardboard with a red-white-and-blue pompon in front, or of blue cloth trimmed with gilt braid. The Goddess of Liberty poses on another box and very quaint and pretty are the doll-like figures of George Washington in the uniform of the Continental army, and of Martha Washington in gray gown and fichu, which surmount the lids of still other boxes. More to the liking of the small boy are the statuettes of Washington of chocolate; or he can demolish a chocolate bust, or a medallion portrait in chocolate, or have the unique pleasure of eating up a cannon or an eagle—in chocolate.

Bon-bon boxes which follow the regulation idea of a box are square, oblong or circular in shape and of many sizes. Some of the prettiest are covered with white moire paper that looks like silk, or with white glazed paper that looks like satin. These boxes are decorated in all sorts of ways. Flags, shields, hatchets, cherries, medallions or a bas-relief of Washington, and red-white-and-blue ribbon give them a sufficiently patriotic air to satisfy the gilt eagle himself who spreads his wings and shrieks in solid chocolate nearby.

Table Decorations.

All the novelties described serve the double purpose of souvenirs and favors for festive luncheons and dinners. At a dinner to be given on Monday evening, the twenty-third, the centerpiece for the table will be a round dish of moss in which are secured American Beauty roses, violets and white pinks; the base will have a finish of small silk flags caught together in the middle, secured to a skewer and thrust into the moss. The effect will be heightened by thrusting these at intervals into the moss all over the centerpiece.

Some of the prettiest novelties for souvenirs and favor fancies are illustrated.

The cherry-decorated hatchet is always appropriate. The handle is filled with bonbons.

In the lower left-hand corner is a shield-shaped case with gold stars, for serving ices, salads, pates, creamed sweetbreads, etc.

Drums, combining gold with the national colors, are for bonbons or serving.

Candy boxes are covered or decorated with the flag. One of the prettiest is evolved out of a silk flag twisted around a small barrel-shaped box.

The log of wood decorated with real-looking cherries is another of the numerous holders for sweets and the other receptacle of make-believe wood is an ice box or receptacle for candies.

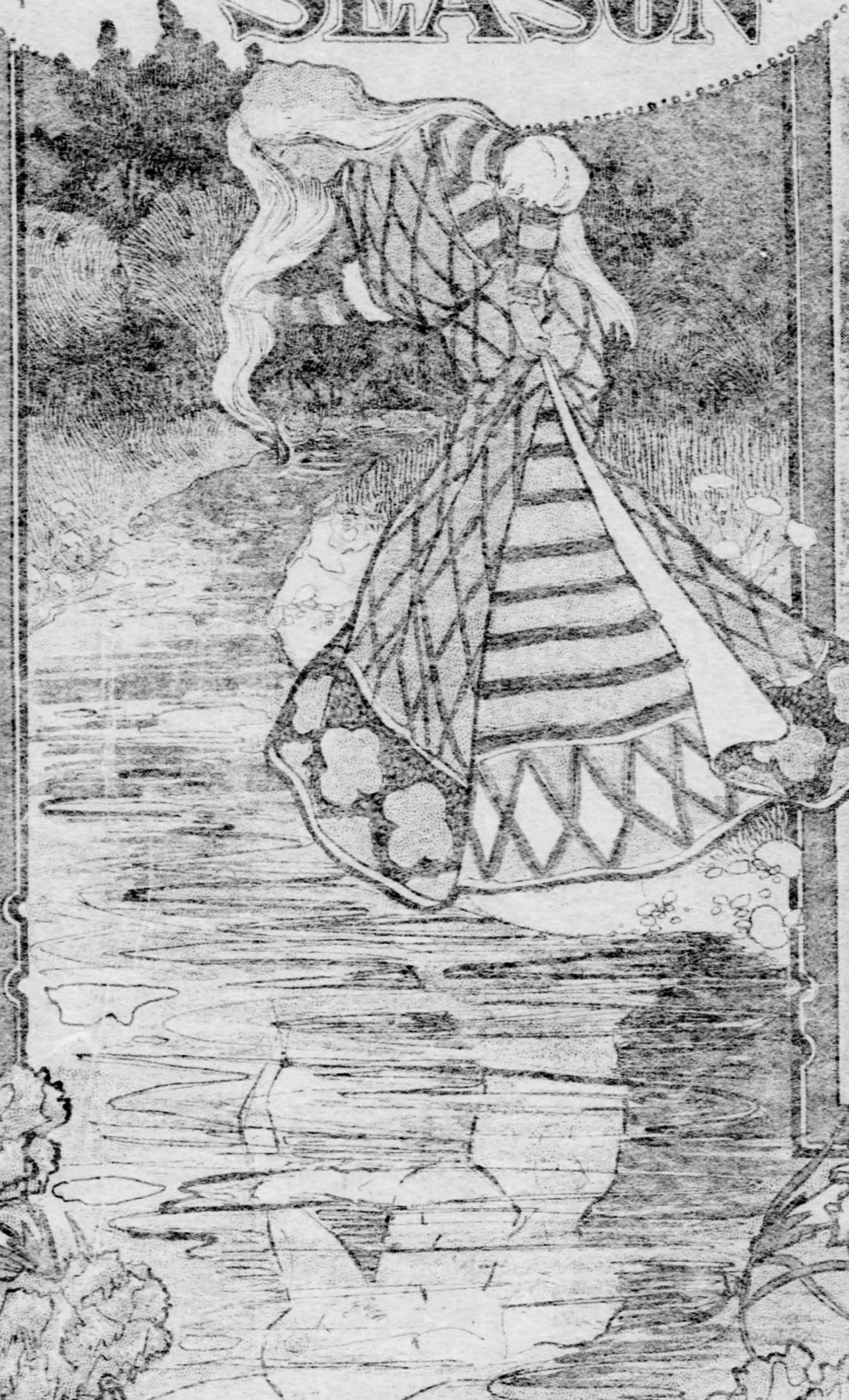
The Continental hat is a candy box very apropos.

For "Her."

Once upon a time, gifts were only bestowed at Christmas and on birthdays. Now we give them on all possible occasions, even on Washington's birthday. The up-to-date cavalier may dispatch to his Lady Fair, for instance, a lovely basket of woven white or pale green satin straw decorated on the top with a huge bunch of cherries, intermingled with loops and ends of satin taffeta or Louisine ribbon. Such a basket may be kept by mademoiselle long after the toothsome dainties secreted within have disappeared.

Photographs of Washington are quite "the thing" to send and they are appreciatively welcomed by the girl who cares for art. Reproductions of the famous portraits of Washington are now easily obtainable and comparatively inexpensive.

BEAUTY TYPES OF THE SEASON



SWEET AND TENDER

THE SAUCY

THE DEMURE

Curiosties of Etiquette

Some Thought the Beard a Badge of Civilization, Others a Mark of Barbarism.

By FELIX L. OSWALD.

IT has often been remarked that true politeness is a matter of intuition. That instinct is not a rare privilege, and Capt. McNeal describes our polygamous protege, the sultan of Sulu, as "a man able to maintain his dignity in any court of Europe," but only a clairvoyant could anticipate the caprices of etiquette, and their modifications by local notions of decorum.

The courtiers of the Caucasian nations take off their hats in the presence of a superior; the Turks and Persians take off their shoes, but stick to their headgear, "because," as they explain it, "no hairdresser's work can rival the neatness of a well-folded turban."

Many of their grandees shave their heads, but would sooner part with their ears than with their beards. Ali, the vizier of Allah, who could keep his temper under grievous provocations, went raving mad when the rebels of Damascus plucked out the whiskers of his envoy, and Mohammedan nations still value a long beard as an emblem of superior manhood; but the equally virile Romans shaved every morning. In their long series of imperial autocrats only a few professional reformers ventured to defy the universal fashion; yet in 1723 Peter the Great formally cancelled his anti-long-beard edict, to save his officials the trouble of enforcing an impossible law. Mechanics, with an income of hardly 300 roubles a year, preferred to pay a monthly fine of 10 roubles, to save their faces from the disgrace of the shearing knife. Hereditary etiquette had proved stronger than despotism. For the great czar's idea of propriety was founded on western patterns, while Muscovite voters on the barber question had for centuries sided with their Mussulman neighbors.

Reasons for the Beard.

The Vistula then formed the western de Ligne seems to have solved the enigma boundary of beard worship, and Prince of the contrast. "Civilized nations," he says, "shaved or cultivated their beards to advertise their distinction from barbarous neighbors. The bearded Arabs thus rejoiced in differing from beardless negroes, the Persians from the Mongols, the Russians from the Calmucks and Samoyedes. The Romans, on the other hand, shaved by way of distinction from the Langobards and other hirsute neighbors, and the very origin of the word "barbarian" illustrates their antipathy to bushy-faced savages."

Our compromising age has recognized the rights of individual predilection; longbeards and smooth faces stand side by side in the front ranks of the Coldstream guards, and the ancient ceremony of prostration has been reduced to a slight bow, or mere nod. Even Kaiser Wilhelm remitted the kowtow of his celestial visitor; but as late as 1799 Czar Paul turned with a snort of indignation from a petitioner who had knelt in the style of western cavaliers, i. e., with only one knee on the ground.

By a curious refinement of etiquette, Turkish sultans used to stand, while visitors knelt or crouched; it would never do to let a tall giaour tower head and shoulders above the successor of the prophet. The shah of Persia merely grinned when the proprietor of a Paris bazar asked him to take a chair, but his attendants frowned in a manner that made the offender realize the seriousness of his mistake.

Only One Chair.

Philip the Second of Spain, on the other hand, tried to obviate the opposite blunder by having only one chair in his audience room, and Napoleon the Great enforced a similar etiquette, even in St. Helena. Montholon, Las Casas and Dr. O'Meara had to stand for hours to pay for the honor of a game de reversi with the great exile, who snubbed a dinner party of distinguished British travelers, rather than accept an invitation addressed to "Gen. Bonaparte."

On the summit of his power he now and then practiced condescension and laughed himself into a choking fit when a union of Dutch sausage venders inscribed an arch of honor with nine ambiguous words: "The Little Butchers (retailers) of Antwerp, to Napoleon the Great."

Poor Louis XVIII. constantly wavered between the desire of etiquette and the dread of another revolution. He merely bit his lip when a kinsman informed him that the Paris nickname-mongers called him "Deux fois Neuf" ("twice nine," but also "two times new,") but drew the line at a Flemish country squire who slapped his shoulder in commenting upon the capture of Napoleon.

"Are you a soldier?" he asked.

"No, indeed, sir."

"Then excuse me," said the king, "I thought so because you keep your hat on."

Ivan the Terrible might have removed that hat with its contents.

When Mirabeau Unbuckled.

In the palmy days of feudalism etiquette prescribed the size and shape of the very buckles on the shoes of audience seekers, and courtiers stood aghast when Mirabeau crossed the royal antechamber in jackboots.

"O, mon dieu! Without buckles!" stammered the sedate master of ceremonies.

"All is lost," sneered Gen. Dumouriez, without suspecting the horrid correctness of his remark.

The specter of Sansculottism has made French dress-exemplars more tolerant, but the scruples of the past still linger at the courts of German "autocrats of 14 square miles," as Heine called them, and in 1866, when the Prussians garrisoned the capitals of their landgraves, the citizens of Kassel respectfully inquired if civilians needed swallowtail coats in calling upon a military governor or if common frocks would do.

"Yes, yes, clip your tails in any way to suit yourselves," replied Commandant Manteuffel, after answering about a dozen such communications, "and while I'm about it, I'll also give you leave to take off your boots when you go to bed."

Two hundred years ago that privilege might have been denied a petitioner preparing for an audience with a Fernch or Austrian dignitary. A skin-tight fit of gala-dress being de rigueur, many pieces of wearing apparel had to be put on two days in advance and moistened and dried repeatedly to remove every trace of a wrinkle. The elaboration of an unexceptional one alone required several hours, and matters became still more complicated when the court was in mourning.

WHITE IS THE PROPER THING IN NAPERY AND DECORATIONS

NOW that the Easter season is at hand the "white fair" is the thing. Of course the white idea is derived from the decorations and the fact that the wares sold are mainly of linen. Easter is the time when brides and young housewives are looking out for dainty bed linen and napery.

Have everything possible white. The flowers, of course, must be mainly white; the lilies afford the scheme. But there may be dashes of color here and there, and green leaves are permissible. There ought to be a handkerchief booth, and orders for embroidering initials on the handkerchiefs ought to be taken.

Embroideries on lingerie, shirt bosoms, towels and other articles might be arranged for. Have a booth for table linen, napkins, doilies, cloths and scarfs. A booth for towels of every sort, kitchen, bath, dish, glass and china, is, of course, among those suggested by the idea. The inventive genius of the managers will no doubt enable them to introduce many novelties. Then there might be a white supper, wherein the white meat of turkey and chicken, cold veal, potatoes, whitefish sliced in paper cases, salad of celery and Brazil nuts, balls of cream cheese, lemon jelly, angel cake and white ice cream might be served.

The Maximum of Mourning

The author of "La Bas" has an anecdote about a duke of Nemours, who imported a gang of darkeys to match his black horses and jet-black funeral coat. One of his rivals in sorrow stained the water of his castle-moat with black ink, but was outdone by a Countess Baryatinski, who at first refused to survive the assassination of Czar Alexander, and, on second thought, took a pledge never to smile again, and actually ordered a dentist to pull every one of her splendid white front teeth.

"Devotion," as the chamberlain of Czar Paul called it, could certainly not have gone much further on this side of a cemetery, or of Dahomey, where etiquette requires courtiers to sacrifice a number of their favorite domestics in order to provide attendants of a departed sovereign's trip to the land of spirits.

In North America escorts of that sort would be hard to procure. The very Tories of Charleston, S. C., applauded a burlesque of court ceremonials; but it is true that the neglected doctrine found a more congenial soil in Mexico, where the viroys (viceroys) received holiday visitors with all the pomp of the Aula Grande del Escurial. Native loyalists could not be excluded altogether, but they had to approach kneeling, while Caucasian callers, though almost doubled up with evidences of respect, were allowed to employ normal methods of locomotion.

Nay, in the chapel of the ancient Franciscan convent of Zacatecas, there is an oil painting representing the hall of a celestial janitor and the reception of the elect, who likewise have undergone division on the color-line of etiquette: beatified Castilians marching in front, smiling and bowing, while the sainted, but saddle-colored aborigines follow on their knees.

Yak Lace is Revived.

Among the revivals of 1902 which have been passed on to 1903 is the extremely rich yak lace, which is ever growing in favor. For cloth gowns, when combined with fur of one sort or another, it is especially prized, as a fine trimming.

DRESS TIPS.

Accordioned chiffon is a star sleeve feature.

The newest "dingle dangles" are made of tiny loops of ribbon beaded by a pearl bead.

Square buttons give a novel touch to some carriage wraps.

Puffings seem to gain in favor.

Lattice effects are done in various materials.

Chiffon roses enter into charming trimming schemes.

Jetted empiecements are conspicuous on some evening dresses.

Broad shoulders are achieved if one has them not.

Maize and reseda enter into some of the loveliest embroidery patterns.

Wistaria done in chiffon enters into the scheme of a lovely maize crepe gown.

Nothing more comfortable nor easier donned than the little square coat has yet been evolved.

Pinch tucks continue to appear on anything from an organdie to a broadcloth.

Shaped foot flounces of panne give weight to some exquisite gowns of crepe de chine.

Black and white still form effective finishes to gowns in various forms.

Nothing is lovelier than opalescent shadings for an evening costume.

Fichu finishes are always graceful for house and evening dresses.

Odd and brassy-looking brooches appear in the new French ware known as la vert.

The Little Girl of the Season Can Wear a Very Nice Yoke Made of a Lattice of Needlework Bands While Her Wide Hat Repeats the Color of the Waist in Tone and Material.

Theater Hat of Fine White Net Closely Shirred Over a Wire Frame, With Broad, Up-Turned Brim. Its Only Trimming Consists in Folds of the Net, Which Fall Gracefully Over the Back of the Hat, and Pale Pink Roses, Placed Beneath the Brim in Front.